The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 13, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 237.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES & LOTS.

FINE RESIDENCES on WABASH, MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, and INDIANA-AVS., at from $10,000 to $40,000, and COTTAGE HOUSES, with all modern improvements, on the West and South Sides, at low prices.

A splendid RESIDENCE on Ridge-av., SOUTH EVANSTON, with 10 acres of ground, beautifully laid out with fruit trees, &c., at low prices.

Also, UNIMPROVED RESIDENCE PROPERTY in all parts of the city and Hyde Park, at low price and on reasonable terms of payment.

Clarke, Layton & Co.,

120 LaSalle-st., Room 2,

ORIENTAL BUILDING.

Washington Park.

The most beautiful property at WASHINGTON HEIGHTS is situated on the highest timbered ridge in this locality, sloping from thirty to forty feet to the eastward and fronting one mile on Washington-av., which extends the entire length of this new and beautiful park. No part of Washington Heights can compare in natural advantages with this spot, and the facilities for reaching the city are unequaled, having two depots on the ground—one at Tracy-av., about the centre of said park, and the other at the south end of the park, the Union Stock Yards, and two main railroads crossing Tracy-av. in the immediate vicinity. These and numerous other advantages make this the most desirable residence property in this highly favored suburb.

The east portion of the park has been subdivided and will be sold in lots or blocks, as may be desired, on twenty acres, to good parties, on five years' time, by

CHAS. HOPKINSON,

No. 119 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

Corner of Chicago and Lincoln-avs., a large and elegant brick house, 17 rooms, besides the bath-room and basement; large grounds.

Corner of Indiana and Kensington-avs., a fine two-story brick house, 14 rooms; large cellar; bath-room, tower, &c.

Corner of Wheeler and Kensington-avs., a large and beautiful two-story brick house, 15 rooms; bay-window; observatory, &c.

The above houses are new, elegant, and complete. Arranged for both gas and water. Also, several nice new cottages, which will be completed in front of the season, after model plans, and all arranged for water and gas. Fine, beautiful lots, near to the depot and to the Lake Shore Drive. Houses for sale on these lots as they are by most excellent improvements, are sure to have a large advance. Come now and select for your future home. We are selling on very easy terms.

WARREN, KEENEY & CO.,

166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE

BY

J. T. McCORD,

156 LaSalle-st.,

Several brick houses of 10 rooms each, all modern improvements, and lots, on Vincennes-av., Langley-st., and Johnson-place, corner Thirty-eighth-st.; some as low as $4,500. The owner must sell and has put the price down much below cost, in order to close them out at once. A visit to the property will convince any one that no better bargains were ever offered.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property

in Sections 28, 27, and 34, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-avs., east of Douglas Park.

Loans negotiated on city property.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

168 Washington-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Two Octagon Stone Front Houses, two stories and basement, just finished, with all modern improvements, being Nos. 185 and 187 Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Inquire N. corner, HENRY BENNETT, on premises.

One Octagon Stone Front House, 2 stories and basement, corner Twenty-first-st. and Michigan-av., situated on Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Inquire of HENRY BENNETT,

1346 Prairie-av.

Washington Heights.

We offer to clerks, mechanics, and persons of moderate means, their choice of fine residence lots at Washington Heights, to be paid for in monthly payments of $10 to $20 per month. Persons desiring to see these lots, or other property at Washington Heights, can accompany our Mr. Clark (free of expense to them) any day during the week, by calling at our office before 9 a. m.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Great Bargain. Large House, 14 Rooms, all modern improvements, finest location in city, No. 610 Michigan-av., $14,000. Easy Terms. Apply on premises, or to R. M. CANNON, Board of Trade.

FOR SALE.

One of those fine three-story and basement marble front dwelling houses on Twenty-fifth-st., east of South Park-av., near the lake. Will make party very low to party able to make good cash payment. Apply to office 12 Chamber of Commerce.

A NEW SUBDIVISION.

LOTS ON MILWAUKEE AND NORTH-AVS.

and other streets between Division-st. and North-av., for the first time in the market. Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Street improvements paid by the proprietor. For sale by

JACOB WEIL & CO.,

Northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

Choice Investment!

Two hundred and thirty-three feet (233), south front, on Madison-st., at Kedzie-av., for $8,000—half cash. This property is 3 of a mile east of Central Park, and within one block of the city water. Single lots, $600 each.

WM. H. CONDON,

Room 2, 47 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

583 West Adams-st., marble-front, new elegant 2-story and basement and French roof, finished complete; all modern improvements. Must be sold at once.

D. COLE & SON,

Real Estate Agents, 128 West Madison-st.

LAWNDALE.

Twenty-four lots near depot, in original plat, cheap; easy terms; or will exchange for acre property.

WILLIAM H. SARD,

38 and 40 Lake-st.

FOR SALE.

Building known as Hay Press, with lease of lots known as 14, 16, 18, and 20 West Lake-st. Building suitable for livery stable or any business requiring large ground floor. Inquire on premises as above.

ELMHURST.

For sale, a pleasant home, within two minutes' walk of depot, large lot with plenty of fruit, 7 rooms, cellar, nice rooms and large cellar, well, cistern, &c. Address OWNER, or inquire of P. M., Elmhurst, Ill.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:

108x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., with substantial brick buildings covering the whole lot.

120x150 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.

50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.

Block 56, Canalport.

Block 18, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 31, 39, 14.

N ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.

40 acres in s. e. ¼ s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.

40 acres in s. e. ¼ s. w. ¼ Sec. 2, 39, 14.

10 acres, being Block 2 in Stanley's Subdivision of w. ½ s. w. ¼ s. w. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13.

30 acres, being e. ½ of Blocks 11 and 14, and all of Block 17, s. e. ¼ Sec. 2, 39, 14.

10 acres in n. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 12.

10 acres in s. e. ¼ s. e. ¼ Sec. 10, 39, 12, just subdivided, but not recorded.

150 acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13.

17½ acres, grove of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 7, 38, 13.

160 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.

120 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.

ADAM SMITH & SON,

Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

Washington Heights.

We will offer for a few days some very choice tracts, located at and adjoining this charming and rapidly growing suburb, at prices and terms that must certainly command the attention of buyers:

40 acres in n. e. ¼ of Sec. 8, 37, 14.

10 acres in Hitt's Sub. of Sec. 8, 37, 14.

20 acres in Sec. 13, 37, 14.

100 acres in n. e. ¼ of Sec. 23, 37, 13.

200 acres in Sec. 23, 37, 13, grove and prairie.

220 acres in Sec. 24, 37, 13, grove and prairie.

20 acres in Sec. 12, 37, 13, grove and prairie.

176 acres in Sec. 27, 37, 13, a bargain.

120 acres in Sec. 25, 37, 13, a bargain.

Also 2½ 10-acre Blocks in the Vincennes road Addition, adjoining Morgan Park.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

Two Cottages (new), 6 Rooms each, and Lots each 25x124 feet, West Front, on Baltic-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts.

One Cottage (new) 6 Rooms, and Lot 24x124 feet, East Front, on Atlantic-st., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-sts.

AND

Two Good Lots on Wentworth-av., each 22x125 feet, East Front, about 25 feet South of Fifty-first-st. All located in the immediate Vicinity of Rock Island Car Shops.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 O'Clock m.

On the Premises.

SALE PEREMPTORY AND WITHOUT RESERVE

A splendid chance to obtain a home at reasonable figures. Terms of sale ⅓ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at time of sale.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, Office 186 East Madison-st.

For Sale

AT

Kenwood Station.

The whole or a part of that splendid Five Acre Block situated on Lake and Madison-avs., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 300 ft. of the Kenwood Depot. Grounds highly improved with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and by far the most desirable residence property south of Chicago, being in a very select neighborhood, and offering, as they do, an unobstructed view of the lake, sufficiently removed from the railroad to be free from all danger or annoyance therefrom. Apply to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE AT HYDE PARK.

A House and Lot, situated between the depot and lake, one block from each. Lot, 50x226. House is nearly new, fronts east; has 9 rooms, with gas. Hennery, Woodhouse, etc. It's one of the most thorough-built houses in Hyde Park. The location is unsurpassed. Will be sold at a bargain and on favorable terms, if disposed of before May 1. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

20 acres on Fullerton-av., at the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and near Humboldt Park. Belongs to a non-resident and has not been in the market for 20 years. SAM'L GEHR,

Real Estate Broker,

No. 10 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE.

A splendid residence property for sale, 661 Michigan-av., east front, lot 47x172 feet; large two-story brick house, with high basement, furnace, laundry, gas-fixtures, etc.; also a large two-story brick barn; all in fine condition; a splendid green-house, grapery, and ten-pin alley, etc., etc.; one of the most desirable locations in the city; terms of payment made easy. HERMAN BALDWIN, Agent, 617 Michigan-av.

YOUNG MEN,

Bookkeepers, Clerks,—you who are looking for the best place to invest a small capital, secure a choice lot for a home, with the certainty of a handsome profit,—call and see what I offer. H. H. OSBORN, 128 South Clark-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

STOVES AND RANGES,
UNION WASHING MACHINES,
AMERICAN MANGLES,
PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS
KEDZIE'S WATER FILTERERS,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

DALTON & CO.,

80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT,

Dock and ground for a lumber yard. Apply to HAUCH, HOLBROOK & CO., 26 Archer-av.

WANTED

To Purchase, an interest in some paying business, where $10,000 or $12,000 can be used to advantage, as well as the services of the advertiser, who has had both practical and financial experience. Address TEN YEARS' RESIDENT, care Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EBERHARDT & FREEMAN,

Drapers and Tailors,

150 West Randolph-st.,

Have now completed their stock with a full Line of New Season Goods, and solicit their friends and patrons to examine the same.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

A. H. DOUGLAS,

From Boston, Mass., is prepared to take good pictures in oil at reasonable prices. Photographs enlarged on canvas. Old pictures copied and restored. Address P. O. Box 956, Chicago.

REMOVALS.

Removal.

THE

Mercantile Agency

HAS BEEN REMOVED

To the Offices Occupied by us before the Fire,

IN

First National Bank Building,

Corner Washington and State-sts.

R. G. DUN & CO.

Coal. Coal. Coal.

The cheapest place to buy Illinois Coal, either by water or rail, is of T. B. EVANS,

241 Twenty-second-st.

WE HAVE REMOVED

TO

Corner Dearborn and Van Buren-sts.

A choice stock of CHICKERING and other celebrated Pianos just received.

REED & SONS,

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

REMOVAL.

Great Western Type Foundry,

(BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, Prop'rs),

REMOVED TO

Nos. 105, 107, 109 & 111 East Madison-st.

We have complete stocks of English and German Body Display and Fancy Type, Presses, Paper and Card Cutters, Inks, Wood Type, and, in short, everything needed in a Printing Office. Our Matrices, having been constructed with special reference to requirements of Type Founding, enables us to turn out orders of any size promptly and satisfactorily. For convenience of our customers we have put in a large Cabinet, in which we carry some from Nonpareil to Pica of type of our manufacture. Orders for Electrotyping promptly Filled.

REMOVAL.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

RAILROAD SUPPLIES,

And Bolt Manufacturers,

From 80 & 82 Madison-st. to

144 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned will remove on the 18th inst., from No. 68 South Canal and 107 South Clark-sts., to his new and spacious quarters,

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.,

Where all branches of his business will be continued as heretofore at the old stands.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer and Printer.

REMOVAL.

W. F. McLAUGHLIN,

Wholesale dealer in Teas, Coffees and Spices, and Proprietor of the Union Coffee and Spice Mills, has removed to

82 & 84 So. Water-st., Chicago.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Corner Store,

86X78 FEET,

in Brick Block, corner of VAN BUREN AND FRANKLIN-STS. Rent, $1,500, if taken before May 1. Also a fine Hall in same building.

F. A. BRAGG & CO.,

46 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT,

Three Elegant Lofts,

TOBEY'S BUILDING,

S. E. corner State and Jackson-sts. Elegant north and west light. Size, 40x150. Terms moderate.

Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

For Rent.

The first-class 3-N. No. 1 store, 40x100, northwest corner Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; on reasonable lease to desirable tenant. All modern improvements. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 125 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT.

Store No. 52 West Madison-st., opposite Sherman House. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st., or to the Owner, 845 West Adams-st.

TO RENT.

First-class offices, well lighted, from $12 to $22 each, at 47 LaSalle-st., corner of alley, near Randolph-st. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT.

Store 82 Lake-st., 20x100, four stories and basement, vault and elevator. Opposite new Tremont House. Apply to W. H. CLARKE,

Room 14, southeast corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT.

For three years, to a responsible and responsible private family, A completely furnished house of 12 rooms on Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., with modern conveniences; a large yard, garden, and barn. Rent, $175 per month.

BROWN & HORTON, 120 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

Half of store and nice light office, with storage in loft or basement.

CHAPIN & MITCHELL,

28 South Water-st.

TO RENT, WITH POWER.

Room 36x36, suitable for a sash and door or box factory. Possession given May 1, 1873. PARK SOPER, 72 South Canal-st.

WATCHES, &c.

WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

FINE WATCHES,

GORHAM STERLING SILVERWARE,

In the West, and our prices are the lowest.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

PANIC PRICES!

Silver, Full-Jeweled, Hunting Levers, new, $9.50.

Silver, Full-Jeweled, Hunting Levers, very fine, nickel movement, $10.75.

Ladies' Gold Hunting Levers, new, $19.00.

Ladies' Gold Hunting Levers, extra fine, from $25 to $40.

Ladies' and Gents' Gold and Silver American Watches, 25 per cent less than current rates.

10-Karat Vest Chains, new styles, 95 cents per dwt.

14-Karat Vest Chains, new styles, $1.15 per dwt.

Elegant new patterns Long Guards, extra long.

15-Karat Solid Plain Rings, $1 per dwt. Diamonds 20 per cent less than market value.

7-Shooter Cartridge Revolvers, $5.50.

All goods warranted as represented.

I. GOLDSMID'S LOAN OFFICE,

468 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR

Old Silver from $1 to $1.20 per oz.; Sterling to flat, base and bullion, $1.25 to $1.40; Old Gold, from 75 to 95 cents per dwt.; Gold Coin, from $16 to $20 per oz. Also, chemically pure, $1 per dwt., with current premium added, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 468 State-st.

☞ Remember name and number. No connection with any other establishment.

FURNITURE.

Furniture

of all kinds, at lowest cash prices, on INSTALMENTS, at

W. I. HUNT & CO.'S,

874 Milwaukee-av.

IRON FOUNDRY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN,

IRON FOUNDRY,

87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,

Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

TO LEASE

To Lease.

For a term of years, the southwest corner of Fifth-av. and Fourth-pl. Very desirable. To a good party we will make easy terms. Inquire of

C. B. & Q. C. WALKER,

15 Chamber of Commerce.

DOCK TO LEASE

At Bridgeport (200 feet). Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN,

Corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of R. F. Hosmer & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. And R. W. Hosmer is authorized to settle the business of said copartnership.

R. F. HOSMER,

R. W. HOSMER.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1873. JAMES M. RANKIN, JR.

The undersigned will continue the business of Fire and Marine Insurance as heretofore, at the old office, 162 La Salle-st.

R. F. HOSMER.

PRINTING.

Printing at Prices That Can't Be Beat.

$11.00 for 1,000 good Business Cards, printed in black ink. $1.75 for $1,000 Small Bill Heads, ruled and printed, (cheaper in quantities). Hand Bills, 75 cents per 1,000 in lots of 5,000. Statements, Letter Heads, Note Heads, Warranty Deeds, Abstracts of Title, Book, Pamphlet and Legal Printing, etc., at prices that defy competition, at the LAKE STREET PRINTING COMPANY, 182 and 184 East Lake-st., three doors east of Clark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

Parties owning land contiguous to the S. W. ¼ of Section 27, the S. ½ of Section 28, and the E. ½ of Section 29, Township 40, N. Range 13 E. are invited to confer with me in reference to opening streets upon the outer line of the above described property at my office

S. T. HAYES,

56 LaSalle-st., Metropolitan Block.

CHICAGO, April 13, 1873.

PIMPLES.

I will send (free) recipe for my TROPICALE BALM, removing Pimples, Black Worms, Blotches, Freckles, Moths, Tan, and all Diseases of the Skin, leaving it clear and white as a lily rose. Also, secret for the fine growth of hair on bald heads or smooth faces.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,

P. O. Box 5,193. 197 Broadway, New York.

CARD.

The undersigned would most respectfully announce to the owners of TROTTING STOCK that he can be engaged to train and drive by addressing me through the Tribune. HIRAM WOODRUFF, Jr., late of New York.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

The advertiser wants to have a house built on the North Side, and for payment will give his present home. For particulars, plans, and specifications, call at southwest corner Chestnut and Washington-sts.

E. H. GOTTIG, Architect.

Those Who Have Not Enough

מצות

Or Confectionaries to last over Easter, can replenish Monday, the 14th, with H. GERTHOFER,

26 Rice Island-av.

HAIR LUXURIANT.

PUT

PULLMAN Palace Car Bouquet

ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF.

DRESS SUITS.

Costumes.

On Monday, April 14, 1873,

BICKERTON & JEFFERY

Will open their New Store,

26 East Washington-st.,

(One Door East of State).

With a large and varied stock of

Ladies', Misses' & Children's

UNDERWEAR & OVERWEAR.

We will name, in part:

Ladies' Costumes and Suits.
Ladies' Cloaks, Talmas, Dolmans, &c.
Ladies' Chemise, Drawers, Night Gowns, &c.
Misses' Chemise, Drawers, Night Gowns, &c.
Infants' Entire Wardrobes.
Ladies' and Misses' Corsets, in the very best goods.
Lace Points, Jackets, Talmas, and Fichus.
Guipure and Thread Laces, in the best French Makes and Patterns.
Parasols and Fancy Neck Wear.

Our DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT is under the management of MRS. BICKERTON, whose well-known taste will be a sure guaranty for STYLE and FIT.

MEAT CHOPPER.

REMOVAL.

The XLCR Hand and Power MEAT CHOPPERS AND STUFFERS are warranted entirely satisfactory on trial.

The four knives, with drawing cut, make 960 strokes, and cut 144 pieces to one stroke, in one minute, by one turn of the crank.

ORR & LOCKETT,

170 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Dealers in Builders' and General Hardware, Real Bronze Trimmings, Fine Cutlery, and every description of Mechanics' Tools.

CARPET-CLEANING.

CARPET CLEANING.

We clean Carpets of any size, shape or quality, thoroughly, without injuring them, with Wheeler's Novelty Carpet Beating Machine.

We refer to Allen & Mackey, corner State and Monroe-sts.; E. F. Hollister & Co., 121 and 123 State-st., and Green & Spear, 257 West Madison-st. All orders left with them, or addressed to us by mail, will receive prompt attention.

A. R. EDWARDS & CO.,

253 & 255 South Canal-st.

CARPET CLEANING.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.,

44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago.

Carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at the shortest notice. No charge for carriage. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. N. HANKINSON & CO.

LADIES' GOODS.

Ladies' Underwear and Corsets.

R. H. McDOWELL,

131 South Halsted-st.,

SECOND DOOR FROM ADAMS.

Special bargains in Ladies' Underwear, Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts, Corset Covers, Dressing Sacques.

$1,000 worth Ladies' Underwear, slightly soiled, at half price.

10,000 Ladies' and Misses' Pique Aprons, from 25 cents.

10,000 pair Corsets, best make, from 75c.

Hosiery, Hoop Skirts, Bustles, Bosom Forms, Calico Wrappers, Fichus, Ties, and Scarfs at greatly reduced prices.

15,000 Linen Collars at 10c.

Store open until 9 o'clock every evening.

PATTERNS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

The establishment for the sale of the Harper Bazar Paper Patterns for spring and summer, the best and most reliable patterns in use, is now opened. Ladies will please to call for Catalogue, which are free of charge.

No. 288 State-st., near VanBuren.

J. LEVY, Gen. Agt.

FOR SALE.

RUBBER GOODS,

Especially Sheeting of all widths, Gloves for Gardening, etc., Door and Picture Mats, Spittoons, Carpeting, Flats and Squares, Cloth, Hose for garden use, Druggists' Articles, Elastic Bands, Combs, etc.

MALZOUX & WHEELER,

190 Randolph-st., near LaSalle.

Jack-Screws. Jack-Screws. Jack-Screws.

Always on hand, and we sell at low prices, at Nos. 34 and 36 West Quincy-st., between Clinton and Jefferson.

J. K. LIVESEY

PERFUMERY.

UP

On top of your head is a bald spot. Try MANN'S HAIR LUXURIANT.

CARRIAGES, &c.

COAN & TEN BROEKE

CARRIAGE

Manufacturing Company.

Ann and Randolph-sts.

Make to Order, and have on hand in Great Variety for the Spring Trade,

FINE BUGGIES,

In LATEST STYLES.

Fancy and Business Concord Buggies,

Of Every Description (a specialty).

Carriages, English Dog Carts,
Cabriolets, T Carts,
Coupes, Drags,
Clarences, Landaus,
Phaetons, Rockaways,
Omnibuses, Express Wagons,
And Grocery Wagons.

Outs and prices furnished on application.

Agent for HILL'S CELEBRATED CONCORD HARNESS.

MUSICAL.

Call, See,

AND

HEAR

Three of the most elegant Pianos ever shipped to this city, designed especially for the parlors of three of our well-known citizens. Will be on exhibition for a few days at the ware-rooms of

STORY & CAMP,

211 STATE-ST.

Western Agents for the Arion Pianos and Estey Organs.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for SUPERIORITY.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.

Prime Line, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

For These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

EASTER OFFERINGS.

FOR

EASTER SUNDAY.

A pretty Basket of CHOICE FLOWERS or any FLORAL DESIGN, furnished by WM. T. SHEPHERD, Florist, S. E. corner State and Washington-sts. Entrance through Roddin & Hamilton's Jewelry Store, or on Washington-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Don't Fail

TO CALL ON

HILGER, JENKINS & FAXON,

107 STATE-ST.,

And see the largest and most complete stock of Paper Hangings, Decorations, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Bedding, &c., to be found in the city—all New and Beautiful Designs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Lease for Sale.

50 Rooms, in a good location in this city, doing a good business, on very advantageous terms. Cash required, about $10,000. For further particulars apply to

C. R. FIELD & CO.,

Room 1, No. 151 Monroe-st.

For Sale, or Exchange,

For good property, a large Match Factory, within an hour and a half's ride of Chicago. It is a very choice thing for a manufacturer. It pays a clear profit of $25,000 to $30,000 per annum, according to the price of material.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

No. 168 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

A four years' lease and the furnishing of a hotel and boarding-house, located on the West Side, for sale and rent for; good business given by present owner for lasting. Price, $3,500. Inquire of

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

80 LaSalle-st.

NO MORE SUNDAY BEER.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting of North Side Saloon-Keepers.

They Resolve to Close Their Places of Business on Sunday, and Neither Sell nor Give Away Any Beer.

A meeting of an unusual but characteristic nature was held yesterday afternoon at Folta's Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street. The meeting was composed of the saloon-keepers of the North Division, and the number of these gentry, as indicated by the meeting, is most formidable. There were fully 300 present who belonged to the beer-vending class, and most of them intelligent and respectable.

The meeting organized by the election of H. A. Bartlett, Chairman and H. Kuhnkowski, Secretary.

Before anything occurred in the way of debate, an infuriated beer-seller gave utterance to an idea which had apparently distressed him, and said he supposed the meeting was private.

The stormy colloquy which ensued, and the guttural German remarks that were heaped upon the person who supposed a meeting of beer-sellers to be private, were not intelligible to the reporters, but it appeared that the meeting considered its character above reproach, and therefore admitted reporters to chronicle its deliberations. Not only were reporters admitted, but even grocery men were allowed to view the crowd from the gallery.

The Chair declared in German the object of the meeting, which was to take some action upon the Sunday law. The Chair made a speech.

Mr. Albert Michelson rose to speak, and vigorously urged every saloon-keeper present to comply with the present law. As long as the law continued in full force, it was the manifest duty of every citizen to abide by it. It was the duty of the saloon-keepers to prove to the world at large that they were the friends of law and order, and that they were willing to use strenuous in supporting the laws. They must resolve not to sell beer or liquor on Sunday. When the citizens began to understand the full effect of the Sunday law, they would arise to the assistance of the saloon-keepers, and abolish the obnoxious law. If there was any reporter of any mean about present, he could not, and might not, be able to find in their conduct any reproach. He was among them grog-drinkers and beer-guzzlers. He was in favor of closing every saloon on the North Side on Sunday, and of appointing a vigilance committee to see that no one kept his saloon open during the day.

He was supported in his view of the case by Mr. George Kaisel and other gentlemen.

Mr. M. Georgii said that although he agreed with Mr. Michelson in the views he expressed, he thought the Sunday law was opposed to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution provided and guaranteed liberty to every citizen, and that was entirely antagonistic to the spirit and the letter of the Sunday law.

Mr. Peter Miller, No. 1, hoped that the saloons would be strictly closed, and that the proprietors would not sell anything at all,—not even seltzer water to a dying brother.

The Chair, in the chair, made a speech. He said he had recently converted with one of the most prominent Judges in the city, and the gentleman had expressed to him very freely his opinion on the Sunday law. He had told him to enforce the Sunday law to the letter. Then the Germans could carry out all cognate laws. They could close every bakery, every grocery, every barber shop, could stop the street cars, and, finally, close every church.

Mr. Schwurbow reported that the saloon-keepers of the West Division were just as anxious as their North Side brothers on the subject of closing. He was in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday.

A gentleman in the gallery, with a nose of unusual ruddiness, here called upon the Chair, desiring to be heard.

The Chair said he might make himself heard, if his lungs were capable of the effort.

The gentleman supposed they were, and challenged the meeting to disprove it.

The meeting was too well occupied in proving the strength of its lungs individually to interpose any valid objection, and the gentleman with the carmine and elegantine proboscis proceeded with his explanation. His explanation took the form of a conundrum, the conundrum took this form: "If a saloon-keeper was bound to close, what was a grocer to do?" He followed the conundrum with a few remarks in defense of a private and purely personal nature. He indicated to the meeting (which paid no heed to him) that he was a grocery-man. And then he promised to close his barber not his grocery, and finding that nobody cared whether his grocery was closed or not, sat down, and shouted "Bravo."

Two other gentlemen are said to have cried "Bravo," but in the general uproar their remarks were not heard at the reporter's table.

Mr. John De Berge said that if private parties bought beer, the effect of the meeting would be entirely lost. No one, not even the speaker, supposed he knew to the meaning of this resolute resolution.

Mr. Bartholomae, a brewer, said that brewers seldom sold beer to private parties. They ought, however, to be protected from doing so.

He moved that the meeting order brewers not to allow private parties to purchase kegs from them on Saturday evenings.

The wonderful motion prevailed, after a vehement discussion.

A motion was made that this motion be regarded as binding, which was agreed to.

Mr. Peter Miller, No. 2, declared that he would never be a spy (shpitzel), and if any beer-seller came to him as a spy he would treat him as any other spy.

A saloon-keeper said that he would treat a spy as a spy, no matter the spy was.

Another declared that it was of no use for the meeting to pass resolutions if they were to be disregarded.

It was finally determined to appoint a committee of three to instigate a committee of six for each ward, whose duty it should be to see that the resolutions of the meeting were carried out.

Mr. Peter Miller, No. 2, moved that an organization of saloon-keepers be formed, which was agreed to.

The meeting adjourned till Saturday next at the same time and place.

FOUND DEAD.

The Remains of Two Dead Men Found Yesterday.—One at Englewood, and the Other in the North Division.

Yesterday morning, the body of an unknown man was found in a ditch, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, about one mile west of Englewood crossing. Coroner Stephens went to Englewood yesterday morning for the purpose of holding an inquest. The body was taken to the depot, and was found to be considerably bruised and mangled. The right leg and arm were broken, and there were some cuts about the head. No person in the vicinity had any knowledge concerning the man. On his person was found a memorandum-book, on the first page of which was written "James Wilson in account with the Milwaukee Mills." On a finger of his left hand was a silver ring, with the initials "J. W." engraved on a shield. It is believed that the man was James Wilson, Esq. He is apparently about 40 years of age, and was poorly clad. There being no way to solve the mystery, the body was brought to the city, and deposited in the Morgue, to await identification. It is believed that the man was struck by the cowcatcher of an engine while walking on the track.

ANOTHER.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the station-keeper at the Chicago Avenue Station was informed that the dead body of a man was lying in an alley in the rear of the house of Martin Blaycock, on the corner of Loomis and Fourteenth streets. Officer Powers was detailed to investigate the matter, and found the information to be correct. The man was apparently about 35 years of age, and poorly dressed. His face bore the impress of dissipation. There were no marks of violence on his person. Nothing in his pockets indicated his name or residence. A small amount of money was found in his pocket. No one seemed to know anything about him. A saloon-keeper thought he had seen him the night before in the corner opposite his saloon, but was not positive. The body was taken to the Morgue, to await the action of the Coroner.

DESTROYED HIMSELF.

A Well-Known Liquor-Dealer Commits Suicide While Laboring under a Temporary Fit of Insanity.

Mr. Oliver G. Hampson, who resides at No. 12 Lafin street, and was a liquor merchant on Desplaines street, between Madison and Monroe, committed suicide on Friday night, about 9 o'clock, by shooting himself with a revolver. Mr. Hampson came home at tea-time, on Friday evening, and complained of an severe pain in his head. After tea he went into his bed-room and lay down. His wife went in to see him about 8 o'clock, and found him sleeping. She returned to the sitting-room, and resumed her sewing. About 9 o'clock she was startled by the report of a revolver, which proceeded from Mr. Hampson's bedroom, and, upon entering the apartment, she was horrified by seeing her husband weltering in the last agony of death, and a revolver lying on the floor by his side. She then instantly ran to the house and told the servant girl to go for a physician. When he arrived, the man was still living. In response to a question, he said he had accidentally shot himself. Soon after uttering this confession, he died. At the Coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon, Dr. Worth, the attending physician, testified that the ball entered the left side, about three inches below the heart, and passed in an upward direction, lodging in the breast. The physician also testified that deceased was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, produced by a fall last Christmas Day, some of them having attended him. From this evidence, the jury rendered a verdict of intermittently temporary while insane, and the jury decided. Mr. Hampson leaves a wife, well provided for. The insanity must have been produced by the injuries he received when he fell on the ice, as his financial condition was easy, and his home relations pleasant.

INDIAN TREACHERY.

Murder of Gen. Canby and Two Peace Commissioners by the Modocs.

The Victims Invited to a Conference and Foully Killed by Jack's Gang.

Tragic Result of the Quaker Policy of Dealing with the Redskins.

Christian Treatment of Untamable Savages a Sorry Delusion.

LAVA BED, April 11, via YREKA, April 12.—Yesterday afternoon, five Indians and four squaws came into our camp, and were made presents of clothing and provisions by the Peace Commission, and a message was sent out by the Commissioners asking for a talk this morning, at a point about a mile from our picket line. Later in the evening "Bogus Charley" came in, and told the picket that he could take his gun, as he (Charley) did not intend to go back any more. The picket brought him in, and took him to the tent of Gen. Canby, where "Charley" left his gun, and then remained at the tent of Frank Riddle during the night. This morning "Boston Charley" came in and told the Commissioners that Capt. Jack and five other Indians would meet the Commissioners outside our lines. "Boston" and "Bogus" then mounted a horse, and started for the lava bed.

About an hour after their departure, Gen. Canby, Dr. Thomas, Mr. A. B. Meacham and Mr. Dyar, with Frank Riddle and his squaw for interpreters, started for the place appointed. The party arrived at the appointed place, and were closely watched by the signal officer Lieut. Adams, from the signal-station on the hill overlooking our camp. About half an hour after the party had arrived, a cry from the signal-station was heard, saying that the Indians had attacked the Peace Commissioners, and that an engagement had commenced between the Indians and Col. Mason. In a moment the troops were under arms, and deployed as skirmishers, under command of Col. Green, and orders were given to forward at double-quick. Very shortly after Mr. Dyar returned, and told us that the Indians had attacked them, and that he thought that he was the only one who had escaped, but, in a few moments after, Riddle and his squaw were seen within the picket line.

From him we gather the following account of how the massacre commenced: Meacham made a short speech to the Indians, followed by Gen. Canby, and then Dr. Thomas. Then Capt. Jack made a speech, asking for Hot Creek and Cottonwood, the places now occupied by Fairchild and Dorris, for a reservation. Mr. Meacham told Jack that it was not possible to give him what he asked. Schonschin told Meacham to say no more; that he (Meacham) had said enough upon that subject; and while Schonschin was speaking, Capt. Jack got up, walked behind the others, and turned back, and, exclaiming, "All ready," drew his pistol and snapped a cap at Gen. Canby. He cocked his pistol again and fired. Gen. Canby fell dead, shot under the right eye. Schonschin then shot Meacham in the shoulder and head, but he is still alive. "Boston Charley" and another Indian shot and killed Dr. Thomas. "Hookey Jim" chased Mr. Dyar for some distance, but Dyar turned upon him with a pistol in hand, and Jim ran. An Indian knocked down Riddle's squaw and took her horse, but Capt. Jack made him return it, and then another Indian chased Riddle, and shot at him. [This last may be taken with a grain of salt.]

The troops are now about a mile in the lava beds, lying on their arms, and will probably advance to-night under cover of darkness. There are here about 600 troops which can be brought into active service, and it is believed they will end the Modoc war. Meacham is not expected to survive.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The following is a portion of the *Herald's* special about the massacre of Gen. Canby and the Peace Commissioners, dated Lava Beds, April 11—8 p. m.:

Between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, the Peace Commission party, comprising Gen. Canby, A. B. Meacham, Dr. Thomas, Mr. Dyer, Riddle, the interpreter, and squaw, and "Bogus Charley," and "Boston Charley" went out to a designated spot. There they met Capt. Jack, John Schonschin, "Black Jim," "Shack Nasty Jim," Ellen's man, and "Hawker Jim." They had no guns with them, but each carried a pistol at his belt. This, however, was not much noticed, as in previous interviews they had had their guns with them. They sat down in a kind of broken circle, and Gen. Canby, Meacham, and Dr. Thomas sat together, faced by Capt. Jack and Schonschin. Dyar stood by Jack, holding his piece, with "Hawker Jim" and "Shack Nasty Jim" to his left. Meacham opened the talk, and gave a long history of what they wanted to do for them, after which Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas both talked for some time. Capt. Jack then talked in an apparently good, serious strain, and when he finished stepped back to the rear, near where Meacham's horse was hitched. Schonschin then began to talk, and while he was speaking, Dyar heard a cap miss fire, and looking around, saw Capt. Jack to his left with his pistol pointed at Gen. Canby. This was the signal for a general massacre, and a dozen shots were fired inside of half a minute. Capt. Jack fired again on Gen. Canby, and the noble old gentleman ran off to the left, but was speedily shot down and killed instantly. Meacham was shot at by Schonschin and wounded in the head. He tried to draw his derringer, when two Indians ran up and knocked him down. Dr. Thomas was killed almost instantly by two pistol shots in the head.

Riddle ran off, and, it appears, they did not fire at him, but they knocked his squaw down. Dyar, Riddle and the squaw returned in safety to the camp. About a hundred yards to the west of the place of meeting was found A. B. Meacham, badly wounded, with a pistol-shot over the left eye. Fifty yards further on was the body of the Rev. Dr. Thomas lying on its face and stripped to the waist. Life was extinct from pistol-shot wounds in the head. The body of Gen. Canby was stripped of every vestige of clothing, and lay about one hundred yards to the southward, with two pistol-shot wounds in the head.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the murder of Canby and Thomas has been received at Jacksonville, and caused intense excitement. The people are loud in denunciation of Secretary Delano, and hold him responsible. He was burned in effigy there to-night.

YREKA, April 12—10 p. m.—The news of the horrible massacre of Gen. Canby and Commissioner Thomas has cast a gloom over the whole community, and excitement and intense feeling exists that the Indians should now receive the punishment they richly deserve, and that not one should be left to tell the tale of this terrible massacre.

H. C. Tickner, who brought the official dispatches, left headquarters at 5 o'clock last evening. He says orders had just been issued for the advance along the whole line at 5 o'clock this morning. The plan was to advance slowly, taking everything as they went, having water and provisions with them. In this case it may be two days before the trouble is ended.

It is presumed that Gen. Canby's and Commissioner Thomas' remains will be forwarded to this place, and should arrive to-morrow some time.

Another courier would leave headquarters this evening, and would arrive early to-morrow. These are all the particulars other than telegraphed this afternoon.

A courier left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Gillem's headquarters with dispatches from Gen. Schofield. By many it is believed that the Modocs are desperate and will fight, till the last man dies, and that they will not leave the caves. By others it is thought they have already made their escape from the lava bed, and will commence a relentless war on all weak parties they may meet. It is supposed that "Scar-Faced Charley" and "Curly-Headed Doctor" were with the Indians who attacked Col. Mason's position. That was a blind to attract the attention of Gen. Gillem from the conference between Jack and his fellows and the Commissioners.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—The news of the massacre of the Modoc Peace Commissioners creates much excitement here. The policy of dallying with the treacherous savages is strongly denounced by all classes of people. The folly of such a course was demonstrated in Arizona before Crook's campaign.

War on the Apaches.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—On the 11th of March, Gus Swain, John McDonald, and Geo. Taylor were murdered by a large band of Apaches. The savages were pursued by the troops. Seventy-nine warriors were killed, and seventy-six women and children taken prisoners. The troops were under command of Lieut. Rice, now at Fort Whipple. They followed the trail of the Apaches, and learned that Taylor had been captured alive and subjected to the most horrible torture. Capt. Randall reports an engagement with the Apaches, in which he killed forty-seven warriors and captured seven women.

Utah Items.

SALT LAKE, April 12.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Utah Central and Southern Railroads to-day Brigham Young resigned the Presidency of both roads. J. Sharp was elected President of the former, and William Jennings of the latter.

Brigham Young has now retired from all business affairs, in order to go to Arizona with a mission to build the Southern Pacific Railroad in that Territory. This action has weakened faith in the secular operations of the Mormons.

The police are raiding on the demi monde and the gamblers, fining them $100.

Judge McKean's decision leaves the Justices of the Peace supreme, no appeal being recognized. Blackmailing is the order of the day, and, in consequence, the Mormon Treasury is greatly enriched.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Consultation with Secretary Richardson—O'Kelly and the Cuban Authorities—No Vacancies in the Japan and China Missions—Northern Pacific Railroad Lands.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREASURY MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The President was in consultation with Secretary Richardson for about two hours to-day, at the Treasury Department. The Secretary alleges that the interview was entirely of a social nature, and that the present condition of the money market was not once alluded to. On the other hand, well informed parties, who have access to the President, state that the latter feels great uneasiness at the present financial situation, and that his visits to the Secretary to-day had reference to the ordering of a large sale of gold some time next week, and the purchase of an equivalent amount of United States bonds.

For the first time in several years, the premium on bonds is considerably below that on gold, and it is stated the President wishes the Secretary to take advantage of this fact, both for the benefit of the Treasury and the relief of the money market. It is further stated that the President unites with Secretary Richardson in a wish to limit the currency circulation to $356,000,000, and not to disturb the $44,500,000 reserve, except under the most serious circumstances.

O'KELLY IN CUBA.

Secretary Fish, to-day, forwarded instructions to the Consul-General at Cuba to inquire into the facts in the case of O'Kelly, the imprisoned *New York Herald* reporter, and to report upon them at once. It is charged that O'Kelly has only resided in this country two years, and that he never made application to take out naturalization papers.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE JAPAN AND CHINA MISSIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Rumors have been repeated from time to time of the resignation of Ministers Low and DeLong. Inquiry at official sources to-day shows that Mr. Low's resignation has not been received, and that ex-Senator Cole's name has not even been mentioned by the President in connection with the China or Japan mission. Mr. Cole himself says he is not an applicant for a diplomatic position.

Up to noon to-day no one at the President's house or at the Department of State had any intimation of DeLong's rumored resignation, further than what has been privately said by some of his friends, namely: that he would retire should the Administration desire a change.

THE PRESIDENT

to-day gave audience to a number of persons on business matters, and at 1 o'clock went to the Treasury Department, where he had a long consultation with Secretary Richardson.

ARMY MATTERS.

The Superintendent of the mounted recruiting service has been directed to send all disposable colored recruits at St. Louis, to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, for assignment to the Tenth Cavalry.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has notified the local land offices along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad that the Secretary of the Interior has decided that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is entitled to lands along the line laid down on its maps of preliminary location, as against all persons who made settlements on such lands after said preliminary map had been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior, but before the lands had been formally withdrawn. This decision is adverse to several hundred claimants, and involves about two hundred sections of land in Minnesota, Washington Territory, and elsewhere.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day heard the argument of President Becker, of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, in support of its application for patents for about four hundred sections of land where it crosses the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Both roads claim the land to be included in their respective land grants. Ex-Senator Wade represented the Northern Pacific Company. Further argument was postponed till May 1.

The President to-day issued an order removing the Land Office from Vermillion, Dakota, to Sioux Falls, Dakota Territory.

NOTABLE EVENT.

A post-office has been established at Jamestown, Va., this week for the first time, although Jamestown was the first place permanently settled on this Continent.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The chief interest in Wall street centered in the money market to-day. A good many money-lenders, notably German bankers, have this morning been calling in their loans, and it is said to be their intention to temporarily place their money with the trust companies to await the result of the action of the authorities in regard to the enforcement of the Usury law. The street dealings were almost entirely abolished, and in their place a large business was done in turning stocks, that is, parties with money taking stocks for cash, and selling them back in the regular way; again, some brokers were lending money at 7 per cent for large capitalists, and insisting upon large commissions for their services as intermediates, as it was reported that some corporations were lending their money at 7 per cent and charging fancy commissions for taking care of the collaterals until Monday. While stock-brokers paid very high rates for money to-day, some of the leading banks had larger sums than usual offered to them at legal interest, which they generally accepted, and helped out their less fortunate neighbors. The market was unusually stringent, and, after opening at ¼, advanced to ¾, but just previous to 3 o'clock, when nearly all the bank accounts were made up, the rate of interest dropped to plain 7 per cent.

The bank statement is again a surprise, for the reason that it does not show any such gain in deposits as there should to tally with the reports of the express companies as to the receipts of currency from the interior during the week. The statement, however, is favorable, for there has been a decrease in reserve deficiency of $1,220,500. The National Banks are $1,082,926 against $3,200,100 last week, below the 25 per cent reserve, and the State banks are short of reserve by $942,378, against $1,036,700 last week.

Mercantile paper is nominal.

GOLD

was active and higher, advancing from 118⅞ to 119⅛, with a final reaction to 118⅞. The advance was started by a report of a hitch in the New York Central negotiations at London, which frightened the "bears," and caused the covering of short contracts.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were heavy and lower.

STOCKS.

The speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was tame, although in a few instances prices advanced early in the day. Shortly after the opening, when money become very stringent, a general decline set in, which culminated in a final fall of 1 to 2¼ per cent in values. There was a steady stream of cash sales between 10 and 3 o'clock, the difference between sales for cash and in the regular way ranging as high as ½ per cent. The most frequent differences, however, were ⅜ and ¼ per cent.

BONDS.

The advance in gold imparted a strong tone to Government bonds, which were in good demand by foreign brokers early in the day. The advance was not maintained, however, in later dealings. The favorites were 1867s. The market closed quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.

Flour was dull, heavy, and irregular. The supply of good spring wheat extras is in excess of the demand, and these are extremely heavy. No. 2 and superfine are plenty, and quiet. Sales, 7,200 brls; receipts, 19,211 brls. In wheat, owing to the storm and firmness of holders, business was very light, and the market closes firm, with a fair milling and moderate export demand. Sales, 32,700 bu; receipts, 22,100 bu. Pork was quiet, and only a jobbing business was reported, with sales of about 350 brls at $17.50 for new mess, $17.00 for old, and $18.75 for uninspected extra prime. For future delivery, no transaction. Receipts, 2,727 packages. Cut meats were quiet, but prices are quoted generally steady. Dry salted shoulders are nominal at 6¾@7c, latter figure asked. Of pickled bellies, 50 boxes, 14 pounds, sold at 10c. Smoked hams sold to extent of 1,000 in bulk at 14c for small city. Receipts, 5,854 packages. Bacon was fairly active and firm, with sales of 800 boxes Western clear, for April, at 9⅛c; 650 boxes do at 9¼c. Western long clear is scarce. City is quoted at 9⅛c. Lard was quiet but steady. For Western for April, 8⅝c was bid without business. Of city, 120 tierces sold at 8⅝@8¾c. For future delivery, 250 tierces seller 90 days at 9c; for May, 9c bid and 9 1-16c asked. Receipts, 2,756 packages.

What is Thought of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Philadelphia *Enquirer* of to-day joins the press in its denunciation of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which has just adjourned. It says the closing scenes in the House of Representatives, in this State, on the last night of the session, resembled the wild orgies of a Saturnalia, rather than the ending of the official duties of a set of men who were charged with the greatest trust that could be assigned to men. Whether the wild disorder which was manifested is to be accounted for upon the theory that the majority of the members, having been generally successful in the attaining of the corrupt objects dearest to their hearts, were overcome with joy and gratification, or whether they were glad that they were about to escape from further detention, is immaterial. They acted like a disorderly crowd of school-boys rejoicing at the approach of the holidays, and losing all sense of discipline and decorum.

A Big Libel Suit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Baltimore *American* proprietors propose to institute a suit for damages against Judge Gilmer, of the Circuit Court of that city, and the foreman of the late Grand Jury, which passed upon several articles printed in the paper, relative to immorality in the public schools. The charge is said to be that of using their official positions with the object and purpose of injuring the reputation and defaming the *American* and its proprietors. The charge against Judge Gilmer is that he attributed to the *American* language which was ever used in its columns, and against Mr. Hodges of violation of his oath of secrecy and gross misrepresentation of the testimony of its editors before the Grand Jury. Damages are to be laid at $100,000. It will open the question as to the liability of a Judge and foreman for extra judicial action, injurious to the character and interests of a citizen.

BANK ROBBERIES.

The Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Bank Relieved of $6,000—A Toledo Bank Robbed to the Extent of $25,000.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 12.—Some interesting facts have just been developed concerning the abstraction from the vaults of the Safe-Deposit Bank, on Monday last, of a box containing a certain amount of cash and valuable papers belonging to the Odd Fellows' Savings Bank. The box contained about $6,000 in cash, and papers representing over $200,000. It appears that the cashier of the savings bank deposited the box with the Safe-Deposit Company on Saturday evening last, and, when he applied for it on the following Monday morning, the officers were unable to produce it or to account for its mysterious disappearance. Officer Hague set to work to unravel the mystery. He made a thorough examination of the building and vaults, and yesterday stated to the bank that the box had been taken by a person connected with the institution. Information was also imparted to the Mayor which served to fasten the guilt on the person suspected by Hague. The Mayor's informant stated that he saw two men take the box out of the bank on Monday, and that he would be able to identify one of them, and could further testify that an employe of the bank was looking out of a window at the time. Negotiations are pending among the parties interested, and it is thought that the box will be soon returned. No arrests have been made, or even information lodged, and the names of the parties are withheld at present. The matter has occasioned considerable excitement in banking circles.

LATER.

The box stolen from the Deposit Bank was found this afternoon in a coal-vault attached to McDevit's wholesale grocery. The money had been extracted, but none of the papers were missing.

TOLEDO, O., April 12.—The loss by the burglary at the First National Bank, a few days since, proves to be greater than was supposed at the time. A box of papers belonging to V. H. Ketcham, the President of the bank, was taken, containing twenty Toledo city bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 26 to 34, inclusive, and Nos. 37, 40, 75, 76, 77, 78, and 87 of the date of Nov. 9, 1872, and Nos. 83 to 85 of May 4, 1870; also, No. 21 of the latter date, of $500. The aggregate loss will reach $25,000.

SPORTING.

New Orleans Races—Pigeon-Shooting at Buffalo.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—Louisiana Jockey Club spring meeting commenced to-day. The track was good, but not fast. The weather is delightful and the attendance good.

First race, one mile and three-quarters; all age club horse, $500 first horse $350 second, $100; third, $50; won by Fannie M. by a length, beating Mary Louise, Young Harry, Emma, Louisiana, Sir Rufus, and "C. O. D." in the same order. Time 3:13. "C. O. D." was leading until near the end, when she bolted, running into a fence. "C. O. D." was the favorite in the pools, bringing $200; Fannie, $150; Young Harry, $120; Mary Louise, $40; Emma, $16; Sir Rufus, $10.

Second race, Pickwick stake, for colts and fillies, three year olds, $50 entrance, P. P. with $1,500 added, second horse $300; third, $200; twelve nominations; five started.

Sallie Watson	1	1
Dunboyne	2	3
Edwin Adams	3	2
Van Dalls	4	4
Sunrise		dist.

Time, 1:47¼, 1:48.

Each heat was won by a length. Edwin Adams got bad starts. In the pool, Sallie Watson was the favorite at $250; Van Dalls, $140; Edwin Adams, $50; Dunboyne, $30; King Lear, $10.

Third race; three miles; all ages, 100 pounds each; three pounds allowed mares and geldings; club purse, $800; first horse, $600; second, $150; third, $50; won by Morgan Scout by a length, beating Frank Hampton, Tom Corbett, and Flora McIvor, in the same order. Time, 5:36½.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 12.—In the pigeon-shooting match here to-day, between Ira E. Paine, of New York, and James Ward, of Toronto, for a purse of $300, Ward won by five birds.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 12.—There was a very large attendance at the Oakland race-track, this afternoon, to witness the race between Elmo and Ajax for $5,000. Elmo won the first heat in 2:30½, and the second in 2:31¼. The betting was largely in favor of Elmo. The first heat was very close, and the second close. Elmo won the third heat in 2:31¼. Three thousand people witnessed the race.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The Signal Service reports rainy weather this morning along the Atlantic coast from Portland, Me., to Fortress Monroe, and cloudy throughout the East and South as far as Tennessee. Fair weather and moderate temperature elsewhere. The thermometer at San Francisco 47 degrees; at Pembina, 34; Duluth, 23; Escanaba, 28; Alpena, 32; Chicago, 36; Buffalo, 30; Quebec, 40; Boston, 42; New York, 39; Charleston, S. C., 50; Jacksonville, Fla., 61; New Orleans, 60; Nashville, 43; St. Louis, 37.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12.—Probabilities—The storm centre of the Middle Atlantic Coast will probably move northeastward over Southern New England and Massachusetts Bay. A storm centre will develop in the Missouri Valley. For New England, northeast winds, increasing to brisk, with clouds and rain. For the Lower Lakes northeast and northwest winds, and cloudy, threatening weather. For the South Atlantic States continued northwest winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Western Gulf States diminishing northerly [illegible] followed on Saturday evening by east and south winds. For the Ohio Valley diminishing winds, rising barometer, and generally clear weather. For the Upper Lakes, Missouri Valley, and Northwest falling barometer, rising temperature, and southerly winds, followed, by Saturday evening, by threatening weather in Minnesota, preceding a storm-centre in the extreme Northwest.

BOSTON, April 12.—One of the thickest snow storms of the season prevailed all the afternoon, covering the streets with slush.

BUFFALO.

Forger Sentenced—A Confidence Man Sent to Prison—The Canal-Funding Bill.

BUFFALO, April 12.—Col. Theodore Tyner, who pleaded guilty to forgery on Thursday, was this afternoon sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Col. Dan Myers was not sentenced, being wanted as a witness in cases pending.

Alexander H. Brailey, a shoemaker, said to have practised the confidence game extensively in all the large cities between Chicago and Buffalo, by representing himself as a merchant of Montana, and ordering large stocks of goods and issuing drafts in payment, was to-day sentenced as a vagrant to the Erie County Penitentiary for ninety days.

The Board of Trade, this morning, reaffirmed its views on the Canal Funding bill, and petitioned the Legislature to pass the Funding bill, in order to put funds in proper shape to improve the canal, and make it practically free.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

Continuation of Jay Gould's Testimony—The Evidence of an Accomplished Know-Nothing.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Jay Gould, in the Erie investigation to-day, testified that he sent $5,000 to Clinton County for a member of the Assembly, and $5,000 to the Republican Committee of Steuben County District to secure the nomination of the right man. Candidates were in the habit of coming to him for subscription. He could give no information about the $131,000 paid to Tweed, and did not know why James Fisk, Junior, was paid $60,000 for legal services, unless to pay lawyers. The vouchers for $50,000, $44,000, and $100,000, were signed by him in 1870 for legal services, but he did not know what the services were; did not know the amount paid Tweed, nor for what services. He understood all the Directors received money in March, 1872, for legal services, or something. $700,000 was expended that time. He gave Senators Madden, Harrower, J. Wood, and others, whose names he did not recollect, letters of introduction to Vanderbilt.

Declines the "Salary Grab."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., April 12.—The Hon. G. W. Hazleton, member of Congress from this District, who voted against the increase of salary, is visiting here to-day, and on being interviewed as to the "back pay" which he could claim under the bill passed by Congress, said he had declined to take it, and directed the House Sergeant-at-Arms to return the amount coming to him into the United States Treasury, and send him the Treasurer's receipt therefor.

As evidence of the popular feeling on the subject, it may be stated that fourteen letters were received from crippled soldiers in one day, by the United States Pension Agent of this District, in regard to their pensions, and all denounced the "salary grab."

Fires.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Baptist Church on Fifth Avenue, near One-Hundred-and-Twenty-sixth street, was burned this afternoon. Loss $30,000.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 12.—A fire at Parkersburg, W. Va., destroyed the dwelling of Mrs. Neal McCombs, occupied by Philip Dohmeyer. A son of the latter, aged 9 years, could not be reached, and was burned to death. The loss on the house is $3,000.

BOSTON, April 12.—The New England organ factory and Crosy & Noyes' moulding shop, on Wareham street, were burned this morning. The loss is $60,000; insured.

PATTERSON, N. J., April 12.—Todd & Richards' jute and hemp-mill was burned this morning. The loss is about $75,000; insurance $50,000. By this fire 130 hands are thrown out of employment. Included in the insurance is $2,500 each in the Farmers', Merchants' & Manufacturers' Company, of Hamilton, O., and in the Lancaster & Boatmans', of St. Louis; $3,000 in the North Missouri; $6,000 in other Missouri companies; $4,000 in a Cleveland company, and $1,500 in the Mississippi Valley, of Memphis.

Obituary.

PARIS, April 12.—Saint Marc Girardin, the well-known author, died yesterday of apoplexy.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 12.—Dr. R. H. Cummins, a leading physician of this place, died of pneumonia, at 4 o'clock this morning, at his farm, four miles below this city.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Herodiva, a young Japanese nobleman, who has been studying in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, died on Wednesday, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery, at his own request.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

PARIS, April 12.—A dispatch from Perpignan says that the Carlists retreated from Puigcerda, in consequence of the arrival of three columns of Spanish troops. The Carlists, however, say that they withdrew because they would not fight on Good Friday, but intended to renew the attack. Don Carlos waited in Perpignan the result of the attack on Puigcerda.

MADRID, April 12.—The Carlist force which attacked Puigcerda was 1,000 strong, while the defenders of the town numbered 500, of whom only fifty were soldiers. After a fusilade of twenty-four hours the ammunition of the Republicans became exhausted, and the Alcalde sent for reinforcements, but they arrived too late to participate in the fighting, as the Carlists had withdrawn from before the town. They carried off their wounded, and buried their dead.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 12.—A deputation of three Russian Mennonites are here, en route for Manitoba, and thence to the Western States, with a view of examining and reporting to their people on the relative advantages of these two places for the purpose of settlement.

The St. Lawrence has risen fully a foot from the heavy rains and freshets in Ontario,—an unusual occurrence.

OTTAWA, April 12.—A majority of the members of Parliament have left the city for the Easter holidays. The House re-assembles on Tuesday.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 12.—Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, yesterday entertained at dinner Herr Lasker, member of the Prussian Diet, who originated the inquiry into the alleged corruption in the procuring of the railway concession.

BERLIN, April 12.—Bismarck has left for Varzin until after the Easter holiday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 12.—The moderate Republicans in the National Assembly failed to induce Thiers to withdraw M. De Remusat's candidacy for the vacancy in that body from Paris. *Le Siecle* announces it will support Barodet.

ITALY.

ROME, April 12.—The Pope was better this morning, and continues to improve. He suffers from a continuous pain in the left side and nausea. During the day, however, he received the Cardinals and wrote several letters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 12.—In consequence of the serious illness of the Pope, the usual Easter services in the Catholic churches in England will be curtailed.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The Government has stationed a man-of-war at Ostend, to prevent the encroachment of English fishing vessels.

BRUSSELS, April 12.—The strike of quarrymen of the Enghien district in Hainsault has ended.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.—In a conflict near this city yesterday, between smugglers and Turkish revenue officers, several were killed and many wounded.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Mystery—Death of a Suspected Criminal—Solemn Amusement—Shipments of Specie—Insurance Matters—High Tides—Destruction of Property—Miscellaneous Local News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Collector that he has decided that ribbons made of silk, containing two threads of cotton on the edges, are liable to a duty of 50 per cent only. The importers have heretofore been paying 60 per cent. The Custom-House authorities claim that the ribbons were in reality all silk. It is estimated that this decision will compel the Government to refund over $800,000.

The *soi disant* Mrs. Gen. Arlington, who was found apparently suffering in the streets of Brooklyn on Monday night last, from an abortion, has been recognized as a notorious confidence woman. Last October she was arrested at the Erie depot, Jersey City, on the charge of swindling a German girl on one of the trains by means of a bogus check. She at once fell helplessly ill, and frightened the police surgeon so thoroughly that he gave her an injection of morphine under the skin. She delivered up the money, and was discharged. On Wednesday, a week ago, she was taken to the First Precinct Police Station, Jersey City, in an apparently fainting condition, where she told the following story: She arose at 6:30 a. m., and attended early mass. After mass she started down town, intending to draw some money from the bank, but on the corner of Broadway and Canal streets she recognized her friend, Gen. Avery, in a carriage. The General beckoned for her to enter. She did so, and they drove to Delmonico's, where they had some lunch; she drank a glass of ale, and at once marked something peculiar in its taste; but the General said the reason for that was that it was old ale. They re-entered the carriage and proceeded to Wall street; as the vehicle was turning the corner she became suddenly unconscious, and remembers nothing more until she awoke in the streets of Jersey City. Capt. McHorney was badly taken in by this harrowing tale. He hired a carriage and sent her to the Grand Central Hotel. Investigation proved that there was not a particle of truth in it, but that it was simply a job to blackmail the gentleman whose name she took. It has also been ascertained that she had not been enceinte at all, and that no abortion had been produced on her. The physicians of Long Island College Hospital have been terribly sold. It is supposed that this is an attempt to blackmail the rich Doctress, Helena Kolls. She is the daughter of a cobbler.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, April 12.—Mrs. Lucy Raymond, who has been locked up the past week with Mrs. Myers, in the hope that she would learn something of the Goodrich murder, left the jail last night. Mrs. Myers continues to be "the parrot that never talks."

Matthew Morrison, aged 50, who was arrested on suspicion of killing Mary Fagan on the night of March 18, died last night in Bellevue Hospital. He twice attempted to commit suicide.

Friends of Nixon, the convicted murderer, will dance in a Bowery hall on Monday night, for the benefit of his family.

The remains of Henry Hewitt, a victim of the Atlantic disaster, were buried this morning in Greenwood.

The case of Carl Vogt, charged with the murder of Chevalier Rebianco, at Brussels, some time ago, has been adjourned till Tuesday next.

The steamships Donan and City of Brooklyn took $495,000 in specie for Europe.

The Brooklyn Board of Underwriters have issued a circular fixing the rates of insurance at from 25 cents to $1 on $100.

Judge Woodruff to-day decided that unless the appeal in bankruptcy, provided for in the eighth section of the Bankrupt act, be taken within ten days after the decree is entered, the United States Court acquires no jurisdiction thereby; and he says he is satisfied the act of June, 1872, has not changed the law in this particular.

Godel & Co., bankers, notified the Stock Exchange to-day to refuse to receive fifteen New Jersey Central convertible bonds of $1,000 each, numbered 2,748 to 2,758, registered in the name of John Matthews. Godel says the bonds were obtained on Thursday by a fraudulent check.

Benoni Howard, charged with counterfeiting match stamps, gave bail in $10,000.

The storm to-day has been one of the most severe of the year. The tide was very high, and at the ferries great difficulty was experienced in getting heavily laden trucks on and off the boats. The cellars along the river fronts were flooded, and, in some instances, valuable merchandise was damaged. A large fleet of vessels was detained.

Thirteen young ladies, members of the International Academy of Natural Science, of this city, accompanied by Mrs. L. M. Petersella, M. D., and Dr. Adrian J. Ebell, Director, sailed for Glasgow.

Terence Fitzpatrick brutally beat his wife, at their home, in Brooklyn, last night. The neighbors interfered and held Fitzpatrick, while his wife endeavored to escape from the room on the third floor by means of a clothes-line. The line broke, and the woman fell to the ground and was fatally injured.

Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Leonard, tenants at 62 Columbia st., Brooklyn, had a fierce fight, using chairs and domestic crockery in the combat. The result was that Mrs. Murphy was fatally injured. Mrs. Leonard was arrested.

The shooting of a burglar in Newtown, a week ago, did not prevent a robbery last night of the Breslau and Amityville depots of the South Side Railroad, Long Island, and the pillaging of a store in the latter place. The thieves were discovered while in the store, but, having a horse and wagon, they succeeded in getting off with themselves and the goods also.

The third deposit of $250 a side in the forthcoming prize fight between Arthur Chambers and George Seddons for $2,000 and the light-weight championship was staked to-day. The pugilists and trainers were present. The fight takes place on the 21st of May.

In this city last week there were 518 deaths.

The Masonic fair closed to-night. It is expected $35,000 will be realized.

Prayers have been ordered in the Catholic Churches to-morrow for the restoration to health of the Pope.

Among the passengers to Europe to-day were ex-Senator Cattell, John P. Bigelow, Chief of the United States Treasury Loan Department, and Col. Roebling, Engineer of the Brooklyn bridge.

Three men to-night attacked Charles Schell of No. 451 West Forty-second street, in a store at Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, and cut his throat from ear to ear. The murderers escaped.

Thomas Moran, of No. 28 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested this evening on suspicion of murdering his wife.

Railroad Accidents.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 12.—A freight train going north, which left here at 4 o'clock, was thrown from the track north of the station. The train consisted of forty-nine box cars heavily laden, and it required two engines, one in the rear. After the first engine and three cars had passed over, a rail broke, throwing the train from the track. The engine in the rear continued pushing, thus doubling up and crowding the rails, ties, cars, and dirt into a confused mass. Nine cars loaded with wheat from Winona, Minn., for Clemelit & Stevens, Neenah, Wis., are torn into fragments, the earth is torn up, rails are bent and smashed, and wheat is strewn over all. The morning train from the north and the night train from the south have to exchange mails and passengers, and each returns, making a delay of three or four hours.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 12.—Andrew Reebansky, a Bohemian, was run over by the night express train going west, last evening, about one-half mile east of Belle Plain, and instantly killed. He is supposed to have been intoxicated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 12.—Wm. Read, 19 years of age, son of the late Gen. H. E. Read, and nephew of the Hon. W. B. Read, member of Congress from the Elizabethtown District, fell from a train last night on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad, and was killed.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Estimated Cost of Running the Institution the Coming Year—$35,000 to be Raised by Taxation—The Construction Expenses About $34,000.

The Board of Bridewell Commissioners met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, His Honor in the chair. The Superintendent, Mr. Felton, submitted the following:

To the Hon. Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction:

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably with directions from your honorable Board, I have the honor to submit herewith statement showing estimates of required expenditures for this Institution for the fiscal year, commencing April 1, 1873, and ending March 31, 1874; also of estimated income for the same period of time. Considerable progress was made during the past year in improving the buildings and grounds of the Institution. During the present year, still further progress should be made. The improvement most needed is a new prison for the exclusive use of females. During the coming summer material can be brought upon the grounds, foundations can be laid, cut stone and iron work can be wrought, and much progress made towards its ultimate completion. As much of the preliminary work can be executed by prisoners, I deem it best to ask you to secure an appropriation the present year for commencing this much-needed improvement. Other items have been included in the estimates for construction, which are deemed necessary.

ANNUAL ESTIMATE.

Estimates for the annual expenses of the House of Correction for the fiscal year 1873-'74:

Superintendent	$4,000
Deputy Superintendent	1,500
Clerk	900
Prison-keeper	900
Night watchman	720
Four overseers at $720 each	2,880
Seven guards at $480 each	3,360
Two engineers at $900 each	1,800
Policeman to omnibus	900
Driver to omnibus	720
Matron	500
Three Assistant Matrons at $350 each	1,050
	$19,230
Dieting officers and prisoners—daily average 550 at 12 cents per day	$24,090
Medicines	550
Bedding and clothing	4,000
Fuel	6,000
Furniture for house and prison, and feeding prisoners	500
Horses, wagons, and incidentals	3,500
Supplies	2,130
Total	$60,000
The estimated income is as follows:	
From labor	$17,000
Boarding prisoners	7,000
Other sources	1,000
Total	$25,000
Amount to be raised by tax	$35,000

CONSTRUCTION EXPENSES.

Subjoined are estimates for construction expenses required during the year:

Material for female prison	$25,000
Addition to barn 50x125 feet	1,000
Blacksmith and tool shop	600
Overhauling steam heating	1,000
Repairs for buildings	500
Telegraph to City Hall	800
Cinders for roadway, etc	1,000
Trees and shrubbery	500
Conservatory	500
Completion of workshop	3,000

The Board decided not to let the contract for the labor of the inmates until more proposals had been received, and then adjourned until Wednesday next.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. L. M. Black, Montana, is at the Gault House.

Mrs. Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine, is at the Gault House.

The Hon. Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is at the Gault House.

Matilda Fletcher, of Iowa, is at the Gault House.

D. A. Alden, of Spencer, Iowa, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. James Augustus Wilson, of Oshkosh, is at the South Side Briggs House.

Dr. John E. Combs, of Bloomington, is at the South Side Briggs House.

Col. John O'Rourke, of Wisconsin, is at the South Side Briggs House.

Prof. Lewis, of Toronto, will lecture on "Roger Williams, the Founder of Religious Liberty in America," next Tuesday evening, at the Centenary Church.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission will be in session at Anderson's Hotel on Tuesday next. Col. Cook, the President, will arrive to-morrow.

At Anderson's Hotel, yesterday, the prominent arrivals were Gen. A. A. Stevens and Col. Benjamin Luce, Grand Rapids; L. B. Eddy, St. Louis; William A. Ray, Boston.

O. J. Hambleton, Vice President of the Board of Education, has been appointed, by Gov. Beveridge, a Commissioner to attend the Vienna Exposition. He will sail with his family the last of May, to spend the summer in Europe, and return in the fall.

Among the arrivals at the South Side Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: R. H. Pask, New York; D. H. Henderson, Bear Lake; S. H. Mallory, Iowa; John Fitzgerald, Nebraska; S. C. George, Pittsburgh; N. P. Clarke, Minnesota; D. A. Wallace, Monmouth.

Mr. William A. Thrall, late General Passenger Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was yesterday presented with a beautiful silver service, manufactured by Giles Brothers, and valued at $800, the gift of the conductors and attaches of the Passenger Department of the Road, as a mark of their high esteem and regard.

Among the arrivals at the West Side Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: M. Kohn, Philadelphia; H. E. Haws, Baltimore; O. Rush, St. Paul; G. A. Richards, Galesburg; F. O. Gardner, Pentwater; H. S. Davis, Boston; M. F. Herne, Pittsburgh; H. B. Robinson, Bangor, Me.; C. W. Adams, Amherst; J. E. Curtis, Quincy.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: Charles S. Thornton, Madison; L. A. Wheelock, Boston; John P. Whitehead, Rhode Island; E. L. Janney, Louisville; Elisha P. Reynolds, Rock Island; Fred A. De Mott, New Jersey; J. V. Lewis, Cincinnati; Edward Ellis, London; Perit Dulles, Philadelphia; W. R. Adams, N. & C. & N. W. R. R.

The "Bailey ring," formed for the purpose of securing the contracts for building the Criminal Court and Jail at a figure which will admit of a considerable margin, to say the least, is composed of Alderman M. Bailey and Doyle & Johnson, for mason work; George Letz and Clark & Raffen, iron work; Garvey for the carpentry, Hogan for the plumbing, Sam Ashton for Attorney, and Frank Silverman for Clerk.

Among the arrivals at the Gault House yesterday were the following: A. B. Cornwal, New York; R. H. Perry, Toronto; J. Garrett, Philadelphia; E. Wright, Bloomington; L. A. Strong, Mansfield, Ohio; H. W. Smith, Pittsburgh; H. A. Church, Jr., Boston; William Myers, Cheyenne; John McLennon, British Columbia; C. L. Krutz, Omaha; W. J. Watson, St. Louis; William Hayes, Kansas.

Crain has been heard from. He has abandoned the railroad supply business, and is now in Indiana running the Sappho Comic Opera Troupe, with Voos as musical conductor. The bills were printed at the *Journal* office in this city, Crain giving a worthless check in payment. He has a happy way of liquidating hotel bills—giving checks on Chicago banks for the amount. The hotel keepers will learn to enjoy such patronage when they undertake to collect the money. Voos is not so confiding. He gets his salary at the close of each performance.

A monument to Col. Ellsworth is contracted for. The New York *Express* says: "It will cost $3,000, and is to be of Quincy granite. Among the subscribers are Gov. Dix, Judge Porter, and other eminent citizens. Col. Fellows, of 51 Chambers street, will receive subscriptions. He is also a liberal subscriber, though taking part with the Confederates in the civil war. With Gen. Gordon in the Vice-President's chair of the United States Senate, and Col. Fellows giving and receiving subscriptions for an Ellsworth monument, we begin to think that the civil war is, or ought to be concluded. Those who remember Col. Ellsworth's first visit to Washington, will also remember that after the war broke out certain of the Washington firemen refused to extinguish a fire at Willard's Hotel, whereupon Ellsworth and his men broke open the engine-house, and put out the fire, for which Mr. Willard gave the regiment $500 in gold. A part of this money goes towards the monument, but more is needed, and solicited.

A magnificent English watch was presented last evening to Henry Milward, Esq., by Mr. P. P. Oldershaw, on behalf of the provision-packers and brokers of this city, the interesting ceremony being attended by nearly all the gentlemen connected with those two branches of the one business in this city. Mr. Milward's connection with the trade has extended over a full quarter of a century, two-thirds of the time in this city; and during the whole of that period he has endeavored to furnish the trade with the fullest and most accurate information regarding its portion and prospects. Hitherto the value of his services to the profession has met with a much wider appreciation than acknowledgement. After the presentation the party adjourned to a pleasant collation, to which the party did ample justice; both practically and in the theoretical way of firing off good things in geometrical ratio to the popping of corks, which was frequent and prolonged.

The Bank of England Forgers.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Judge Woodruff gave an adverse decision to-day in the case of MacDonnell, the Bank of England forger, who applied for his release on the ground that he was illegally held by Commissioner Gutman.

HAVANA, via Key West, April 12.—Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, escaped from prison yesterday evening by jumping over the balcony. He is supposed to be hiding in the city. Bidwell's friends, seeing the impossibility, by legal means, to counteract the efforts of the British Consul to secure his extradition, undoubtedly assisted him to escape.

The Labor Question.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The gas men on a strike had a secret session to-day, and subsequently marched to the funeral of a member of their society. The President, when asked about their meeting, said: "All that we want to do is to keep the passion days. They think we are all heathens, but we are to keep the end of Lent, and bury our dead this afternoon."

THE DIAMOND TOURNAMENT.

The Grand Contest of the Chicago Critics for Miss Neilson's Prize Diamond Ring—The Battle of the Adjectives to Rage yet Another Week—The Situation Up to Last Evening.

Those who are in the secret have been watching with much interest during the week which has just gone by, the contest which has been going on between the dramatic critics of the various Chicago papers. (The word "papers" for this occasion only to be taken as including the *Journal* and *Post.*) The knowing ones, or the *cognoscenti*, as a musical critic would call them, have studied from day to day the purple words, the enthusiastic encomiums, the wild adulations, the infinite praises, which have been heaped upon Miss Neilson, *alias* Juliet Capulet, and have endeavored to weigh the merits of the respective contestants in this Battle of the Adjectives. Taken collectively, they have accumulated a lot of synonyms for "perfection" that would make the man Roget, the author of the Thesaurus, blush for the incompleteness of his work. But in order to give a satisfactory decision in this important matter, it is necessary to state the reasons upon which it is based, including also a brief statement of the laws of the art of praise. Pains will be taken to violate the usual custom, and word this statement or analysis in intelligible language, not indulging in what the *Times* critic calls "an unusual collocation of words, involving a juxtaposition of antipiristatical ideas, and suggesting the notion of hyperoxysophistical paradoxology," but avoiding, as far as possible, the error he so plainly points out.

But before doing that, it is necessary to explain, for the benefit of the *non cognoscenti*, just what this is all about. Not so very long ago, Miss Neilson, young and very pretty, was playing in second-rate parts in theatres in London. In addition to her fresh beauty and sweet voice, she had much dramatic force, and if she had worked and studied faithfully would, doubtless, have become an admirable actress by the time that age had faded those charms which are at present about her sole merit. But wisdom is impossible to a pretty woman, and she cannot imagine a future when she will cease to be fairer than the roses in their prime. Each one imagines that for her the fountain of youth will cease to be a fable. So Miss Neilson, trusting her mirror and her friends, and believing that all things are possible to a charming face, abandoned these common parts, and became, not by virtue of study and intellect, but by reason of a most fair countenance, an "interpreter of Shakspeare," and set to expounding Juliet, as Henrietta Hodson did Imogen. It is a curious anomaly that if a good-looking young lady were to assume to "interpret" Tennyson to the world, she would be laughed at, but when she assumes, without any qualifications, to "interpret" the many-minded Shakspeare, she makes money by it, and the critics praise her, when she has diamond rings.

Miss Neilson drew well enough in London, but she had formidable competitors in her specialty of good looks, and she was shrewd enough to see that she could not long retain a prominent position there. So, being too lazy to study, she determined to go on a tour. Two routes were open to her, the provinces, or America; Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, etc., or Boston, New York, and Chicago. Encouraged by the stories of the large sums received by actors and musicians in the United States, she made up her mind to come here and to capture the Americans.

She had, during her London campaigns, become acquainted with the dramatic critics of the various papers, and had learned to know them for what they were, and to estimate them at their true value. She had found them, with one or two exceptions, a rather mercenary and ignorant lot, and she judged, though doubtless wrongly, that the line of tactics she had adopted in dealing with them, would answer just as well with the critical tribe upon this side of the Atlantic.

As in other days, an ambassador carried with him for distribution to prominent persons at the Court to which he was sent, a lot of gold snuff-boxes, valuable from the diamonds with which they were set, and the portraits of His August Master they contained, so Miss Neilson, just prior to her departure, invested some money in the purchase of a lot of rings of assorted sizes, set with South African diamonds. This came to the ears of the gentlemen in New York, who make and unmake actors and actresses, and everyone knows how enthusiastically Miss Neilson was praised there. The box was opened, and there was a distribution of rings. Metaphorically speaking, British gold was lavished to facilitate the bringing in of untaxed British labor to compete with American actresses. Wherever she went she was received with newspaper plaudits, and wherever she went there was a distribution of those rings—assorted sizes. There was such a donation party at St. Louis, where it led to a duel, and a more general publicity of the diamond business.

Whether on account of the duel, or because the stock of rings was running low, or since Miss Neilson fancied that public opinion was firmly fixed upon her side, she decided to distribute only one ring in Chicago, delivering it to that critic whose notices pleased her the most, and who used the most telling phrases in her support. It became, therefore, so far as Chicago was concerned, a contest for a diamond ring. It became a tournament—Queen of Love and Beauty, Miss Neilson. That was what the *Post* referred to, Tuesday, when it spoke of "Barons bold, breaking lances in knightly rivalry," only for "lances," one should read "lead-pencils."

But to return to the Art of Praise, great art least understood. All women liked to be praised. It is true that some say they do not, but, like women who pretend not to eat cake, they tell a fib in order to get a reputation for eccentricity. But praise, to be praise, must be understood by its object. Call a country girl a "seraphic incarnation of Raphaelesque dreams," and she may slap your face; use the same words to an art-student and she will smile well pleased, and await more. The value of praise, then, depends upon the understanding of the recipient, a fact which some young men never will learn. They keep on lauding some one in highflown language, and discover, too late, that the young woman thinks they have been poking fun at her. This is the error into which the critic of the *Times* has fallen, and which has greatly injured his chances. He said, last Tuesday, that in one scene she—Miss Neilson—"protruded the introspective element, that which foreshadows the feelings that are to come, with most striking effects." This is really high praise, for there are very few people who can "protrude the introspective element" with such satisfactory results. But, unhappily, Miss Neilson did not understand it, and she applied to Mr. McVicker, as being better conversant with the American language, for information. He told her—at least so he says—that he should judge it was a highly ornate attempt to describe an individual's lifting up his foot to kick some one, thereby "foreshadowing feelings that were to come," though he did not see how a foot could be called the "introspective element." This displeased Miss Neilson very much, but she will probably recover from her pet when she learns how Mr. McVicker was mistaken. It is also an axiom never to quote Latin to a lady, but, if you do, quote it correctly, for, if it is incorrectly given, some friend will tell her, and she will think very poorly of the acquirements of the quoter.

Now, the critic of THE TRIBUNE has let the introspective element, the spectroscope, Magian altars, and all that rubbish, severely alone. He has given her good honest Anglo-Saxon praise, just as he would a good base-ball player, of whom he would not say that catching a hot ball was "the ultimate triumph and conclusion of being." His praise is comprehensible and unstinted, and is not what the *Times* critic eloquently calls "that synchronous parallelism of praise and dispraise, which, like the misty drapery in which the Taba Morgana veils herself in Italian skies, suffuses the mind of the spectator, if such there be, with visions of Oriental minarets and dream-enveloped kiosks, delusive and unsatisfactory, and vanishing into the hyaline depths when touched by the light-adumbrating radiance of the mid-day sun."

Praise may be divided into the direct and the indirect. The former consists in praising your actress; the latter in dispraising other actresses. Superlative praise consists in a skillful mixture of both. Praise direct is the most common, and best suits the ordinary woman, but the other is more subtle, and frequently more effective. Run down Scott-Siddons to Miss Neilson, and it gives the latter a chance to show her magnanimity by defending her, though, of course, she finally agrees with you. The Chicago critics have adopted both systems, but with a decided preference for the former. They dismiss all other actresses in a summary way, and simply say that Miss Cushman, Mrs. Siddons, and the rest of them, are as will-of-the-wisps to the sun when compared with this new-arisen star.

It is wiser, also, when praising any one, not to give the reasons for the commendation. The actress may also have thought herself perfect, but on different grounds; and, while accepting the conclusions of the critic, may think his reasoning absurd, and wonder that he has failed to see what she considers her really strong points.

Now after this preliminary matter, a brief review of the praises of the week is next in order. Criticisms, in the proper sense of the word, they were not, but undisguised proposals for the diamond ring.

In a contest of this kind, the evening papers have no chance, for Miss Neilson knows very well that they are read only in the country, or by good and religious old women who would not go to the theatre unless they had passes. Still, the gentleman who does the meagre reviews for the *Journal* put in his little offer, though he knew perfectly well that he would be outbid. His words of praise were marred by no limiting clauses, and but for one unlucky blunder he might, had he the honor of serving on a morning paper, have carried off the ring. He says: "In the early scenes, the simulated girlish petulance of the actress was of such an admirable character as to delight the most prosaic, and intensify the satisfaction of the enthusiastic admirer of the simplicity of girlhood, while as the woman and wife, her whole soul and spirit a willing sacrifice on the altar of her Romeo's love, her spirit is sublime. In the scene in which she swallows the asphyxiating lotion, Miss Neilson's Juliet becomes the Queen of Tragedy, and her madness is almost terrifying, while it at the same time kindles the fire of pity and sympathy in the coldest bosom." Miss Neilson, it appears, takes exception to the use of the words "asphyxiating lotion" as descriptive of the sleeping-potion which she swallows. She wants the ladies, who are familiar with the uses of lotions, to understand that she drinks neither the Balm of Youth, the Freckle Remover, nor any similar preparation. For a clergyman, his notice was good enough, but, since he did not keep it up, he was dropped off the free list, and now gnashes his teeth in outer darkness, unable to see any more the drinking of that asphyxiating lotion.

According to the *Post*, Miss Neilson alliteratively combines "the fragrant freshness of early youth with the passionate perfection of matured womanhood," which is merely a roundabout way of saying she married young. "She has entwined herself with the loveliest character of all Shakspeare's female creations in a manner that renders the one inseparable from the other." If this be so, and Juliet and Miss Neilson are like unto Siamese twins, how is the former to be cut loose, in order to play Rosalind? To the *Post* critic Miss Neilson possesses "the frankness of girlhood, impulsive lovingness, arch playfulness, forgetfulness of self, feminine impatience with her old nurse, headlong passion of the south, intense grief, wifely devotion, tragic fortitude," etc. But the critic then goes on to state that Miss Neilson was "certainly created for the part of Juliet." This assuredly displays a remarkable amount of information touching the intention of Divine Providence in creating Miss Neilson. Her father and mother, who may be supposed to be better informed than anybody else as to the sufficient reason for the creation of their daughter, do not share the belief of the critic, and it would be proper for him, since he is on such intimate terms with Divine Providence, to state what Mr. Lanagan and a few other members of McVicker's company were created for, in order that they may set about their legitimate business at once, and make McVicker's Theatre somewhat less like an asylum for poor actors.

The *Inter-Ocean* critic has done very fairly, but he has not done enough of it. All other things being equal, the critic who writes a column of praise beats the one who does only half a column. He says that in the presence "of a young and beautiful embodiment of a beautiful ideal one is compelled to drop the critical cavil,"—in one's hat, probably,—"and clap hands with the crowd." "Miss Neilson lifted the spectators into a mood where sober criticism seemed almost an impertinence." She has a "sweet, girlish beauty, united with true dramatic fervor, intelligent comprehension, and theatrical experience." She has obtained ripe experience without obtaining an over-ripeness of face and form.

If length alone were to win the day, the *Times* would carry off the crown. But the critic fails not only because of that gush of grand and unintelligible sentences previously referred to, but because he fears lest he may be euchred out of the diamond, and, therefore, on some points holds his judgment in reserve, ready to lash her if he sees he cannot succeed. It is an error growing out of excessive caution, and it has done for him. The lovers of the obscure in composition will probably be pleased with the following: "Juliet captivates the tenderer sympathies with a strenuous force that makes all other types of love, whether in fact or fiction, revolve around her as their queen anointed with the chrism of perfect ideal purity and ardor. An entrancing dream of southern passion and tenderness, each purple vein beating with an Oriental warmth, the whole conception is veiled in a vestal whiteness of chastity, and there shines from it the prismatic glory of the snow without its subduing chill."

Miss Neilson, while admitting the general accuracy of this, wants to know how the critic learned that her purple veins beat with Oriental warmth, especially during the month of April. She says she never told him so. Then he goes on to say that the peculiar beauty of Miss Neilson, rare in quality and degree, constitutes one of the most potent forces in her equipment as Juliet, in whom "The peculiar power of loving is not involved with other motives and sentiments into a complex form. It flames into a vestal light of such purity and intensity that no mental spectroscope can discern any other element in its spectrum than that of absolute, spontaneous, perfect love, which becomes the ultimate triumph and conclusion of being."

Miss Neilson has also a "personal aureola," which, according to the law of this State, her husband cannot deprive her of. From the moment she gave her first place of the development of Juliet's character, "the sense of genius commenced to add its force to the charm which comes of an exquisite beauty." In the balcony scene, she reveals, "with great subtleness of suggestion, the transition from the girl to the passionate woman." Her acting is "full of cumulative effects," peaks piled on peaks. She paints "the chaste ecstacy of the girl-woman with all the voluptuous colors of a Titian masterpiece," and gives a glimpse "of the interior of the soul as through a stained window." "Passion, longing, chaste timidity, the boldness of a pure nature lifted on the wings of love, and consciousness of its own power of self-devotion, were mingled into an exquisite blending of tints, which it is not easy to translate into exact language,"—not for the critic. Again: "Miss Neilson's rendering of the complication of emotions that surge over the soul of Juliet at this grand crisis of her life swept all the chords of feeling from tender grief to overpowering despair, and gave a growing sense of the art of the actress in such a gradual unfolding of the possibilities of the role as to accord strictly with the Shakspearean method. We cannot linger over the voluptuous tenderness and delicacy of the bed-chamber scene, where the lovers part with such a prolonged agony of sorrow, enhanced by the thrill of the perfect unison so suddenly sounded."

"No device of manner is wanting to heighten the impact of her impersonation on the sensibilities of the audience. The character, from its earliest budding to its ripeness of passion, is developed with a perfect symmetry, which makes it a living creation stepping incarnate out of the tomb of Shakspeare's pages." "The subtle reach of her power must be sought in some distinctive feature of womanly organization, which brings her into the closest natural contact with the Juliet type of character." She is the most perfect Juliet on the stage.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, having read the remarkable effort of the *Times* reporter, says:

"The critic of the Chicago *Times*, having heard of Miss Neilson's gift of a diamond ring to a St. Louis reporter, sets out nobly to win his gem. His opening notice quotes Lessing, Donne, Tennyson, and Coleridge, cites Titian, Sir Walter Raleigh, Ben Jonson, Mrs. Siddons the first, and the late Miss O'Neil. Quinctilian also comes in with a Latin conundrum, and there is an extract from Latin poetry. The *Times* man is evidently going for a solitaire as big as a walnut."

This mixing up of so many other people in her notice was also objected to by Miss Neilson. She wanted to be the sole person mentioned, and not have Lessing, Donne (whom she took for Sir William), and other people, referred to in such flattering terms.

THE TRIBUNE critic does not give Miss Neilson as much space as the *Times* reporter, but on the other hand he does not hold his judgment in reserve on any point; "Miss Neilson comes to all the gold of many years, and, for the first time to nearly all our eyes, presents richly and in glowing colors the most beautiful of love pictures known to the drama. Here is a phenomenal Juliet, considered in the light of the above-mentioned disparity between its personnel and its conception, for, if one may risk a guess, she is yet several years on the hither side of 30, and, at the same time, she has succeeded in mastering the part. That she has so succeeded is due, to some extent at least, to a natural, inherent fitness,—remarkable beauty of face and form; a perfect woman in her wealth of tenderness and passion; a perfect girl in her graceful impulsiveness and arch abandon. These exceptional endowments to begin with, qualified her to aspire to become a Juliet. Severe, patient, intelligent study, and the rare good fortune to have received her dramatic education in a model school of peculiar naturalness, have finished the work, developing the beautiful woman into the accomplished actress. The combination is exquisite. It is not merely the dazzling, captivating radiance of personal charms that has been relied upon. Careful, conscientious art is exhibited in every detail of reading and action."

There is yet another week of effort and suspense, and then the award will be made, unless, terrible thought, Mr. McVicker should delude the lady into the idea that all these flattering notices are written on account of the love the critics bear him, and that, therefore, he is entitled to the ring. Further details will be given next Sunday.

New York Financial News.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅛	Coupons, '67	119⅝
5-20s of '62	117⅛	Coupons, '68	117⅝
Coupons, '64	117⅛	10-40s	112⅝
Coupons, '65	119⅛	Currency 6s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅛	New 5s	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93⅝	Virginias, old	42
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	78¾	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	49		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St Paul pfd	71
W. U. Tel	85	Wabash	69⅛
Quicksilver	34	Wabash pfd	8½
Adams Express	93⅛	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	80	Terre Haute	16
American Express	66⅛	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	110
Pacific Mail	56⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	112
New York Central	101	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
Erie	65⅛	C., C. & C.	84
Erie pfd	73⅛	C., B. & Q.	109
Harlem	123	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	103⅛	Illinois Central	117
Pittsburgh	88⅛	Union Pacific stocks	33⅛
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	86⅛
Northwestern pfd	86	Central Pacific bonds	103
Rock Island	108⅝	Del, Lack, & Western	99⅛
N. J. Central	98	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	58⅛		

The New York Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A holiday in the cotton market.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull, and scarcely any export demand. Receipts, 19,000 bu; superfine Western and state at $6.00@6.60; common to good extra, $6.90@7.60; good to choice, $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@10.50; St. Louis, $7.50@12.75. Rye flour steady, $4.10@5.25. Corn meal in fair demand; yellow Western, $3.00@3.40. Whisky quiet at 91c. Wheat firmer; receipts, 22,000 bu; prime No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.64; good do afloat, $1.65; red Western, $1.89@1.90. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady, moderate demand; receipts, 27,000 bu; new mixed Western, 63@64c; old do afloat, 65½c; in store, 63@63½c; Southern and Western yellow, 65c. Oats quiet and steady; receipts, 28,000 bu; new mixed Western 50@53½c; old do in store, 53c; white Western, 52@56½c.

CLOVER SEED—In moderate request; prime to choice, 8½@9c. Timothy quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady at 20@20½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 40@55c for crop of 1872.

LEATHER—In good demand at 28½@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½.

WOOL—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@19c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 7½@8½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9½@10c; refined, 20½@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $17.50. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@12.00. Cut meats steady; middles steady; short clear, 9½@9½c; long clear, 9½c. Lard firmer; Western steam, 8½@9c; kettle, 9½@9½c.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm; Western, 19@31c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet at 91c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white 11s 6d@11s 8d; club, 11s 9d@12s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 66s. Lard, 39s 3d.

LONDON, April 12—5 p. m.—No transactions to-day. Prices nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 12.—No market.

Passed Detroit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, April 12.—The tug Prindiville passed here to-day with three vessels in tow, laden with ore, bound for Cleveland. This is the first tow of the season.

Two Scotch Swindlers Arrested.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—John and Andrew Eddie, recently arrested on a cable dispatch for alleged fraudulent proceedings in Edinburgh, and discharged for want of jurisdiction under the extradition treaty, have been rearrested and kept for examination. It appears the accused were brokers in Edinburgh, and obtained about 700 barrels from firms in that city and Leith, which, as alleged, they converted into money and came to America.

B. P. REYNOLDS.

A Man Who Has Had Greatness Thrust Upon Him.

Brief Sketch of B. P.'s Career in the City of Chicago.

How He Preached for Dr. Patton, and the Cause of a Certain Unpleasantness.

According to a gentleman who is supposed to have been well-informed upon the subject, the methods of obtaining greatness are but three in number. "Some people," said he, "are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them." There are not wanting instances in history of the three methods here given. There are different ideas, however, as to what greatness consists in. If it consists in prominence before the public, then a certain person claiming to belong to the medical profession, the Masonic fraternity, the ministry of the Gospel, and the Knights of Pythias, stands to-day pre-eminently great. He was not born great. Not even he will claim that, if this is the meaning of the word greatness. He has not exactly achieved greatness, for, if he could, he would gladly live the past fortnight over again, and avoid his present conspicuous position before the world. It remains, therefore, that he had greatness thrust upon him. Like President Grant and Lord Byron, he awoke and found himself famous. Not like Byron, for it was through his works that this great poet became a sight for gods and men; not like Gen. Grant, because, the blood of thousands of brave men washed him to a pinnacle of fame. B. P. Reynolds had greatness thrust upon him by the Coroner; and, though he would fain descend from the eminence he occupies, and mix once more with the crowd, the Coroner's Jury are reluctant to let him, because—well, they are not yet satisfied as to his connection with the sad event which has made the Grand Central Hotel a well-known locality at present.

Who is B. P. Reynolds? The citizens of Chicago ought to know by this time who he is. They do, perhaps, for the question was asked by the Rev. Dr. Patton ten years ago, "Who is B. P. Reynolds?" A physician, aurist, oculist, and—well, the jury have not yet decided what other ist he can claim.

A fair sketch of B. P. Reynolds has never been given. History would be incomplete without one. A multitude of eager questioners re-echo the query, "Who is B. P. Reynolds?" It is not fair to the public to withhold what we know of B. P. Reynolds. He desires to be advertised. It would be wrong to cheat him out of that which he has so earnestly labored for. Therefore we are constrained to publish a little biography of him. Besides, if he has achieved greatness, he is great, and the greatness of great men should be known. Wherefore, let the four winds of heaven publish abroad the greatness of B. P. Reynolds, as here given forth:

In the year 1862, a gentleman of full habit and heavy tread presented himself to Dr. Patton, then pastor of the First Congregational Church, worshipping on the corner of Green and Washington streets. The gentleman spoke English with a foreign accent. His dress was black as the raven's wing. His head was large, his eyes of no particular character, his side whiskers dark, and his neck-cloth of irreproachable whiteness. His tread betokened, among other things, a consciousness of peace with all mankind, and his neck-cloth an understanding with an excellent laundress. His *tout ensemble* was sufficient to convince the most suspicious that the good tidings of great joy had been entrusted to a person in every way qualified to find the Holy Grail. Sir Golabad stood forth; his helm and mail surrendered for the badge of the holy ministry; but his eye had not lost its sacred fire, nor his speech its silver resonance. Dr. Patton asked him his name and business. The reverent Sir Golabad replied that he was B. P. Reynolds, erst of Hay, Breconshire, in the Province of Wales, his duty to fight the heathen for the Christ. Dr. Patton, anxious to encourage the knights of the round table of Christianity, encouraged him to speak out, and Sir Golabad declared himself to be a preacher of the Gospel. He referred Dr. Patton to the Congregational Church of Hay, Beconshire, Wales, and testified to his desire to lead a godly, righteous, and sober life.

He conversed with the good minister some time, and Dr. Patton decided to agree to certain of his wishes, and introduce him to members of the church. He dismissed him with an invitation to attend the church and be as devout as he could conveniently. And so B. P. Reynolds became recognized as a preacher, and qualified to mingle with the redeemed of the First Congregational Church.

But there is an old proverb of libelous import, which we are reluctant to reprint. It does not become a daily paper to reprint libelous paragraphs, so we leave it to the good training of the reader to recall the proverb. We will help him with a few suggestions. B. P. Reynolds attended church regularly, but he always came in late. He found himself constrained to take a pew where his neck-cloth was distinctly visible to every one present. The stately tramp of his No. — boots interrupted the preacher's tones, and then B. P. Reynolds was the observed of all observers. Perhaps he was happy. Perhaps he was not. The old proverb will assist the reader in determining. B. P. Reynolds attended church sociables. There he met the lady members of the church. The female mind is noted for its intuitions. Why was it that B. P. Reynolds was not a favorite? Intuitions are not amenable to logic, and the query must remain unanswered. Here is an opening for a psychological treatise. Chicago is not wanting in scientists. Let some one (say, one of the ladies) explain, on some tangible basis, the cause of this antipathy.

B. P. Reynolds, however, maintained the sanctity of his air and the spotlessness of his neck-cloth. Hence Dr. Patton asked him to preach occasionally from his pulpit. Everybody knows Dr. Patton. He is a good man, and not wanting in his judgment of his fellows, tempering that judgment with charity.

But some little circumstances aroused his suspicions of B. P. Reynolds. That gentleman's credentials did not come up to date. Between the date on his letters and the date of his arrival in Dr. Patton's study was a shrewd hiatus. Hence, in confidence, Dr. Patton wrote to Hay, Breconshire, Wales, with some questions. The following reply seems to cover the ground:

"HAY, BRECONSHIRE, Sept. 19, 1863.

"*The Deacons of the Congregational Church, Hay, Breconshire, South Wales, to the Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.:*

"REV. AND DEAR SIR: We are in receipt of yours, in which you have instituted several inquiries respecting the Rev. B. P. Reynolds. The matter is serious, but regard for truth compels us to reply to your inquiries, and this we do as freely as possible.

"*First*—'Was he a member and pastor of your church?' Yes.

"*Second*—'Was he in good standing as a member and minister when he left England?' No.

"*Third*—'Did he ever receive the above certificate as it reads and is signed?' No. He received no certificate from us at any time. In regard to the signatures of the deacons, we refer you to that at the end of this communication.

"*Fourth*—'Was he known among you as Dr. Reynolds?' No.

"*Fifth*—'Did your certificate contain the title Dr. in either the medical or ecclesiastical sense?' As we have stated, we gave no certificate, and know of no such title in either of the two senses.

"*Sixth*—'He told me that after his wife's death he had a law-suit with her relations. Is this so?' His wife is still living in Hay, and we have heard of no law-suit between him and her relatives.

"*Seventh*—'Did he have a gold watch presented to him by the church when he left?' No.

"*Eighth*—'Was there a difficulty between him and his wife, which was the cause of his losing his pastorate?' Yes, the two having disagreed, we believe, on the ground of money matters.

"Regretting the trouble and sorrow this will occasion you, when you are in possession of the truth, and praying that you may be divinely supported, we have the honor to be, reverend and dear sir, yours in the Lord,

"ROBERT MEREDITH,
"WM. DAVIES,
"WILLIAM JONES."

This was hard. It was a blow in the face to poor Dr. Patton. But, as it was expected, he managed to ward it off. Dr. Patton sent for B. P. Reynolds and told him that, under the circumstances, he need not preach again in his pulpit, and he didn't.

So B. P. Reynolds was discharged from the church. He could not dig, and to beg he was ashamed. He became an "oculist and aurist." He went into partnership immediately; but, in the year 1864, found himself in jail on the charge of purloining $100 from an express package addressed to his partner. He got over this trouble, took an office in Reynolds' Block, where the boys in the *Evening Post* office used to observe him operating on patients.

Among the miracles he performed was one which excited suspicion. He claimed to have replaced the pupil of a man's eye with an artificial lens, in such a manner that his patient was better suited by the contrivance than by nature.

He did many great and good things in his day, and will again, if the Coroner's jury will let him.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Union Club's closing party of the season occurs next Friday evening, and will be controlled exclusively by the ladies.

The Social Club of Oakland will give a party on Friday evening next, at Lyceum Hall. Music by Wedgewood.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for hauling water pipes to James Kinkade, at $1.85 a ton.

Reynolds, the railway pickpocket, was yesterday sent to the Criminal Court, under $1,000 bail, by Justice Scully.

Morris Rashey and Joseph Webber, drivers of omnibuses, were each fined $10 at the Armory Court, yesterday morning, for brutal treatment of horses.

"The People's Reunion" meets to-day at Rice & Judson's Hall, No. 99 West Randolph street, at 3:30 p. m. A platform and resolutions will be presented.

Ellis Middlebrook was yesterday morning held to bail in the sum of $500, by Commissioner Hoyne, for having opened a letter addressed to John C. Anderson.

"An Evening with Longfellow" is announced by the Literary Guild of the Union Park Baptist Church, who will give an entertainment of the nature indicated next Thursday evening at the church.

A special meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association will be held at the Library Rooms, No. 133 Desplaines street, next Tuesday evening, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year.

The Board of Police visited the engine-houses and police-stations, yesterday, for the purpose of getting facts to govern their estimate of expenses for the next fiscal year.

The French Benevolent Society will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Room 3, City Hall Building, to hear the reading of communications from Europe concerning the library, distributions of books, papers, etc. All good and charitable people are invited to attend.

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul—There will be full Easter services at this cathedral, corner of West Washington and Peoria streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Services full choral with anthem. There will be also a celebration of the Holy Communion at 7 o'clock. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be the usual Easter Festival of the Sunday-school.

Subscriptions to Inter-State Industrial Exposition stock were received yesterday as follows: T. M. Avery, Martin Ryerson & Co., F. B. Gardner & Co., H. H. Chandler & Co., and Oilinger & Ballard, two shares each; H. Lissberger & Co., Louis Schultze, Laparle & Funk, Bigelow Bros., J. J. Sawers, Barnes House, Burke's European Hotel, Julius Bauer & Co., and Briggs House, one share each.

Three of the four police sergeants whom Superintendent Washburn recommended to be dropped—Behm, McCauley, and Douglass,—called upon the Mayor yesterday, at his request. He talked with them some time, and said their resignations would be accepted. It is not known what they will do, but it is probable that the knowledge that His Honor is in earnest will influence them to ask permission to retire to private life.

Deputy United States Marshal Purvis, of New York, is in this city, looking after a man who is wanted in New York for violating the revenue laws. The same individual has been in custody several times before for a similar offense. Who or what he is, beyond the rather obscure statement that he is "distinguished," will not be made known until after he is apprehended.

On Friday night, about 9 o'clock, a party of servant girls were walking on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, when they were startled by hearing the cry of a babe, which seemed to proceed from a dark-looking bundle which lay on the sidewalk near by. With that sympathy and curiosity characteristic of women, they opened the bundle, and there rolled out a fat, lively babe, who will probably some day become a man. The girls consulted for some time as to who should adopt him, but, failing to agree, they took him to the Home for the Friendless, where he is as saucy as if he were the pampered pet of an aristocrat.

The report telegraphed from Pittsburgh, on Wednesday last,—that of a train of live stock which arrived that morning from Chicago, nearly 1,200 hogs, belonging to Samuel Allerton, and some 200 cattle, were found to be smothered,—proves, upon investigation, to have had little foundation in fact. Mr. Halligan, the gentleman who does Mr. Allerton's buying in this market, informs us that they had 2,600 hogs in Pittsburgh, on the 9th, of which number not more than 200 were smothered. The unusual mortality among the swine is accounted for by the sultry weather. The statement of the losses of cattle is no doubt greatly exaggerated.

CUSTOM-HOUSE IRON-WORK.

Messrs. C. B. Farwell, J. C. Rankin, B. H. Campbell, and P. A. Hoyne, yesterday opened bids for the iron-work on the new Custom-House, as follows:

Portsmouth Iron Building Association, Portsmouth, O.	$404,432.39
Union Foundry Works, Chicago	363,288.25
Bartlett, Robbins & Co., Baltimore	279,814.77
Cuthbert McArthur, Chicago	313,628.06
Heuvelman, Haven & Co., New York	398,011.53
Dickson, Marshall & Co., Pittsburgh	432,920.05
Atlas Works Company, Pittsburgh	381,495.82
Architectural Iron Works, New York	333,050.80

The Most Elegant Establishment in Chicago—Parker & Tilton's New Hat and Cap Store.

Chicago is destined to stand in the front rank of every branch of trade, science, and art. On all of its business streets entirely new enterprises can be found, with new and unfamiliar names at their head, showing plainly enough that the energy, talent, and capital of older cities are daily gathering within its limits. This must be a matter of pride and gratification to every citizen, as it is a flattering indication of the favor with which Chicago and its people are looked upon abroad. Among the business houses lately established here, that of Messrs. Parker & Tilton deserves extended notice. Yesterday that firm opened, at No. 83 South Clark street, one of the most elegant hat and cap stores in this or any other country. Its appointments are simply gorgeous,—far superior to those of any establishment of any kind in this city. The store was rented by the firm only three weeks ago. They immediately set to work to fit it out, and commenced by giving to Charles G. Cook, of Nos. 100 and 102 North Halsted street, the contract for the store fixtures. These include the shelving, tables, cases, office furniture, etc., which are composed of black walnut, inlaid with ebony and a dark-colored maple. All the furniture bears the monogram of the firm in gilt scroll. The woodwork is the finest of the kind ever put into a store in this city. E. F. Chase & Hild, of No. 125 Fifth avenue, furnished the signs, which are beautiful specimens of their branch of painting. The elegant mirrors came from the store of W. T. Noble & Co., No. 76 Van Buren street. Mr. J. J. McGrath, of State street, provided the window curtains, which are ornaments in themselves. The unique crest of a lion's paw surmounting a coronet is painted upon them. Mr. W. H. Pattison, of State street, put in the gas-fixtures, which are models in every respect. The painting and decorating were done by Mr. R. M. Welch, and they are in perfect harmony with the other superb appointments. The display fixtures in the windows are from the establishment of Mr. Palmberger, on South Canal street. The ornamental glass-work was done by the Ornamental Glass Company, and it is one of their best jobs. To S. D. Childs & Co. was given the order to get out invitations to the elegant collation served by Messrs. Palmer & Tilton, yesterday, for the entertainment of their friends. The viands were furnished by Mr. John Wright, the noted caterer. The senior member of the firm of Parker & Tilton is a capitalist, and a gentleman of refinement and taste. He has resided in Omaha until recently, but is quite favorably known in the business circles of this city. It is almost needless to speak of Mr. Tilton. He is well known in Chicago, having for many years represented the great New York hat house of Dunlap & Co. He is an adept in the hat business, having had thirty years' experience. Many of the leading styles of gents' head-gear have been designed by him. That favorite hat, the "Alpine," which had such a tremendous sale, was one of the many creations of his busy brain. The firm of Parker & Tilton will make a specialty of silk hats. They have every facility for manufacturing goods of that description, and such goods as they do not manufacture will be ordered specially for their own trade. Mr. Tilton has a large circle of friends in this city who will be pleased to learn of his new undertaking, and they will undoubtedly show their appreciation of his energy and perseverance by calling upon him in strong force, and providing themselves with hats of the latest styles and patterns.

The Protection Life Insurance Co.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at the Home office, No. 200 West Madison street on the 7th inst. The annual report shows the Company to be in a very prosperous condition. The following compose the Directory for the current year:

DIRECTORS.

L. P. Hilliard,	Rev. A. McDougall,
Eli Bates,	C. J. Hess,
Louis Wahl,	P. W. Hartz,
C. G. Breed,	P. T. Patterson,
Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D.,	S. A. Hilliard,
C. N. Holden,	W. B. Robinson,
D. W. Eldred,	Martin Ryan.

OFFICERS.

L. P. Hilliard, President.
C. G. Breed, Vice-President.
Martin Ryan, Secretary.
Dr. R. H. Fowler, Medical Director.

Old Times Come Again.

When hungry people seek for relief, they naturally question concerning the quality of the food that is to satisfy their longings. To simplify this all-absorbing question, Thomson, the Dearborn-street caterer, has reproduced his well-known establishment of olden times (Dearborn, between Washington and Randolph streets), and proposes hereafter to keep up his old reputation, by starting afresh at No. 81 Clark street, where he has secured an establishment that will eclipse anything of the kind in his line of business in this city. His restaurant has a seating capacity of over two hundred, and is so arranged that ladies can go there unattended if they so desire. Private supper parties can be furnished with separate tables. The appointments of Thomson's restaurant are unquestionably the finest in the city, and the establishment as a whole will undoubtedly command the attention it deserves.

Fine Tailoring.

Granger, at Nos. 128 and 130 South Clark street, up stairs, continues to make the stylish and elegant clothing for which he is so justly celebrated. Gentlemen before ordering spring suits will do well to call on Granger and examine his fine stock of goods.

Spring Millinery.

Among the most notable openings of millinery the past week was that of Madame C. A. Gelineau's, No. 517 Wabash avenue. Her salesroom is light and pleasant, while her patterns on exhibition are the Frenchiest-looking and the most elegant of any the writer has had the pleasure of seeing.

For Sale.

The Merchants' Dining Rooms, No. 83 West Madison street, have recently been refitted throughout. For sale cheap for cash. Inquire on the premises.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 12.—The Abyssinia, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 12.—The Leipzig, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, steamship Cambria, from Liverpool.

Another Atlantic Cable.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 12.—The steamer Kangaroo today commenced laying the shore end of the Atlantic cable, from the cable house at Fresh-Water Point to near Chebuto Head, where it will be buried until the arrival of the Great Eastern, which will lay the main portion of the cable.

Execution of a Wife Murderer.

PRESTON, Ga., April 12.—Enoch Ferdinand Shann was hanged here yesterday for the murder of his wife May 4, 1872. His paramour and accomplice, Susan Eberhart, is under sentence to be hanged May 2. Two sisters and two brothers of the woman Eberhart witnessed the execution.

Refused a New Trial.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 12.—The general term of the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of Henry Fralich, who was convicted of murder in Syracuse, N. Y.

WATER-LOGGED.

A Little Coasting Schooner Cast Ashore Below Hyde Park—A Chicago Tug Attempts to Go to Her Assistance, but is Prevented by the Rough Sea from Approaching—The Crew Believed to Have Landed in Safety.

A dispatch was received by Supt. Washburn, yesterday morning, in which he was informed that a water-logged vessel, evidently in distress, was off Hyde Park, and requested to send assistance. It was stated in the telegram that two men were clinging to the rigging. The Superintendent sent word at once to the office of the Chicago Towing Association, and the tug A. G. VanShaack was dispatched to the rescue. She left the harbor about noon, and returned at 5 o'clock without the vessel. The Captain, Mr. Tyrrell, reported that he saw the schooner ashore near Calumet, or South Chicago, but the sea was too rough for him to approach her with the tug. A yawl was accordingly launched and manned, but the men in her could not get near the shore on account of the risk of being beached. They went within 250 yards of the wreck, and saw that the stern had been beaten in. They were unable to learn the name of the vessel, and could make nothing of her beyond that she was a small schooner—probably a gravel-boat. Both masts were standing; the main-sail was half up, and the jib flying. They could not observe any one on board, and concluded, from the fact that the schooner was bow on, that, if any sailors were on board before she was beached, they made their escape. Several persons were on the shore walking up and down, but they were too distant to hold communication with. There was a rough chopping sea on the lake during Friday night, but not enough to render a vessel powerless. Some of the tug men think the schooner endeavored to make Chicago, but was unable to do so on account of bad sailing; that she drifted southward, and being unable to beat up against the current, went ashore. Others contended that she must have been run ashore purposely. They assert that the gravel schooners only carry one or two days' provisions, and having probably been out some time, the crew were forced to beach the vessel to obtain food. Both explanations are certainly unsatisfactory. Who owns the schooner, or whether her crew consisted of only two men, could not be ascertained. Her stern, it is thought, was crushed in by the waves after she went ashore. She was bumping heavily, and apparently full of water. The true cause of the disaster will not be learned until those two men can be found.

KALAMAZOO TAKEN IN.

A gentleman named J. S. Tarbell, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was enticed into a "bunko den," No. 68 West Washington street, last evening. He was easily duped, because he labored under the mistaken supposition that for once he would show the "bunko men" that countrymen were quite as sharp as they. The loss of $105, in less than an hour, dispelled this supposition, and led him to get out of the place and report the swindle to a police officer, who arrested the man who "took the stranger in." At the Madison Street Station he gave the name of T. C. O'Dell. Two men, named Graham and Parker, one from Muscatine, Iowa, and the other a furniture dealer in this city, protested very strongly against the arrest of O'Dell, which was probably due to their ignorance of the sharp games that are daily played in this city upon unsuspecting rustics.

MARRIAGES.

KIRTLAND—CARTER—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Locke, Capt. T. S. Kirtland, U. S. A., and Jennie, daughter of John F. Carter.

SMITH—HADDEN—In this city, April 9, at 480 Wabash-av., by the Rev. J. L. G. McKown, D. D., Mr. Franklin W. Smith and Miss Dora A. Hadden, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

BOYD—At her residence, No. 23 West Twenty-sixth-st., New York city, in the 79th year of her age, Agnes Boyd widow, and mother of John Crerar of this city.

The remains were interred in the family ground at Greenwood Cemetery on April 1.

WYETH—At Cairo, Ill., on the 12th of April, 1873, Charles J. Wyeth, of this city, aged 39 years.

Funeral will take place at the Church of the Epiphany on Tuesday the 15th at 10 a. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

LOUCKS—McFADDEN—At the residence of B. P. Goodwin, Saturday, April 5, Mr. Albert H. Loucks, of Chicago, to Miss Maria L. McFadden, of Rochester, N. Y.

HAINES—At his residence, 285 Orchard-st., on the evening of the 10th, at 11 o'clock, George F. Haines, Esq., in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral notice hereafter.

KAETING—In this city, at his residence, 44 South Green-st., Michael Kaeting, aged 33 years.

Funeral on Sunday, April 13, by cars to Calvary Cemetery, at 1 p. m.

☞ Norwich (Ct.) papers please copy.

KAVANAGH—April 12, Charles Kavanagh, of disease of the heart.

Funeral from his late residence, 31 Centre-av., Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

ECOFFEY—The members of the French Mutual Society are notified to attend the funeral of Michael Ecoffey, which will take place on Monday, the 14th, at 2 p. m., at No. 456 South Clark-st.

BRODERICK—In Ballindrimly, near Castlerea, Roscommon County, Ireland, Luke Broderick, in the 108th year of his age.

RANGES, &c.

THE BARSTOW COOK,
THE BARSTOW RANGE,
THE ARLINGTON RANGE,
RICHMOND'S PALACE RANGE,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
BANGS BROS.,
Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

CHEAP LOTS
At FORREST HILL, on monthly payments; beautifully located; streets graded; near depot and three railroads, west of Englewood, on Western-av. Apply to
C. L. BECKWITH.
113 and 115 South Water-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application has been made to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company for the reissue of the following certificates of stock, the originals having been lost, mislaid, or destroyed:

Feb. 24, 1869, No. 799; 15 shares.
Feb. 24, 1869, No. 83; 25 shares.

JOHN CREEAR.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARILY LOW—LOT, 25x 125, on Warren-av., near Western-av. Apply at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST GENTLEMAN THAT WILL give $30 a foot can buy 100x175 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Forty-second-st., east front, on very easy terms. Apply to M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., or 50 Blue Island-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE TO RAISE money—1,000 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., near Englewood, for $12 per foot only. Call quick. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

LOST.

LOST—YESTERDAY ON STATE AND AND MADIson-st. car, a black and white-checked gent's necktie and Masonic pin. Please return to 61 West Lake-st.

LOST—$65 IN A STATE-ST. CAR YESTERDAY. THE property of a very poor woman. By returning all or part to 184 Butterfield-st. the finder will receive reward and thanks.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BLACK AND TAN SLUT, ears uncut, and answers to the name of "Dolly." Room 4, 78 Madison-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. or Twenty-second-st., a lady's gold sleeve-button with small pearl in centre. T 20, Tribune office.

LOST—LAST FRIDAY, ON MADISON-ST., WEST Side, a red Russia leather pocket-book. The finder will be liberally rewarded, and receive thanks of owner by returning it to Johnston's House, 114 and 116 West Madison-st.

LOST—A SPOTTED COACH DOG; HAS A PROMInent black spot on his side, about six months old; $5 will be paid for his return to No. 1128 Wabash-av.

LOST OR STOLEN—A LARGE BAY MARE, 10 years old, weight about 1,200 lbs., with white star in forehead, and small film over left eye; when taken from 387 Washington-st. was harnessed in open buggy, and hitched by iron weight to sidewalk. A reward of $25 will be paid for her recovery, at 1026 Michigan-av.

LOST—$25 REWARD—ON FRIDAY LAST, A SOlitaire diamond pin. The above reward will be paid on its return to Dr. A. R. JACKSON, 735 Michigan-av.

LOST—APRIL 11, 1873, SMALL RED MOROCCO pocket-book, with valuable notes and papers, supposed to be lost on State-st., between Harrison and Polk; also, an old black leather pocket-book, containing valuable papers and some money. Any person finding the same please return to JOHN FITZGERALD, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, or W. F. COOLBAUGH, Union National Bank, who will reward him for his trouble.

LOST—ON THE 1 O'CLOCK R. I. TRAIN, OR NEAR the depot—A black circle cape, trimmed with silk and fringe; finder will oblige by leaving with FRANK DORN, 469 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON THE CORNER OF TWENTIETH AND State-sts.—A green bonnet-box, containing a little girl's nice straw hat, with straw trimming and blue ribbons; finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 870 Michigan-av.

$50 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED for the return of watch taken from me, near the corner of Halsted and Madison-sts., on the night of March 30, 1873. HARRY WATKINS, United States Ex. Co.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business attended to. Room 2, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—ANY VARIETY. Particular attention given to planting on suburban property. All work warranted. A. H. POSKETT, 797 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE STORE FIXTURES, counters, shelving, &c. Apply on the premises, 167 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—YOUNG FULL-BLOODED SPANIEL dogs, and setters 10 weeks old, at 106 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BLACK WALNUT CHAIRS AND TAbles, casters, hat-racks, crockeryware, and circular bar counter. Basement 371 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED—3 COTTAGES, $250 each, on Green-st., between Randolph and Lake. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 4-ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 19 Park-av.; to be removed. Inquire No. 131 Park-av.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—A STRONG BUILDING 33x81; at present occupied as a wire [illegible] factory. To be seen at 287 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—TO BE MOVED AFTER MAY 1, large new building, 24 by about 80 feet, on West Madison-st., east of Elizabeth. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STORE, TO BE MOVED the 1st of May, 624 West Lake-st. Inquire at 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME WARDROBE. LADIES in variety theatres will do well to call immediately. MRS. HALL, 504 State-st.

FOR SALE—A WEAVER'S LOOM, SHUTTLES, spools, and wheel. 67 East Adams-st.

FOR SALE—AT 694 WABASH-AV., A CHILD'S carriage, crib, chair, etc., all nearly new.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES, ALL NURSERY grown; elm, maple, ash, leaved maple, white ash, lombardi poplar, besides a general assortment of nursery stock; West Side, corner Clinton and Adams-sts., or find samples 74 East Madison-st. D. W. HIGBIE.

FOR SALE—ONE SODA WATER GENERATOR, with two corkers, only used a short time. Sell for less than half price. Address 913 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD COUNTERS AT your own price. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.

FOR SALE—CIGAR SHOW CASES AND COUNTers, first-class and cheap. LEWIS ROSS, 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE 16-FOOT COUNTER, SUITAble for genteel business; 19 feet shelving, with drawers; office desk, 16 foot awning frame. 205 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF GALVANIZED iron and tinners' tools and machinery; nearly new and in good order; will sell part or all of them. Inquire at 219 and 221 East Kinzie-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—NEW WATCH AND CHAIN; ALSO, cluster and solitaire diamond rings, and piano at a great sacrifice. W. OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SIZE HALL'S SAFE, NEARly new. Apply at Room 16, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LARGE VANS RANGE, in perfect order, suitable for hotel or restaurant. Apply to S. WILKS, 149 State-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SODA-WATER APPAratus, 3 fountains, twelve gallons each, with No. 1 copper generator, suitable for a druggist or a small factory; nearly new, for less than half price. Address No. 24 North Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST ICE-BOXES IN Chicago for restaurant use; large size. 204 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN OCTAVO NOVELTY PRESS, WITH type. Apply to R. S. PARKER, No. [illegible] Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—12-FOOT SHOW CASE, AT F. CAMPBELL'S Hair Store, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF SECOND-HAND TEA, COFfee and spice caddies, counter and shelving, suitable for a tea store. Apply to Pekin Tea Company, 376 State.

FOR SALE—2 FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD TICKETS to St. Louis; also 1 to Omaha. Address G 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from 200 to 1,000 diameters, at DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM FIXTURES, WALNUT top counter, side-board, shelving, three-barrel ice box, etc., all in good order. 14 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STORE FIXTURES, SUCH AS counters, shelving, etc. Inquire at News Depot, No. 165 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NICE SALOON FIXTURES, counter, shelving, and four-barrel ice box. Apply on the premises, 415 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH ONLY—A GENT'S gold English lever watch, open face, compensation balance, and fully jeweled; also two Masonic gold alberts, and a lady's gold English lever watch, new and fashionable gold guard. Address O 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 CORDS OF WOOD, SUITABLE for brick-works and lime-kilns; all oak, hickory, and walnut, and in a condition to give a great deal of heat; will be sold cheap. Apply 888 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—ONE ORDER FOR NEW ESTEY ORgan and one order for new Bauer organ for sale at a heavy discount. A. ABBOTT, corner Beach and Sebor-sts., opposite 319 South Canal.

FOR SALE—LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS FOR HATCHing at $2 per dozen, from imported stock costing $25 each. Also, a few of the chickens I have sold cheap. MARTIN, with Dickson & Cooper, 173 East Madison-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A 1 DOCKAGE, FOOT OF RIVER AND Dock-sts., formerly occupied by Chapman. Possession on demand. Apply to F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 698 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—160 ACRES CHOICE LAND, ALL fenced and broke, at Peotone, on Illinois Central Railroad, 40 miles out. D. WILLIAMS, 123 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO LEASE—DOCK (940 FEET) AT BRIDGEPORT. Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Cars furnished at low rates by contract with Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to S. SCHOENEMAN, corner Archer-av. and Salt-st.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK, WITH LOTS, IN THE rear, on Canal-st., north of Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by John Granger. This property adjoins the track of the Danville Railroad, and has a front of 140 feet on the river. It has superior advantages for a coal-yard, and can be leased for a term of years. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 223 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—THE DOCK ON THE WEST SIDE, north of and near Lake-st. bridge, now occupied by the Union Steamboat Company. This dock has a river front of 300 feet, with lots also in the rear. This property is finely located for steamboat and warehouse purposes, specially adapted for elevator or coal-yard. For terms apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 223 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 250 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK ON LUMBER-ST., NEAR Canal, 150 feet front, nicely planked, railroad track; good location for a wholesale and retail lumber business. Call on WALKUP & HEEBER, 290 Lumber-st.

TO LEASE—THE BEST COAL DOCK IN THE CITY; lot on Canal-st., near Adams, formerly occupied by Holbrook; dock 120 feet. Inquire at 242 East Madison-st. A. H. HOLDEN.

TO LEASE—DOCK—ALL OR PART OF 225 FEET front, in one of the best locations on the North Branch for a lumber, wood, or coal yard. Inquire of ANSON SPERRY, No. 16 Congress-st., or 148 Kingsbury-st.

TO LEASE—VALUABLE DOCK PROPERTY, FRONTing on West Chicago-av., adjoining C. & N. W. R. R. Round House, 150 feet front and rear, by 94 feet deep; railroad track on lot; very desirable for lumber or coal yard. Apply to BARNUM & RICHARDSON Manufacturing Company, 64 South Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE—LOT 107X130, CORNER FIFTH-AV. and Charles-st., for stone yard or other manufacturing purposes. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, LOT 84X 400 feet, Nos. 744 and 746 Archer-av. Apply to A. McDONNELL, 98 East Kinzie-st.

TO LEASE—ON WEST POLK-ST., 20 FEET EAST of the corner of Clinton-st.; 75x125 feet to an alley; a splendid location for manufacturing purposes; for a term of years. Inquire at 105 West Polk-st.

TO LEASE—VERY DESIRABLE DOCK-LOT, 125X 200 feet, fronting on the river, with office, shed, &c.; situated on Lumber-st., near Twenty-second. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK-LOT, 100 FEET FRONT ON West Twelfth-st., just west of the bridge running through to the Empire Slip, with railroad advantages. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—TO SELL Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron, patented February, 1873. Flutes any length with a gloss, two irons in one. Sold only by agents. Large commissions. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE MONEY FAST. Call at 207 West Madison-st. GREEN & SPEAR.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, MALE OR female. Money easily made by energetic persons. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTTON-Hole Cutter and Needle-Threading Thimble. Agents clear $20 per day. 99 East Madison-st., Room 9.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO LADY AGENTS ON salary and commission at BROWN'S Eastern Emporium, 226 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT men, of good address, to take orders for family Bibles, chromos, etc., on installments. Profits large and business permanent. Call at 131 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE. BEST chance ever offered to agents. Apply to M. LARANSIEUR & CO., 259 South Halsted-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making from $10 to $12 a day with my needle books, button-hole cutters, etc., etc.; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 56 West Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT FOR THE Homoeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, in this city and every town in the State; best inducements offered. Address or apply to J. M. WEATHERELL, 94 Washington-st. Room 15.

AGENTS WANTED—ACTIVE AND RELIABLE; Male or female; $3 to $10 per day guaranteed. Call on or address PORTFOLIO OFFICE, 303 Hubbard-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BANGS' CHILDREN HOLD SEANCES AT 267 SOUTH Morgan-st., on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday evenings of each week, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 281 WEST MADISON-st. Cabinet seances to-day at 3 and 8 p. m., at which many spirit faces will appear and be recognized. Private sittings at all hours, with good test, business, clairvoyant, test, physical, healing, and developing mediums, who will tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, lost or stolen property; reveal past, present, and future events; examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that can be cured. Wanted—Good mediums of every phase.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MRS. DR. S. K. TATUM, GERMAN AND ENGLISH Doctress, has removed to 173 North Halsted-st., near Milwaukee-av.

MRS. MAUD E. LORD WILL HOLD PUBLIC seances at her residence, 406 West Madison-st., on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings of each week.

MRS. A. G. WOOD, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic physician, 148 West Washington-st.

MRS. A. CROOKER, CLAIRVOYANT AND MAGnetic Physician. 43 South Morgan-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SMALL FAMILY OWNING MARBLE-FRONT on one of the leading avenues, South Side, nicely furnished, would like to meet with another small family of means, and make some mutual arrangement to keep house together. Address one week O 77, Tribune office.

ANY ONE HAVING A FINE BABY-BUGGY (perambulator) which has been used but little, for sale cheap, can hear of cash customer. Address Z 1, Tribune office.

A PAPER FOR THE UNMARRIED OF AMERICA, the "Matrimonial News," sold by all newsdealers. Send 10 cents for sample copy to P. O. Box 501, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE—WANTED TO INVEST $1,000 to $10,000 in any straightforward live thing. Address, with particulars, T 55, Tribune office.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE—GET RID OF YOUR old scales; an excellent chance for grocers, butchers, and bakers to get one of the finest scales ever invented, or brought into market; the Eureka Balance Scale; hundreds in this city are using, and thousands have seen, and every person having one will tell you it is the best they ever saw, and would not be without one. Now, we have six dozen of these scales, taken under chattel mortgage from the general agent of this State, and orders are to sell them for what they will bring. The retail price has been $12, and they will be on exhibition at HODGES & CO.'S Auction Room, 613 Lake-st., and can be seen on Monday, and sold on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed by the N. W. Novelty Rubber Press Co., 183 East Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

DOGS FOR SALE—1 GENUINE GERMAN WHITE spitz, 1 large mastiff watch dog, 1 small black English cockeral, several imported King Charles spaniels. Apply at 160 East Harrison-st.

FOR TRADERS IN BUILDING MATERIAL, AND all other classes of master mechanics, there are boxes with burglar-proof locks and writing material furnished for $30 a year, at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st. F. W. CHAFFEE, Manager.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 120 Fourth-av.—Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 61, or 106 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

KINDLING WOOD DELIVERED IN ANY PART of the city. Address or call at mill, 25 Ohio-st. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, NO. 438 West Madison-st.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC AND ECLECTIC Physician, 340 West Madison-st.

MADAME A. MOREAU'S CORSET AND DRESS-making establishment has been removed to No. 890 State-st., up-stairs, where she will be pleased to accommodate her friends and customers.

NEW CROSSINGS ARE VERY MUCH NEEDED on Mitchell and Throop-sts.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

PARTIES WISHING TO LEAVE THE CITY FOR the summer will hear of reliable persons to take charge of house by addressing for 2 weeks H L A, 179 and 181 East Randolph-st.

SALOON FIXINGS FOR SALE, MIRROR, STOVE, bar, and gas fixtures, complete and first-class. Apply 33 Gold-st., corner Gurley.

SPIRITUAL GAMMONOLOGY—DR. VON VLECK, the noted medium detective, will illustrate and explain "the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain of professional spirit-mediums" at his Rooms, 148 West Washington-st., this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL RECEIVE, UNTIL April 20, bids for boring a six-inch artesian well, in the City of Mendota, Ill. Those wishing to take the contract will please send in their bids; stating price per foot for first 300 feet; per foot for first 400 feet; per foot for first 500 feet; per foot for first 600 feet. Bids to include tubeing; also without tubeing. E. A. BOWEN, M. A. MOKEY. Parties communicating by letter should address C. H. CRAWFORD, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD HOME IN A FAMILY, SOUTH Side, where use of piano and instruction in music would be an equivalent for board; the best references given and required. Apply at Woman's Aid Association Rooms, 97 West Randolph-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL COAL. APPLY TO MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT there is a dollar hat and cap store at 133½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR EXCAVATING 50,000 yards of earth or debris, as I have use for that amount. Address C. B. INGALLS, 261 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE, PAYABLE IN SEcured notes and real estate. Want such as will suit Southern trade. Address Q 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN AND WIFE, or a widower with a grown daughter, to occupy a furnished cottage with a lone gentleman, on the South Side. Terms, $15. None but those of unimpeachable respectability need apply. Address DOCTOR, 139 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—ALL CARPENTERS TO KNOW THAT Lawrence & McLain, No. 259 State-st., will not pay. S. P. RICKENS, 74 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN, SINGLE, TO take a half interest in an office on West Side; location one of the best in the city. Address P 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—COTTAGE OR DOUBLE HOUSE ON West Side to be moved. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS WORTH $10,000 to $15,000 in exchange for farm and some cash. E. ADAMS, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TICKET TO ALBANY OR BOSTON. Address O 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADIES TO GET GOOD, REAL HAIR-switches at $3, at BROWN'S Human Hair Emporium, 226 State-st., between Van Buren and Harrison.

WANTED—FOR CASH, 200 FEET OF GOOD STOVE platforms. Apply to M. W. & F. LESTER, 304 State-st.

WANTED—OWNERS AND INVENTORS OF GOOD patent rights, who wish to sell quick. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFerences and experience, a half interest in some legitimate paying business. Can invest $1,000 now, and $1,000 in six months. Address, at once, J 5, Tribune.

WANTED—STOCK HARDWARE, CUTLERY, guns, pistols, and tools for cash; must be a bargain, at 60 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. Sykes is still giving a free trial of his sure cure for catarrh to all sufferers calling at his office, 169 West Randolph-st. Send for circular.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SECOND-HAND Sharp Rifle; latest improved. Address G W B, 13 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—SET SECOND-HAND PLATform scales in good order, 500 to 1,000 lbs capacity. Address OVERTON & CO., southwest corner Van Buren and Hoyne-sts.

WANTED—ABOUT 100 GROCERS TO COME TO 613 Lake-st. and buy, at public auction, 6 dozen of the Eureka balance scale; will be sold under chattel mortgage—rain, hail, or shine—to the highest bidder, on Tuesday morning, April 15. Call on Monday and examine them. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

WANTED—BOARDING HOUSE—I WISH TO BUY out a boarding house in a good location, with from 16 to 20 rooms. Leave description with C. DELANO, 127 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG; must be thoroughbred; not more than 3 or 4 months' old. Address W R A, Box 64, Orient Hotel, Chicago; stating price, and where dog can be seen.

WHO WOULD NOT HAVE A PARLOR SUIT when you can buy a warranted new suit for $37, at 93 North Wells-st.; also the finest stock of parlor goods and lounges ever kept on the North Side.

WANTED—A SET OF BOOKS, DOUBLE OR SINgle entry, to take care of during evening leisure hours, by an experienced bookkeeper. Address H S, 827 State-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A STANDING DESK AND OFfice railing. R. A. TERNEY, 669 Wabash-av.

$100 REWARD—OF MY FROW RUNS AVAY mit an nodder man's wife, and I finds it out, I vill yoost shake him her breeches out, of she be my fadder, my gracious. CARL PRETZEL'S "Expressions."

2,000 WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., AT HALF price to pay advances. Old gold, silver, and old watches taken in exchange. J. C. BARTLETT, Pawnbroker, 323 East Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY SHORT-HAND WRITER DESIRES A few pupils, evenings, in phonography. Apply at 144 Aberdeen-st.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established paying day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 3, Tribune office.

IMMANUEL HALL—A HOME SCHOOL. SPRING term begins April 15. For information address the Principal, Mrs. E. N. PARK, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, GERMAN, MATHEMATics, drawing, bookkeeping, etc., by a graduate of an European Polytechnic Academy. Address H. J. COSTER, 341 West Harrison-st.

MISS FLORA D. PARIS, OF FAIRFAX, VERmont, desires to get a larger class of ladies and gentlemen in the late French wax-flowers. We have seen her specimens, and pronounce her work perfect. Please call at 227 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess in a young family. Can teach all the English branches, with music, French, and drawing, and would make all the children's clothes. Chief object, a comfortable home. Address GOVERNESS, 26 Twenty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY graduate (communicant in the church) as governess or teacher in a private school. Best of references. Address B 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, recently from Germany, as governess; willing to assist in the house; wages no object. Address J 37, Tribune office.

SHORT-HAND WRITERS ARE IN GREAT DEmand at $10 to $30 per day. A practical reporter will form an evening class Tuesday evening, April 15, at 7½ o'clock, at Dyer's College, 280 West Madison-st. Terms reasonable. All interested should attend. No charge Tuesday evening.

PROF. DELOULME, 307 WEST MONROE-ST.—Piano, vocal culture, singing, French, Latin. Thorough teaching, and terms reasonable.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, BY A young lady; studied under best of masters; terms reasonable. Refers to Prof. Geary, and other eminent professors; 224 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FEW MECHANICS TO LEARN drawing, evenings. Inquire at 234 South Halsted-st., Room 2, Monday evening.

WANTED—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTION IN a private school, some hours weekly. Address L 22, Tribune office.

MATRIMONIAL.

A PHILADELPHIAN, AGED 26, OF CHEERFUL and kind disposition, black hair, mustache, and a gallant that will pass as handsome, is desirous of forming an alliance with an intelligent, amiable, and wealthy young lady, inclined to matrimony. The writer is from a most excellent family, not rich, but doing very well in business, and deserves, without abuse, that grand old name of gentleman. The lady that is sincere, and condescends to look up to this, has the assurance that no self-respect need be sacrificed by replying, as all letters will be treated with strict confidence and gentlemanly attention. Address FRIENDSHIP, P. O. Box 87, city.

A YOUNG BACHELOR, BETWEEN THE AGE OF 20 and 25, of unquestionable character, would like to form the acquaintance of a respectable young lady who works for a living; object, society, and, perhaps, matrimony. Address, for 3 days, H 77, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL MEN IN THIS WORLD WHO EVER HAVE, or ever intend to buy or sell a horse, should know that there is now in this city a place where they can be bought or sold without any fear of deception. Have sold within the last four weeks more horses than have ever been sold in this city by any other establishment in four months. Our business is selling horses, carriages, buggies, light wagons, and harness, new and second hand. Large stock on hand, and room for more; and if persons who are spending time and money hawking such things around town will stop their squealing and bring their stuff where there is business, we can soon make them all happy and their families, with plenty of greenbacks in their pockets, at 261 and 263 State-st. BRADLEY & WILLS.

AUCTION SALE EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY of horses, wagons, buggies, and harness. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; at brick barn, 348 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, 1 hack, and a car-load of mules and horses; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods. O. BRIGGS, 431 State-st.

A CHOICE LOT OF TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, rockaways, park and basket phaetons, democrats, Concord, and road wagons, sulkies, etc.; light and heavy harness. Also some good second-hand carriages and buggies. Repairing and painting done promptly. J. H. CARSON, 344 Wabash-av.

A VERY FINE CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE, 7 years old; can trot in 3 minutes; sound and gentle every way; will sell cheap for cash. Address Z 7, Tribune office.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, buggies, phaetons, etc., at reasonable prices, at 353, 355, and 357 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS AND delivery wagons of all kinds. Also one second-hand yacht box buggy, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AT HENDRICKSON'S boarding and livery stables, horses, both heavy and light, good, bad, and indifferent. 304 and 306 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR BIG WORK HORSES. Also two large-size Jennies. Call Monday at 221 State-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BUSINESS WAGON; ALSO a dark bay mare 5 years old, weight 1,000, one I raised; will make fast time with training; good reasons for selling. 659 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, 6 years old this spring, long mane and tail, warranted sound; splendid horse for family use. Apply at 254 Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A 6-YEAR OLD, SOUND HORSE, weight 1,200 pounds, with single truck and harness, nearly new. Address P 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SORREL MARE, 8 YEARS OLD, KIND, and sound, good for saddle or buggy; one buggy, harness, and saddle,—all for $100 cash. Apply at 250 Walnut-st., or 59 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TREES—800 SOFT MAPLE TREES, from 8 to 12 feet high; will sell cheap; I want them out of the way. No. 917 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD OUTFIT, CONSISTING of tents, all sizes, blankets, camp equipage, tools, cars, and T rails. Inquire 223 Market-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH—TWO billiard tables, almost new. Apply at 200 West Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—PET DEER—A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG doe from Western Kansas, very gentle, perfectly healthy; a choice ornament for private grounds or park, and excellent pet for children. Apply to A. McC., 161 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TICKET TO COUNCIL Bluffs and return via Rock Island Road. Inquire of TYLER & FRENCH, 68 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SET OF DOUBLE HARness, rubber covered, nearly new; also, a light set of single, at 323 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TROTTER, WITH RECORD OF 2:39 to wagon; also, Coan & Tenbroeke shifting-top buggy with pole, &c.; gentleman leaving the city. 154 LaSalle-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—JUST RECEIVED A CAR-LOAD OF horses, mostly heavy, and some good gentlemen's driving horses. Inquire at Marble place, in rear of No. 158 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST DRIVING-HORSE IN THE city, sound, kind, and gentle; top buggy, nearly new, and harness. Can be seen at 1123 Indiana-av. at 11 o'clock Monday.

FOR SALE—ONE SINGLE OR DOUBLE DELIVery-wagon (covered) and set of double harness. Apply at 416 West Taylor-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CARRIAGE harness—Open buggy; cheap. Barn rear of 562 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD HORSE 7 YEARS old, harness, and a covered wagon. At 381 South State-st.

FOR SALE—BUGGY, COUPE, OR FAMILY HORSE, 7 years old, 16 hands high, mahogany bay with long tail, nearly thoroughbred, and perfectly sound. Not afraid of anything. Fast and very stylish. Has had 6 months' city use. Also a real single-footer; easy going and perfectly reliable anywhere. Is 8 years old, 15½ hands high, jet black, good mane and tail, and thoroughly sound. Also a thoroughbred Kentucky whip, is 6 years old, 14¾ ½ high, of bright chestnut color, suitable for a lady; indeed she is as perfect a lady's horse as can be found. New English saddle will be sold with her. Is perfectly sound and trustworthy. G. GRIFFITHS, 938 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A SMALL MARE PERFECTLY SOUND and carriage and harness at a bargain, only $120. Apply at 23 West Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE SORREL HORSE, SUITAble for dray or truck use. Apply at 14 and 16 River-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR LARGE WORK HORSES, cheap, 2 or 3 small and medium sized horses at a bargain; also, harness and buggy. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—$65. A SOUND YOUNG HORSE, weighs about 900 pounds, in good order. Call at 12 North Curtis-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SQUARE BOX shifting top patent wheel buggy; will exchange for light open square box buggy. Inquire of C. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's office.

FOR SALE—TWO SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGIES and small horse that a lady can drive. Also, 1 set single harness, cheap. OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE LARGE BLACK HORSE, sound, harness and No. 1 express wagon at State-st. Livery Stable, 1145 and 1147 State-st.

FOR SALE—PAIR OF LEXINGTON TROTTERS, one family horse, one family carriage, new and very handsome, one rig complete, double and single harness, and cheap top buggy. ANTHONY, 17 Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLACK HORSE, HEAVY mane and tail, 5 years old, weighs 1,100 pounds; drives double or single. Also, a two-seated family carriage, nearly new; 3 or 4 more open rigs and 1 sulky. Apply 87 Aberdeen-st. Shade trees also for sale.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON; cheap; 24 Bremer-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PAIR OF BLACK MORGAN carriage horses; can be seen at 205 East Kinzie-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m., Monday. CHARLES GEE.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, NEARLY new, at a bargain. Apply to Centre-av. Stable. ROBERTS & CO.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS RIG; HORSE, HARness, Concord buggy. Address N 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES, HARNESS, and express wagon, at 99 Sigel-st., near Sedgwick, North Side.

FOR SALE—4-YEAR OLD, BLACK, BLOODED mare; very fast trotter, gentle for family; great bargain. Call at 447 West Randolph-st. on Monday.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF SINGLE HARNESS cheap for cash; in use but a few weeks. Apply at No. 209 Superior-st., near North Clark.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A STRICTLY FIRST-class carriage at a low figure, call at 235 State-st. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

FOR SALE—FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, AT their new repository, 235 State-st., have a full line of Phaetons, Buggies, Carryalls, etc., which they will sell at low prices. Call and see them.

FOR SALE—5 GOOD HORSES, 1 JUMP-SEAT AND 3 top buggies. Inquire at 456 State-st.

FOR SALE—4 A NO. 1 WAGONS, PATENT AND plain wheels; fit for express or heavy grocery. 653 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD STRONG OMNIBUS in good running order, $300 cash. Inquire at 856 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DAYTON WAGONS; ALSO A full assortment of buggies, light road wagons, one grocery wagon, two second-hand top buggies at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A WHITE HORSE SUITABLE for family driving. Call at 83 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-HORSE PEDDLER'S WAGON, top, body covered; in perfect order; cheap for cash. Apply to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 27 and 29 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BAY HORSE, SIX YEARS OLD, sound, kind, and true; weighs 1,000 lbs; for $110; a $150 light business wagon, less than year old, $100; harness, first-class, nearly new, $30; whole establishment for $200 cash; a great bargain. Call on BIRNEY HAND, 111 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE STOCK OF BUGGIES, BUSIness, and delivery wagons, all of our own manufacture, at very low prices for cash. MILLER & PARSONS, 135 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO SECOND-HAND CARriages for sale, one close and one leather top; can be bought very low at BASSETT'S Boarding Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—A FINE ROAD MARE, CAN TROT in 2:45. Will be sold cheap; Also, a fine black 5-year old at 233 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HEAVY SIDE SPRING, SHIFTING top buggy, nearly new, with pole and shafts. Also, a light top wagon, at 233 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE BUGGY HORSES or carriage team. Also, harness and buggies, at 233 Michigan-av.

FINE PANEL ROCKAWAYS, EXTENSION-TOP and half-top platform carriages, phaetons, buggies, etc., a great variety at low prices, 137 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—30 HEAD CARRIAGE, DRIVING, AND heavy draught horses, well broken. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 157 and 163 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINEST ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, harness, etc., in the city; every style and description. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE—Good heavy horse, safe and sound, with wagon and harness. Inquire Monday at Room 8, 125 Washington-st. E. J. SMITH.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 130 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner State, has for sale new and second-hand open and top buggies, business wagons, with one or two seats, light and heavy lumber-wagons, single and double harness; also, a few good horses. Carriages and buggies of every description to let, with or without horses.

ONE HORSE AND EXPRESS WAGON, CHEAP. 980 South Halsted-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ARRIVED FROM THE East with a fine assortment of custom-built carriages, embracing top buggies, phaetons, carryalls and open buggies. Repository at the sale stable of Wheeler & Cook, 70 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st. Call and see me, for I claim to give the best carriage for the least money of any man in town. C. W. ABBOTT.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE THOROUGHBRED COLT 3 years old, for a top buggy, new or second-hand; also, a medium sized horse for an open buggy; also, a heavy draft horse for an express wagon. 78 West Monroe-st.

WE HAVE ROOM AND FIRST-CLASS ACCOMmodation for 50 more boarding horses, and also for sale a few light and heavy horses, at the new Garden City Stables, 204 South Desplaines-st. Dr. C. S. BOWEN & M. HAGERTY.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BUGGY, OPEN, OR with top. Address, with price, B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—HORSE, HARNESS, AND light wagon. Apply Monday or Tuesday at 149 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—GOOD PAIR CARRIAGE HORSES IN part payment for inside lot; cheap at $1,600. C. J. ADAMS, 18 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GENTLEMAN'S SINgle road horse possessing speed and style. Address, with full description and price, Room 6, 130 Dearborn-st.

$125—FOR SALE—HORSE, HARNESS, AND carpenter's wagon, sold for want of use. 175 South Green-st., or southeast corner Blue Island-av. and Loomis-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF GOOD WORK-HORSES, and will pay in good North Side property at its real value. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 16 Boone Block.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, SADDLE-HORSE, young and stylish, suitable for buggy when necessary. Give full particulars. Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR EXCHANGE FOR A few good draft or driving horses, suitable to ship East. Call at 66 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—HORSE, TOP-BUGGY, AND HARness to use for the keeping. The best of care by responsible party. Address Box 260, Mechanics and Traders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A BARGAIN—AT PRIVATE SALE, WE WILL offer the entire contents of a 3½-story frame-house on Wabash-av., that cost over $2,500. And the furniture nearly new, and the rosewood piano, &c., in use but a short time; take good city property in good security, and give time. For particulars inquire at HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., or at Oriental Block, Room C. MR. NASH.

A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE; cost $61; will sell for $35. Inquire at 346 West Madison-st.

A RARE CHANCE—WE WILL OFFER FOR A FEW days only, the 3-story gothic house, lot, and entire contents of the same, and the house has $2,500 worth of first-class carpets and furniture; the house cost over $4,000 to build it, and we will sell cheap and take part cash, and balance on long time. If this is not taken up within a few days, we will sell the same at auction. For particulars, inquire of HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

COTTAGE CHAMBER SETS ARE NOW FASHIONable, and rooms are designated as the green-room, the blue-room, the pearl-room, etc., etc.; on installments, in all colors, by the Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 323 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FURNITURE IN COTTAGE, No. 228 South Green-st., complete for housekeeping, for sale at a bargain. Cottage to rent, if desired. No calls on Sunday.

FOR SALE—A SMALL LOT OF FURNITURE; 1 Fearless cooking-stove; 1 Brilliant heating-stove. Been in use about a year. Address 35 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT 87 TWENTY-THIRD-ST., 1 COOK and 1 laundry stove, with stove furniture. Also, a lot of china. Can be seen, after Monday, from 9 to 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE OUTFIT FOR HOUSEkeeping; cheap rent. Call at 341 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, THE FOLLOWING ARTIcles of furniture; 1 fall-leaf dining-table, 1 hair-cloth sofa, 2 what-nots, 1 slat bed-spring, 1 6-foot stepladder. Apply at 329 Cottage Grove-av.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—$225 WORTH OF nearly new furniture for $100. A complete outfit for housekeeping, including a parlor and cook-stove, beds and bedding, carpets, chairs, sofa, pictures, etc., etc. This furniture will be sold at once, as the owner intends to discontinue housekeeping. Address O 6, Tribune office.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT 688 WEST MONROE-st. Parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and bed-room sets, Brussels and ingrain carpets, all new last October. House if desired.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Apply from 1 till 6 p. m. Sunday afternoon, 338 Oakwood-st.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, PARLOR AND CHAMber sets, carpets, crockery, cut-glass, pictures, silver-plated ware at private sale. 560 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE—FINE parlor furniture; also, some good bed-room furniture, also, a number of settees for hall or society room. Address immediately, O 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF PRICE—A SET OF BED-room and parlor furniture, hair mattress, carpets, and clock. Would take in exchange a gold watch, at 63 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—CONsisting of a complete outfit for house of 8 or 9 rooms, nearly new, of the best pattern and make; cost $1,700; will exchange for city or suburban lots. Call or address C. C. AUSTIN, 201 Twenty-fifth-st., near Wabash-av.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; COMplete outfit for boarding house. Address P. O. Box 239, city.

FOR SALE—AT 1299 INDIANA-AV., 1 MARBLE-top table, green-rep lounge, black walnut bed-room set, and an extension-table, in good order, and cheap.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; lounges in great variety; 100 styles chairs. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 323 West Madison-st. Wholesale warerooms 270 and 272 West Madison-st.

HAIR MATTRESSES, ALL NEW AND WARRANTed, from $13 up; also all kinds of bedding, at 93 North Wells-st.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LARGE AND ELEGANT sale of furniture to come off on Tuesday, the 22d of April; rain, hail, or shine, we will sell the entire contents of the large marble-front on Wabash-av., sure, on this date, and on no condition, or under any circumstances, will we postpone this sale; the goods cost over $8,000, and our orders are to sell them at public auction; would sell this Tuesday, the 15th, but the owner has friends from Boston on a visit, and we cannot get ready. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 613 Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS OR merchandise of any kind for sale will find a cash purchaser by addressing H 75, Tribune office.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO DISpose of should not sell them or dispose of them in any way until they are appraised by Hodges & Co., 613 West Lake-st. It will cost you nothing thereto. Address HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st., Auctioneers and Appraisers of Furniture and Stocks of any kind or description.

PARLOR FURNITURE CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAPer at 93 North Wells-st. than any other place in the city, because they manufacture it.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, pianos, carpets, etc., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to house sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 68 South Canal-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD SURPASSES all—Seven styles, all sizes; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. An elegant piece of furniture convertible into a perfect bed. On monthly installments of $10 a month. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 323 West Madison-st.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, FOR HALF ITS value, nice black walnut furniture, carpets, crockery, stove, and fixtures for a small family. Must be sold. Inquire at 201¼ West Randolph-st., barber shop, or at 29 Silver-st. D. P. W.

TO RENT—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, two handsome marble-top bedroom sets, parlor furniture and piano. Apply at 1166 Prairie-av.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC. ENtire household stocks bought and paid for in full immediately on receipt of goods. I J, store 177 Twenty-second-st.

WE WILL OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE, FOR A few days only, the entire contents of a 12-room brick house on Walnut-st., furnished complete, at a great sacrifice, and take part cash and time on the balance. Inquire at WM. P. HODGES & CO.'S, Auctioneers and Private Bankers.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A HOUSE OF 11 rooms. Inquire at office of Andersan's Hotel, 148 Madison-st.

$1,500 WORTH OF FURNITURE FOR SALE; all new last May, consisting of a complete outfit for housekeeping; will be sold at a reasonable price. Address O 84, Tribune office.

$1,500 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CONSISTING of a complete outfit for housekeeping, all new last May, can be bought at a reasonable price. Address F 67, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUYERS WILL FIND A LARGE STOCK OF 3-IN joist and other lumber at W. S. BABCOCK'S Lumber Yard, 460 Lumber-st., near south end canal.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—NEW GLAZED sash, 9x14 and 10x12. Apply at 50 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF OLD DOORS, BLINDS, and sash, at 323 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LONG JOIST, 3-4 AND 3-6 FLOORING, dressed and matched (dry), 200 m O flooring (dry). All of the above $3 less than market price, by S. W. SAWYER, 132 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, 500 M No. 1 Chicago brick, large size. Also, 100 M soft-burnt brick. Apply or address 361 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF STONE flooring tiles, cheap, to close out old stock. Apply at Stone Works, foot of North-av.

LATH, LATH, DRY LATH AT MERRILL & SKEELE'S, 345 Lumber-st.

LUMBER FOR SALE—BOARDS, JOIST, AND timbers at $13 per m. Inquire in the rear of 227 East Randolph-st. HENRY NEAL.

ONE MILLION CHICAGO BRICK FOR SALE AT very low prices. Inquire 345 South Sangamon.

TO BUILDERS OR CONTRACTORS—HEMLOCK lumber and timber at Shepard's dock, Ogden's slip, North Pier, directly north of Light House. Hemlock cut to order.

WANTED—500,000 BRICK; WILL PAY SOME CASH and a good house and lot on South Side, and vacant lots on West Side. B. F. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

10,000 WOODSTOCK RED PRESSED BRICK of a superior quality, will be sold cheap to close out stock. W. S. BOGLE, 74 Market-st.

600,000 TO 800,000 BEST QUALITY OF INdiana red-pressed, stock, and common brick, manufactured and for sale by J. D. HOOVER & CO. Office 123 LaSalle-st., at Merchants' and Traders' Exchange, Box 273. Yard, Hebart, Ind.

SEWING MACHINES.

A $90 WHEELER & WILSON CABINET SEWING machine, improved glass slipper, etc., in perfect order, equal to new, price only $30. Residence, 7 Eighth-st., near Prairie-av.

A WEED FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHINE for sale cheap for cash; but little used, and in perfect running order. 573 Michigan-av.

BUY NO MACHINE BEFORE EXAMINING THE "wonder of the age"—American Button-Hole, Overseaming, and complete Sewing Machine. Sold on easy payments. Office, 139 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—WILCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE; GOOD as new; $35. Apply 229 Park-av.

FOR LIGHT AND QUIET MOTION, PERFECTION of stitch, beauty of finish, great range and variety of work, and for durability, choose the Florence sewing machine every time. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 204 State-st., 115 South Halsted-st., and 349 Clybourn-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW SINGER AND GROVER & Baker late family sewing machines, in complete order, at half cost. Great bargain. 383 Indiana-st., near Rush-st.

FOR SALE—A FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE good as new, for sale cheap. Call at Room 23, 131 and 133 Dearborn-st.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 272 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 North Halsted-st. and 120 South Clark-st., corner Ohio. Machines sold or rented on easy payments, and everything drawn delivered.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office, 260 West Madison-st.; will remove about April 15, 1873, to 125 State-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—BY MAY 1, WITH THE intention of buying in two years, a residence lot south of Kinzie-st. and west of Union Park. Address J C, 232 Fulton-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL Estate and House Renting Agency, 150 Monroe-st.:
Ellis-av., fine large double frame house and barn, lot 100x165, beautifully laid out; ask $5,000 less than its value if taken soon, as owner wishes to go away.
Prairie-av., south of Twenty-sixth-st., large fine double brick house, handsomely finished inside, with all modern improvements, and lot 75x180; price, $40,000; most of the purchase money on long time.
Prairie-av., south of Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25x126.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., good cottage house 8 rooms, gas, water, marble mantels, etc., lot 25x125.
Indiana-av., south of Thirteenth-st., 2 two-story and basement swell marble front houses; all modern improvements; cheap.
Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., east front, two-story frame house and brick barn and lot.
Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st., two-story and basement marble-front house, all modern improvements, and brick barn, lot 25x180.
Wabash-av., south of Eighteenth-st., a fine 2-story and basement brick house; all modern improvements, and barn; lot 66x180.
Thirty-second-st., three 2-story and basement brick houses; all modern improvements, and lots; cheap.
Third-av., north of Taylor-st., 2-story frame house, and lot 30x100, or would exchange for small house and lot south as part payment.
Bryant-av., between Cottage Grove and Stanton, first-class frame house, 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 50x160; at a bargain.
Wabash-av., south of Peck-court, elegant 3-story and basement stone-front house, and lot 22x167, at less than its value.
Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms, and lot 25x150.
Prairie-av., south of Eighteenth-st., 2-story frame house, with large lot. Also a first-class marble-front house, with good barn and lot.
Indiana-av., north of Twentieth-st., large brick house, with lot 100x180.
State-st., north of Twelfth, west front, two 2-story frame houses, and lots 50x163.
State-st., corner Forty-eighth, 2-story frame house, and lot 25x161.
Myrick-av., south of Thirtieth-st., 2-story frame house, and lot 50x177.
Cottage-place, 2-story frame house, and lot 25x115; near Thirty-first-st.
Van Buren-st., between Throop and Loomis, new 2-story and brick basement house and barn; lot 25x125; very cheap.
West Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick house, with furnace and gas fixtures; lot 30x125; at a low price.
Marshfield-av., two 2-story and basement frame houses, and lots 50x128.
Willard-place, between Randolph and Washington, 2-story and basement brick house, and lot, cheap, and easy terms.
Judd-st., west of Canal, good cottage house, and lot 25x100.
Halsted-st., near Twelfth, 2-story frame house and store; lot 25x100; very cheap; now renting for $121 per month.
West Lake-st., three 2-story and brick basement stores, and lot 60x105.
Brown-st., between Twelfth and Taylor, 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, lot 25x100.
West Jackson-st., No. 405, 2-story and basement brick house, including furnace, range, gas fixtures, &c.; all modern improvements. Lot 24x165 to 40-foot alley.
West Harrison-st., two 2-story frame houses and lot, price, $6,500. Now renting for $95 a month.
Also, some improved business property on the avenues.
UNIMPROVED.
Washington Heights, 20 acres in southwest ¼ of Section 7, 37, 14, at a great bargain if taken soon.
Central Park, 12 acres north of Barry Point Road, of E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Section 15, 39, 13. A choice piece at a bargain.
Indiana-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., east front, 100x125.
Archer-av., west of Twenty-third-st., 50 feet; runs through to Twenty-third-st.
Chicago-av. and Robey-st., 3 lots, 24x125.
Robey-st. and Fourth, 4 lots.
Lincoln-st. and Erie, 3 lots.
Lawndale, 20 lots on Millard and Central Park, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., very cheap.
Diversy-st., west of Halsted, 75x125; cheap.
Fremont-st., between Centre and Clay-sts., 4 lots, each 24x125.
Dearborn-st., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts., 200x160, at a great bargain.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 44x132.
20 acres, Blocks 11, 15, 14, and 22, in Section 11, 39, 13; cheap.
Washington Heights, 200 acres in Sections 17 and 20, 37, 14.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. HOPKINSON, 119 DEARBORN-ST.:
Jefferson Park, 171x125 feet, fronting east, corner of Adams-st.
Monroe-st., 97x138 feet, fronting southeast of Ashland-av.
Sangamon-st., 74x126 feet, fronting east, near Washington-st.
Tyler-st., 50x125 feet, fronting south, between Centre-av. and Throop-st.
Graceland Park, 50x130 feet, fronting north, highest ground in the park.
Drexel Boulevard, 300x180 feet, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
[illegible]-av., 300x160 feet, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
Vincennes-av., 330x200 feet, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.
Charles-av., 25x200 feet, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh-sts.
Twenty-second-st., 75x130 feet, west of Wentworth-av.
IMPROVED.
West Washington-st.—Elegant four-story marble-front residence, fronting south, near Sheldon-st.; one of the best houses in the city, very cheap if sold within 10 days.
Graceland Park—Fine 2-story and basement brick dwelling, with good barn, lot 50 or 100 ft front; a delightful home.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10 ACRES AT Thatcher, $1,000.
20 acres at South Englewood, $1,000.
8 acres, Forty-seventh-st., near Ashland-av., $1,700.
HOUSES AND LOTS.
No. 244 Tyler-st., $2,500, on long time.
No. 243 Tyler-st., $2,300; only $1,500 cash.
No. 340 West Adams-st., $11,500; will take a lot.
No. 173 Leavitt-st., $4,000.
Cottage on Washington-av., near Wood-st., $3,000; only $700 cash.
Large house on Division-st., to trade for lots.
VACANT LOTS.
Lots on Madison-st., near Campbell-av., $30.
Lots on Monroe-st., near Campbell-av., $25.
Lots on Adams, Jackson, and VanBuren-sts., cheap.
Lots on Monroe-st., near Wood, $115 per foot.
Lots on Centre-av., near VanBuren, $120.
Lot on Erie-st., near Wood, $1,100; quarter payments.
Corner of Ashley and Hoyne-sts., $1,000; quarter payments.
25x125 Second-st., near Oakley, $800; quarterly payments.
G. S. THOMAS, 163 LaSalle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CORNER LOTS:
Corner LaSalle and Division-sts.; per foot, $225.
Corner Lake Shore-drive, near Division-st.; choice.
Corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; $110.
Corner Clayton and Oakley-sts., 49x125; $1,600.
Corner Oakley and Van Horn-sts.; $850.
Corner Robey and Van Horn-sts.; $700.
Corner Bushnell and Buddan-sts.; $1,400.
Corner Wallace and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corner Dashiell and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corners in fine suburban resident lands; $150 to $300.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIS G. JACKSON, 152 LaSalle-st.:
Corner of Jackson and Lincoln-sts.
Corner of Van Buren and Lincoln-sts.
Corner of Van Buren and Honore-sts.
Lots on Monroe, Adams, Jackson, near California-av., $1,000 and $1,100 each.
Lot on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av., only $85 per foot.
Acre property for gardening three miles north of city; only $500; easy terms.

FOR SALE—BY TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 WEST Madison-st., houses on leased lots, cheap.
Washington-av., near Paulina-st., long and cheap lease, only $850.
Fourth-st., near Lincoln, house only $450.
Ada-st., near Randolph, house only $400.
Ada-st., near Randolph, house only $700.
House and lot, Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth., only $3,000, one-third cash, balance easy terms.

FOR SALE—200 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., WITH east front, north of Thirty-ninth-st. A. J. AVERELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS ON PAULINA-ST. and Hermitage-av., near Harrison. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH 20-FOOT lot, No. 128 Oakley-st., near Fulton, $5,000; easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THIRTY-seventh-st., between Lake and Ellis-avs. Price, $5,600 each, on easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOT ON FRANKLIN-ST. (in burnt district), cheap, by O. A. SMITH & CO., 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house, 10 or 12 rooms; lot 50x125; price $10,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 223 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs.; lot 24x179 to 40-foot court in rear. House has all modern improvements; heated by furnace; good barn, etc., BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—48x125, NORTH FRONT, ON COOLidge-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts. 24x125, north front, on Sampson-st., just west of Ashland-av., terms easy. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—1½-STORY COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, gas, water, and bath; 2-story barn; lot 27x108, in desirable location, near Union Park. Will be sold cheap to a cash purchaser. Possession May 1. Apply to A. McLEISH, 329 West Madison-st., in afternoons.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER Forty-ninth-st., cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 12 acres fronting Harrison-st., and Barry Point road, one-fourth mile from Central Park, fronts 1320 feet on Harrison-st.; excellent for sub-division. $2,250 per acre for a few days.

FOR SALE—NO. 449 BUTTERFIELD-ST., BEtween Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 2-story frame house; lot 24x108, to alley, 10 rooms, besides closets, etc.; arranged especially for 2 families; good barn. Price $4,000; on easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25-FOOT LOT ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR Ashland-av. 10 years' time to party who will build stone-front dwelling. Inquire at 173 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW 1½-STORY cottage, 804 West Adams-st., consisting of 8 rooms. Apply to the builders, on the premises.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE NEAR UNION PARK, WITH or without lease of lot. ELA & PARKER, 145 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON HARRISON, FLOURnoy, Lexington, Taylor, and Polk-sts., east and west of California-av. Also 3 lots on California-av., close to Douglas Park. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 95 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 25 feet on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; 50 feet in Groveland Park; 100 feet corner Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st.; 50 feet on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove cars; 12 lots on Park-av., corner Fall-st. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 8 Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$25,000 HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS order, in Park-row. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST., FRAME COTTAGE house and lot 25 feet front on West Lake-st., near Robey. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, 75 FEET front; north of Thirty-seventh-st.; this desirable property will be offered low and on easy terms. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH WELLS-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, store and dwelling, of 8 rooms, lot 41 feet front on North Wells-st., near Schiller. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—38X125 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Adams-st., corner Winchester-av. Terms to suit parties who wish to improve. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING-SITE ON DOCK and track to all railroads in city, in heart of S. W. manufacturing district, $25 per foot; two acres, more or less. EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE — TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST. — BRICK house, 14 rooms, all improvements, and barn, $10,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 45.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 Clark-st. We have a large assortment of which we give a few.
RESIDENCES—SOUTH DIVISION.
Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.—Elegant residence, all improvements; $14,000; bargain.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.—Elegant house, $40,000; 100 feet front; much below value.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.—Fine brick house; $10,500; bargain; easy.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-first-st.—Marble front, all improvements; $20,000; cheap.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st.—Elegant house, west front; only $14,000; easiest kind of terms.
Prairie-av.—New two-story and basement, brick, near Thirty-fifth-st., ash and walnut finish; only $10,000; cheap.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.—Two story, east front; all improvements; only $13,000; very cheap.
Vincennes-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.—At a bargain, with small cash payments.
Johnson-place, near Thirty-eighth-st.—At a bargain, with small cash payments.
Cottage, lot, and barn, near street cars on South Side.
WEST DIVISION.
Aberdeen-st., near Adams, good house, bargain, $7,000, cheap and easy terms.
Aberdeen-st., near Monroe, east front, 12 rooms, good barn, $14,500, cheap.
Adams-st., near Centre-av., 2-story basement brick, 11 rooms, barn, &c., $14,000, easy terms, bargain.
Adams-st., near Hoyne, 2-story house, lot 50x125, only $16,000, very cheap.
York-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story house, 9 rooms, only $4,000, great bargain.
Park-av., several good houses.
Centre-av., near Madison-st., 2-story house, all improvements, only $8,500, bargain.
Carpenter-st., an elegant residence, easy, cheap.
Centre-av., frame house, good barn, lot 33x125 to alley, cheap at $15,000.
May-st., fine residence at a sacrifice, easy.
South Clinton-st., good cottage, lot 22x100, $4,500.
Hubbard-st., an elegant residence, ½ value, easy.
Hubbard-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms, lot 24x100, only $5,000.
Washington-st., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, all improvements, brick barn, $9,000, great bargain.
RESIDENCES—NORTH DIVISION.
Orchard-st., 2-story frame house, $2,750, cheap.
Orchard-st., an elegant house, $6,500.
Fabian-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $8,000.
Franklin-st., near park, 2-story and basement brick, $9,000.
Belden-av., 2-story and basement brick, $6,500.
Indiana-st., 2 elegant homes much below value.
LOTS—SOUTH DIVISION.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., two splendid lots, cheap.
State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., 4 lots, bargain.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, 2 lots, cheap.
Vincennes-av., near Forty-third-st., 5 lots, bottom prices.
South Park Boulevard, 5 acres, bargain.
LOTS—WEST DIVISION.
Robey and Fourth-sts., 4 corner lots.
Chicago-av. and Robey-st., 2 corner lots.
Erie and Lincoln-sts., 3 corner lots.
Fourth-st., a cottage at a bargain; long time.
Fourth-st., 2 lots; long time.
Diller-st., 3 lots; long time.
Jackson-st., near Centre-av., 50x125.
Jackson-st., near Throop, 75 feet; long time.
Jackson-st., near Hamilton, 27x125; bargain.
LOTS—NORTH DIVISION.
Grace-av. and Dummy Road, 225x150.
Huron-st., near Franklin, 163 feet, at a bargain.
Illinois-st., lot 25x160, street paved; terms easy.
State-st., between Ontario and Erie.
Burling-st., 9 lots; long time.
Oak-st., a special bargain.
Sedgwick-st., 2 lots, low.

FOR SALE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 580 STATE-ST.
WABASH-AV. Large 2-story house, on 50 foot lot near Twenty-third-st.
A 2-story house and large barn, on lot 24x190, near Twenty-ninth-st. On easy terms, part in monthly payments, and $4,500 in 7 years at 6 per cent.
25x160 near Fortieth-st.
100x75 corner of Thirty-sixth-st.
100x160 near Forty-eighth-st.; one-quarter cash.
5 lots near Fifty-third-st.
MICHIGAN-AV. 50x160, near Forty-eighth-st.
100 feet, corner Fifty-sixth-st.
SOUTH PARK-AV. Corner Thirty-first-st., 120x100.
Several lots, east front, near Thirty-third-st.
STATE-ST. [illegible] just south of Harmon court.
Store [illegible] near Fourteenth-st.
House [illegible] 5 lots near Fifty-first-st.
25 ft. near Sixty-eighth-st.
WENTWORTH-AV. 48x124, on a corner near Forty-third-st.
HYDE PARK. Corner Jackson and Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts., about 650 feet. Will sell in lots, cheap. Cheap houses and lots on Shurtleff av. Burnside-av., Butterfield, Bushnell, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-third.
ACRE PROPERTY. 40 acres in Sec. 31, 38, 15.

FOR SALE—MANVILLE & NEAL, ROOM 7, OTIS Block, Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
House and lots, Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Robey.
2-story frame house, Marshfield-av., near VanBuren-st.
House on leased lot, Burnside-st., near Twenty-fifth.
3-story and basement frame, West VanBuren-st., near Throop.
3-story and basement frame, South Peoria-st., near Jackson.
Cottage and lot, Owasco-st., near Western-av.; cheap.
2-story and brick basement frame, Vernon av., near Douglas.
72½ feet, east front, Forrest-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.; cheap.
162x164, corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fifth-st.
100 lots at Englewood.
100 lots at Normal School.
Large list of farms for exchange and sale.

FOR SALE—INSIDE CHEAP LOTS, LOCATED IN the south western portion of the city, on Twenty-second-st., near Lincoln, at $1,200; on Twenty-first-st., near Lincoln, at $800; on Twentieth-st., near Wood, at $350; on Allport, near Canal-st., and Twenty-second-st., at $925. Also, on Thirty-first-st. adjacent streets, at from $550 to $700; long time; complete abstract shown to all. Warranty deeds. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS.
Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st., $1,000.
Superior-st., near Hoyne, $25 per foot, $750.
Near North-av. east of Humboldt Park, $400.
Oak-st., near LaSalle, per foot, $100.
Monroe-st., near Wood, per foot, $125.
Jackson-st. (lots) near California-av., $900.
Clayton and Van Horn-sts. lots, $650 to $750.
Lincoln-av., near Hurlbut, $90 per foot.
Lincoln Park drive, north of Division-st., $110.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 810 MICHIGAN-av.; all modern improvements; barn and carriage-house, all in complete order. Will sell furnished as a great bargain, or will sell the house without. Price, $14,000. Apply on premises, or to R. M. CANNON, at Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR Twenty-second-st., marble front 3-story and basement, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, iron and stone steps, balcony, fence, and walks, barn 25x40 feet, $20,000, easy terms. If not sold by May 1 will rent, furnished, $3,600. Address K 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE NORTHWESTERN CAR-shops, two blocks. EDWARD C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—50x150 FEET on Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st. This avenue is 100 feet wide, is covered with broken stone, and has a double row of large elms from the city limits to the park. GEORGE A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500, LOCATED 13 ABERDEEN-ST.: Frame house of 10 good rooms, besides the bath-room. Within twenty minutes' walk of the centre of the city. Inquire at house or at 287 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE IN FINE LOcality, West Side; good stable and large lawn. The whole is nearly new, and strictly first-class. House large, and contains all modern improvements. Also, a very fine horse, harness, phaeton and top buggy. Address D 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT; WILL SELL TEN per cent below real value if taken soon. Apply 835 Wentworth-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 155 LaSalle-st.:
25 ft on South Park, near Thirty-third-st.
50 ft on Vernon-av., near Thirty-second-st.
25 ft on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-third-st.
50 ft on Calumet-av., near Thirty-second-st.
24 ft on Madison-st., fronting Bishop-court.
Lots on Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-av.
Also choice acre property in all parts.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house on Ashland-av., containing some 28 rooms; all modern improvements; finished in hardwood and black walnut; brick barn in rear, with servants' rooms. O. A. SMITH & CO., Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 225 FEET, SOUTHeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st.; $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near corner of Thirty-ninth-st., 50 feet, east front; $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, $165 per foot.
Wabash-av. and State-st., 50 feet each front, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts.
Burnside-st., 88x123 feet, near Forty-fourth-st., will be sold on long time. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ORCHARD-ST., SOUTH OF SOPHIA-st., 25 or 50 feet front, $60 per foot; very cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NO. 502, 2-STORY, basement, marble front house, 12 rooms; modern improvements. Price $12,000, and terms very easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1196 MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second, lot 25x165 to alley; 9 rooms; gas and water; good barn, etc. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF SEVEN ROOMS, LOT 25x150, on West Indiana-st., between Noble and Elizabeth-sts., on long time. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE ON FLOURNOY-ST., 9 rooms. Inquire of C. HANCOCK, 94 Seymour-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT on South Hoyne-st. A desirable place. N. T. WRIGHT, 136 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON ELLIS-av., second door south of Brook-st. (Fortieth), containing all modern improvements, with first-class barn; lot 60x180 feet to 20-foot alley. Inquire on the premises, or at office of BONFIELD & SWEZEY, 49 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 LOTS SOUTH FRONT ON JACKSON-st., east of California-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick, No. 399 Randolph-st. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOLT-ST., 25X125, FEET EAST FRONT on Holt-st., near Division. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—100X297 FEET ON THE NORTH Branch. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN-ST.—PLEASANT HOUSE, 9 rooms, no basement, fine barn, full lot, near Monroe-st., $4,500; cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 45.

FOR SALE—NEAR ADAMS AND LINCOLN-STS., house, lot, and barn, very pleasant, 9 rooms, $4,500; $1,000 cash, $1,000 one year, etc. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av. cars, and only a few minutes' walk from Oakland Station, two first-class houses, marble-mantles, inside blinds, barns large enough for 2 horses, a cow, and carriage, situated on high ridge land in a beautiful grove. To be finished on or before, May 1. Price, $4,500; payments easy. Call or address SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 133 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—289 FULTON-ST., NEW 2-STORY AND basement brick dwelling, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; everything complete. Easy terms. Inquire on the premises. A. E. AUSTIN.

FOR SALE—HONORE-ST., NEAR ADAMS, A NEW two-story and basement brick house, octagon front, with all modern improvements. Large lot and good stable. J. R. BUTLER, 46 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. HENNESSEY, NORTHEAST corner Madison and LaSalle-st., 25 ft east front North Clark-st., near Chicago-av., $400 per foot; 25 feet on Adams-st., near Franklin, $550 per foot; 3 lots fronting Douglas Park, a corner; 3 lots on Adams-st., $40 per foot; 50 ft on Sacramento-av., near Douglas Park, $15 per foot.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS, EACH 25X161, TO 20-FOOT ALley, on State-st., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; cheap, and on easy terms. Will sell one or all, as I want to close them out. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and brick basement house, 13 rooms, and barn and lot 37 ft front, $16,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house and lot, $12,500; good lot taken in part payment.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large house, 14 rooms, and lot 37x170; good lot taken in part payment.
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., three-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, $10,500.
Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., two-story and basement stone front house and barn, furnace and range, $14,000.
Twenty-ninth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st., cottage, 8 rooms, with 8 years' lease of lot, $1,500; immediate possession.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second-st., cottage of 8 rooms and bath-room, and lot, $4,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, cottage of 5 rooms and basement, and lot, $3,000.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, fine house, and barn, and lot 30x125, $10,000; also one for $7,500.
Washington-st., near Oakley, two-story house of 8 rooms, and lot 24x125, $4,000.
Paulina-st., brick house and barn, $7,500.
Jackson and Hoyne-sts., fine house and barn, and lot, $8,000.
Monroe-st., near Throop, 2-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 27½x190, $10,500.
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $3,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, 2-story house, and lot, $6,500.
Harrison-st., near Peoria, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $5,000.
Halsted-st., near Lake View, 2-story house and barn, with 2½ acres land, $17,000.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 50x135, only $150 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 48x181, $200 per foot.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x125.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, only $100 per foot.
Burnside-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, 25x100 feet, east front.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., lots at $50 per foot.
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth, 28x140.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 25x125, and 50x125.
Hyde Park, near the depot, several large lots.
Englewood, near Normal School, large corner lot at a bargain.
Twenty-sixth-st., west of State, 40 or 80x132, $40 per foot.
Fontaine-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots, $600 each.
Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Tyler-st., corner Throop, 78x120.
Van Buren-st., corner Loomis, 96x120.
Washington-st., east of Page, 44x133, cheap.
Adams-st., corner Wood, 50 or 100x130.
Warren-av., near Stanton, 24x136, $1,800.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125, $40 per foot.
Tyler-st., near Campbell-av., 1 lot, $1,100.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., Lots at $800 each.
20 acres near South Chicago.
30 acres just east of Washington Heights, only $375 per acre.
35 acres on the Ridge at Washington Heights, covered with timber.
80 acres south of the city limits, on Great Eastern Railroad.
20 acres corner Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.; want an offer.
10 acres one block from R. I. R. R. car shops.
10 acres at South Englewood, with fine improvements, will exchange for inside improved residence property on the avenues.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF VAN Buren-st., four-story stone front store, 27x170; no better building in the city. Good house on one of the avenues, worth about $25,000, taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 88 WASHINGTON-st.:
Hamilton-av., between Monroe-st. and Adams, east front, 2 new octagon brick houses, 11 rooms modern improvements, marble mantels, &c., at a bargain.
Adams-st., near Western-av., three new two-story houses, 9 rooms each, bathrooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, &c.; cheap, on easy terms.
Oak-av., two or three good houses on 50-foot lots in the grove.
Bryant-av., two good houses on large lots; bargain, on easy terms.
Indiana-av., several houses and lots; must be sold before May 1; from $7,000 to $35,000.
Burnside-st. and Butterfield, a number of good bargains, if taken soon.
Seminary-av, near Fullerton, 2-story brick house, modern improvements; at a bargain; want an offer.
UNIMPROVED.
A few bargains in lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie, Forrest, and Rhodes avs.
Splendid 50 and 100 feet lots in Kenwood and Hyde Park. Some that must be sold.
A bargain in 10 or 20 acres near Normal School, at Englewood.
A few lots on Harrison-st., near Oakley; cheap.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADIson-st., corner Dearborn.
80 acres, E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 17, 38, 13.
5 acres, Sec. 35, 39, 13, river front.
2½ acres, Grant's Addition, Sec. 23, 39, 13.
12 acres at Washington Heights, 2 blocks from Morgan Park, at a bargain.
11 lots at Lawndale, lake water in streets, original subdivision.
Lots on Western-av., Artesian-av., and Seymour-st. very cheap; good for mechanics.
Two houses on Hubbard-st., near Western-av.
Five houses on Langley-av., corner Forty-sixth.
Lots on Harrison-st., near Robey, $65 per foot.
Lots on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., $65 per foot.
5 lots at Irving Park, original subdivision, very cheap.
Lots 68 and 69 McIlroy's subdivision.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, and lot 25x120 feet. No. 14 on South Morgan-st.; gas fixtures, bath-room, hot and cold water. Rented for $900 a year. Price, $7,000.
80x80 feet, southwest corner Canal and Monroe-sts. Four houses on Canal-st.; rented for $4,200 a year. Price, $40,000.
Two houses on Jefferson-st., Nos. 93 and 95, lot 50 feet front, rented, No. 93 for $900 per year, and No. 95 for $750. Price, $12,500.
Five lots on North Clark-st., 88 feet north of Schiller-st. Terms easy.
For sale cheap. Lot 145, 149 feet west of Wood-st. on Twelfth-st., south front, at a very low price. Lots 24 and 25, 50x125 feet, on Waverly-av., 165 feet south of Twelfth-st., west front; terms easy.
Apply to A. GAGNE, Real Estate Agent, Room 12, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ALL THESE:
House and lot on Honore-st., near Adams.
House and lot on Rebecca-st., near Blue Island-av.
House and lot on Orchard-st., near Lincoln-av.
House on leased lot on South Sangamon-st.
Cottage and lot on North Robey-st., for $1,200 cash.
5 lots on Hoyne-st., near Milwaukee-av.
2 lots on North Paulina-st., near Clayborne.
4 lots on North-av., south front.
3 lots on Rice-st., near West Twenty-second.
3 lots on Fiftieth-st., 45x283, south front.
145-acre farm in Cook County, new depot on premises.
GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. HAWLEY & CO., OFFICE 21 Tribune Building:
24 feet front on Michigan-av., near Washington-st.
222 feet front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
50 feet by 170, on Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.
50 feet front east, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
25 feet front east, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
48x180, on State-st., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth.
25 feet front, on State-st., near Thirty-sixth.
Lots on Superior-st. and Chicago-av.
Lots on Bremer-st.
66x124 to alley, Vernon-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
We offer the following property at prices below any property adjoining:
60 feet on West Madison-st., near Paulina.
125 ft on South Canal-st., near Randolph.
20 acres in Sec. 15, 38, 13.
160 acres S. W. of Sec. 15, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 12.
150 acres in Sec. 10, 38, 12.
A number of lots on Michigan, Prairie, and Indiana-avs., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: First-class marble front house, North Dearborn-st.
Marble front house on Washington-st., east of Union Park, 15 rooms, south front.
75 feet fronting Jefferson Park.
A large lot of houses west of Union Park, on Park and Warren-avs. and Washington-st.
Brick house, southeast corner Lake and Sheldon-sts.; $10,000.
82x136, corner Adams and Irving-place, $100 per foot.
20 lots on Adams and Jackson-sts, and Wilcox-av., near Western, outside of fire limits.
10 lots on Twelfth-st., near Southwestern-av.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
Leavitt-st., corner Van Buren, new house of 9 rooms, with lot, $4,500.
Adams-st., corner Honore, new brown stone house, with lot, $8,000—only $1,500 down.
Park-av., near Robey, 2-story house of 11 rooms, with lot and barn, $6,500—only $1,500 down.
Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., house and lot, $9,000.
Twenty-fifth-st., near South Park-av., fine marble-front, $15,000—only $3,000 cash.
At Englewood, 5 acres, below the market, and lots at $350 to $450 each, easy terms; ½ acre, $1,700.
At Washington Heights, 40 or 80 acres, on railroad.
100 feet on Central Park, for this week.
100 feet on Humboldt Park at $20 per foot less than adjoining property sold for.
250 or 500 feet front on Humboldt-boulevard, deep lots; increasing in value 100 per cent per annum.
Central Park lots for $450 to $500, ¼ cash, near depot.
Humboldt Park, 7 blocks of 5 acres each, 4 of 10 acres, 2 of 20 acres, and 1 of 40 acres.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON TWENTY-SECOND, AMbrose, and Moore-sts., near Leavitt, from $850 to $1,150 each.
50x125 on Euclid-st., near Normal School, very cheap.
Lots on Catherine and other streets, near Lawndale, at $400 each, small payment down.
Lots on Burnside-st., near Car Works.
Lots in various portions of city.
GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, WITH EXCELLENT cellar, bath-room, etc.; good barn for three horses and one cow; 50 or 100x176 ft. of ground; east front, on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-third-st. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE BASEMENT cottage and lot, No. 366 Thirty-third-st., one block west of State-st.; 7 rooms, closets, and water, with new barn. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE TEN (10) ACRE TRACT, corner of Twenty-second-st. and Western-av., suitable for subdividing. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSES:
Centre-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement.
Marshfield-av., near Tyler-st., 2 stories and basement; well located lots, outside fire limits, taken in part payment.
Wood-st., near VanBuren, 2 stories; $4,500.
Campbell-av., corner Wilcox-st., 1½ stories, $4,000; and one on adjoining lot, $3,000.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 179 WALNUT-ST. Choice brick residence, Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.
New brick residence, Thirty-first-st., near Wabash-av.
Five lots and good house, West Adams-st.
Stone-front on Colfax-av., south of Thirty-second-st.
50x156, Langley-av., south Forty-second-st.
LEVI WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME-BUILDINGS (80x20 AND 30x16) corner of Michigan-av. and Park-row, for sale cheap. Apply on Monday of SCHUERMAN & HAND MANTEL CO., corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHEAP PIECE OF PROPerty, known as 750 Cottage Grove-av.; this lot furnishes two fronts; a business front on Cottage Grove-av., and a living front on court in rear; must be sold immediately. O. A. SMITH & CO., Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY BRICK house, 14 rooms, near Eighteenth-st.; price $21,000; easy terms. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE ON SOUTH SIDE, near Thirty-second-st., at a great bargain if bought immediately. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$9,600—HOUSE AND LOT ON PARK-av., very cheap; possession immediately. N. T. WRIGHT, basement 136 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—1348 INDIANA-AV., NEW MARBLE front house, alcoved chamber and extension; all modern improvements; deep lot. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 130 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO story and basement brick house, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; heated by furnace; good barn; $8,500, BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—38x165, EAST FRONT, ON WABASH-av., between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., very cheap. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE by C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, and Notary Public, 181 East Madison-st., Room 7:
SOUTH DIVISION.
Fifth-av., north of Monroe-st., 20x90, $20,000.
Randolph-st., north front, west of LaSalle-st., 40x180, $46,000.
Michigan-av., east front, north of Lake-st., 26x150 to foot alley, $30,000.
Calumet-av., east front, north of Twenty-fifth-st., 78x125, $23,500.
Calumet-av., west front, near Twenty-eighth-st., 84x125, $12,000.
Wabash-av., west front, near Thirty-seventh-st., 25x160 feet, $135 per foot.
Forrest-av., east front, near Thirty-seventh-st., 25x128, $3,250.
Third-av., east front, south of Jackson-st., 50x104, two fronts, a bargain can be had in this lot; adjoining new Custom-House block.
Washington-st., south front, east of Fifth-av., 40x150, $60,000.
SUBURBAN—SOUTH.
Indiana-av., west front, south of Thirty-ninth-st., 50x160, $4,500.
Prairie-av., in grove, very high, south of Fortieth-st., 50x160; splendid lot, 100-foot avenue; $6,250.
Prairie-av., south of Fortieth-st., 400x160, east front, $120 per foot.
Indiana-av., east front, near Forty-eighth-st., 75x160, $60 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Forty-fifth-st., 200 feet, $100 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-eighth-st., $60 per foot.
Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st., east front, full depth, $45 per foot.
Wabash-av., south of Fifty-seventh-st., east and west fronts, several 50-foot lots, 160 feet deep, street 100 feet wide, $45 per foot.
State-st., west front, south of Fifty-seventh-st., $40 per foot.
Washington-st., east front, near Hyde Park depot, 110x150; $7,000.
Washington-st., west front, near Town Hall, Hyde Park, 65x140; $5,500.
Fifty-seventh-st., west of Stewart-av., south front, 50x125; very cheap.
Indiana-av., east and south fronts, corner of Fifty-seventh-st., 100x160, $60 per foot.
Indiana-av., east and north fronts, corner Fifty-eighth-st., 50x160, $55 per foot.
Indiana-av., south of Fifty-eighth-st., west front, 50x160, $50 per foot.
Indiana-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., 250x160, $60 per foot.
Prairie-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., 250x160, $60 per foot.
Splendid lots in Lancaster Subdivision and State-st., Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs., from Sixty-seventh to Seventy-first-sts., $15 to $20 per foot.
Lots in Pattison & Fry's Addition to South Englewood, five minutes' walk to depot; high and dry; $200 per lot; $25 cash, balance on very favorable time; complete abstract furnished.
300x160, west front, corner Sixty-ninth and State-sts., four blocks east of Normal School; streets thrown up and fences built; $15 per foot.
Cheap lots in other subdivisions in towns of Lake, Hyde Park, and at Cornell.
Several fine residences on Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs., near Twenty-ninth-st.
Block 22, Pitner's Subdivision, Hyde Park, fronting on Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth-sts., and Indiana and Prairie-avs.; 6¾ acres, $12,000.

FOR SALE—BY GAUBERT & GROSS, 162 WASHington-st.:
House and lot on Michigan-av., $18,500.
House and lot on Michigan-av., $15,000.
House and lot on South Hoyne-st., $5,000.
House and lot on South Park-av., $5,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av., $13,000.
House and lot on Indiana-av., $8,000.
House on West Washington-st., $10,000.
150 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
600 feet on Michigan-av., south of Forty-first-st.
150 feet on Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.
176 feet on Vincennes-road, corner of Thirty-ninth-st.
120 feet on Thirty-sixth-st., near Butterfield-st.
37 feet on Indiana-av. to exchange for house and lot on South Side.
Several choice pieces of acre property, at a bargain.
17½ acres in Section 22, 39, 12. A bargain.
50 feet corner Oak-av. and Stanton.
24 lots in Orvis' sub., Sec. 7, 38, 13.
6 lots in Simon's subdivision.
20 acres in Sec. 22, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 28, 38, 13.
160 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 14, 38, 13.
5 acres northwest ¼ Sec. 24, 40, 13.
12 blocks in Sec. 24, 38, 13.
Lots 30 and 31, Block 35 Sheffield's Addition.

FOR SALE—BY OLMSTEAD & NEWTH, ROOM 31 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.:
Lot on Larrabee-st., near Belden-av.—cheap.
Lot on Emerald-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., $1,200.
Lot on Park-av., near Hoyne-st., $1,200.
Lot on Forest-av., near Thirty-second-st., $3,125.
Lot on Fifty-fourth-st., corner Burnside, $750.
Lot on State-st., near Forty-third, $1,375.
Lot on Peoria-st., near Tyler, $3,000.
Lot on Nutt-st., near Halsted, $1,000.
Lots on Wabash, Michigan, and Prairie-avs.
House and lot on Burnside-st., $4,200.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Wood, $3,000.
House and lot on Halsted-st., near Twelfth, $9,000.
House and lot on Fulton-st., near Davis, $5,000.
House and lot on Washington-st., near Oakley, $4,000.
House and lot on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-[illegible], $3,000.
House and lot on Twenty-second-st., $5,000.
House and lot on Prairie-av., $12,000.
House and lot on Park-av., $5,000.
House and lease on Maxwell-st., near Twelfth, $700.
House and lease on Halsted-st., near Fourteenth, $1,300.
House and lease on Twentieth-st., near State, $700.
Small house and 40-foot lot, Monroe-st., near Clinton.

FOR SALE—11 ACRES IN SEC. 36, 39, 13.
12 acres on Fifty-ninth-st., and Stewart-av.
30 acres on Forty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
10 acres in Sec. 20, 40, 13.
20 acres in Sec. 28, 40, 13.
266x200 feet, on Fifty-first-st., at the head of Park, south front.
400 feet on Boulevard, between Forty-first and Forty-third-sts.
600 feet on Calumet-av., corner of Forty-third-st., [illegible] low.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
160 feet on Indiana-av., corner of Fortieth-st.
PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st., Room [illegible]

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—WEST MONROE-st., near Jefferson Park, a very desirable residence, with all modern improvements; brick barn, &c.
Jackson-st., near Honore, house, and 2 lots, $7,500.
Lincoln-st., near Adams, house, and lot, $5,000.
Hoyne-st., near Adams, house, and 2 lots, $5,500.
Madison-st., near Ada, house, and lot, $8,000.
Robey-st., near Monroe, house, and lot, $4,500.
Wood-st., 4 houses, and lots, $3,500, $4,000, and $5,[illegible]
Robey-st., near Lake, house, and lot, $4,000.
Albany-st., corner Robey, house, and lot, $7,000.
Clinton-st., near Monroe, house, and 2 lots, cheap.
Fulton-st., near Elizabeth, 3 houses, and lots, a bargain.
Gurley-st., corner May, house, and large lot, $4,500.
Indiana-st., near Wood, house, and lot, $3,500.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 165 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 East Washington-st., elegant brick-house on Park-av., 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, with brick barn, $13,000, only $3,000 cash, balance can run for a long time of years; a rare chance. I am authorized to sell the southwest corner of Ada-st. and Washington-av.; 100 rooms, strictly first-class, 44 feet frontage, at a very low price.
Marble front on West Van Buren-st., just off Ashland-ave., all modern improvements, $10,500, easy terms.
A 2-story and basement brick-house, and mansard roof, elegant mantels, and cornices, furnace-pipes to every room in house, hot and cold water, etc., and brick barn, 40 feet frontage, near Presbyterian Theological Seminary, for only $8,000 and easy terms; the best bargain in Chicago.
A most desirable residence in Englewood, on Wabash-ave., near depot, built for owner's own use, first-class finish, cemented cellar, etc., $6,000, and easiest terms. A bargain.
New two-story houses on Bellevue-av., near Forty-third-st., 30 foot frontage, $4,000, easy terms. This is the second street east of Vincennes.
Have a great many other houses for sale, but call the especial attention of those looking for homes to the above as unusual bargains.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUSINESS LOT, 24 OR [?] x140 ft. on Lake-st., east of Wabash-av., on easy terms. Would take improved property for [?] $15,000. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS, 60x124 FEET ON [?] corner of Warren-av. and Leavitt-st., suitable for building six houses fronting Leavitt. Five year mortgage taken on each house lot. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! CHEAP LOTS! SAVE $2 a week, and own a house of your own. We sell these lots from $400 to $500, for small payment down, balance at the rate of $2 a week. They are just outside of the fire limits, on the highest ground in the city. [?] and let us take you to see them free of charge. [?] STORY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, and 207 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., entirely new 2-story frame house, 8 rooms, closets, &c., lot 24x1[?] to alley. Price $3,600, on easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Archibald, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, [?] ray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, [?] and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-[?] Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, [?] Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, [?] ty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, [?] seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, [?] time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. [?] owner, ALBERT CRANE, 579 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, FIRST-CLASS brick house with all modern improvements, on corner Webster-av. and Dayton-st. Inquire of H. H. GAGE, corner Webster-av. and Fremont-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON TWENTY-SECOND-ST., east of Western-av. This is one of the best [?] ments now on the market. J. B. STANLEY, 190 [?] born-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HOLT, ARNOLD, THIRTY-ninth-st., and Wentworth-av., from $550 to $650 on easy terms. J. C. STARR, 56 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOT ON RUSH-ST., NEAR Chicago-av., 45x140. CHANDLER, POMEROY & CO., 84 Market-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—A NEW HOUSE OF 11 rooms, bath-room, closets, pantry, &c. Also [?] of furniture for sale. Inquire at house 1007 Monroe-st. or at 722 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTIETH-st., three-story brick house, with furniture, $18,000. Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st., three-story brick $21,000.
40 feet on Michigan-av., near Jackson, very cheap.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st.
55 feet corner North Dearborn and Chestnut-sts.
Also, a valuable piece of dock property on the North Branch, will be sold very cheap, and on easy terms if taken in a few days.
E. N. BEMENT, 182 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40-FOOT FRONT ON SHERMAN-ST., cheap, if taken at once. O. A. SMITH & CO., 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER LOT, about 60x90 ft, one block from Madison and [?]-sts. Cheap and easy terms. Address P 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE LITTLE HOME, 45 OAK-av., extra built, cozy, and convenient, 1½ story house, 8 rooms, 6 closets, hall, pantry, bath, water-closet, [?] tels, wash-basins, wine cellar, etc. Also commodious barn, improvements of 5 rooms, cellar, etc. Lot 25x156 to a 16-foot court in grove. See owner on premises, W. M. CHIDESTER.

FOR SALE—25x130, NORTH FRONT, ON MILWAUkee-av., one block west of the Powell House, [?] cheap for cash. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—75 FEET FRONTING SOUTH ON THIRty-fifth-st., on northeast corner of Calumet-av. [?] $175 per foot; near South Park boulevard. Lot near Dexter Park, for $400 cash, worth $600. First-class house, with five-eighths of an acre of ground, in [?] $4,500, on time. Lots on Wallace, Hubb, and [?] sts., and Lowe-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts. Five-acre block on Wood-st., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts. O. YAGER, Room 11, 199 [?] Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIRTY-fourth-st., 47x162 feet, and 4 lots on Dickson-[?] North-av. Apply to owner, JOHN RICHBERG, [?] Block, northwest corner of Randolph and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, EASY TERMS. $2,600.
House and lot, easy terms, $2,500.
Cottage and corner lot, $2,500.
House and lot, West Washington-st., $4,000.
Cottage and lot, $1,800.
L. H. WHITNEY, 162 LaSalle-st., Room [?]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 183 West Madison-st.: Brick house, and lot 50x170, 436 Washington-st.; marble front 2-story and basement, lot 25x110, No. 427 Washington-st.; marble front and lot 25x170, 441 Washington-st.; house, and lot 37x170, 469 Washington-st.; lot 40x170, Washington-st., east of Union Park; house, and lot 71x130, 380 Washington-st.; brick house and lot, Monroe-st., near Loomis; brick house and lot, 40 Honore-st., 30 feet; marble front, lot 32x150, 88 Ashland-av.; house, and lot 30 feet, 56 Warren-av.; lot 32x188, Adams-st., near Laflin; marble fronts, corner VanBuren and Paulina-sts., lot 75x150, Throop-st., fronting Park; 5 lots corner Ada and Randolph-sts.; 3 lots on Park-av., near Union Park; brick house and lot 50x200, 383 Washington-st.; cottage and lot, 7 Page-st.; 25x125; 3½ acres in Johnson's Subdivision, near Milwaukee-av.; 5 acres in School Section west of Central Park; 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st.; house and lot 320 West Lake-st., with 30 feet; 200 lots near Central and Douglas Parks; lot 48x105 on Park-av., near Oakley; 25 lots Lake-st., Park-av., and Washington-st., east of railroad track; house and lot 589 Fulton-st., the lease; brick house, and lot 21 Park-av.; 4 acres in School Section, west of Central Park, on Madison-st.; 5 cottages corner Peoria and Tyler-sts.; cottage and lot 140 North Elizabeth-st., $3,000; store, and lot 24x125, 752 Madison-st.; 100 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 80 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 50x188 on Madison-st., near Bishop-court; 41x188 on Madison-st., near Ada; two brick houses, Nos. 631 and 633 West Adams-st.; brick house and lot, 339 West Adams-st.; houses, and lot, Nos. 11 and 13 Park-av.; lot 40x125 Jackson-st., east of Western-av.; house and lot, 104 South Robey-st.; house and lot 125 South Green-st., with 50x125 feet; house and lease 223 South Green-st., 9 years, cheap; house and lot, 50x125 feet, 140 South Green-st.; brick house and lot, 169 South Peoria-st.; lot 128x125 feet, corner Jackson and Wood-sts.; lot 125x75, corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.; lot 100x100, corner Van Buren and Hermitage-av., fine residence lots on Ashland-av., north of Van Buren-st.; 50x125, corner Jackson and Seeley-av.; lot 50x125, on Seeley-av., near Adams-st.; house, and lot 42x150, 606 Jackson-st.; house and lot, 199 Warren-av.; lot 170x100, corner Wisconsin, Franklin, and Lincoln-avs.; lot 25x125, on Madison-st., east of Central Park; 8 lots, corner Centre-st. and Bissell, North Side, $1,000 each; house, and lot 75x125, 347 Laflin-st.; house and lot, 97 South Sangamon; 5 acres on Lake-st., near Central Park; 10 acres on Madison, near Central Park; house and lot, 119 South Desplaines; houses, and lot 50x85 feet, Nos. 95 and 97 South Jefferson; lots, corner Jackson and Southwestern-av. Parties looking for investments in the West Division will do well to give us a call. We make West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.:
44 acres, Section 3, T 38, R 12, $500.
5 acres in Hinsdale between Main and Washington-sts.
47 feet on Arnold-st., corner Forty-fourth, $20 per foot.
52 feet on State-st., $10 per foot under value, $65.
200 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $90.
25 lots near Central Park, cheap.
6 lots on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
3 brick dwellings on Thirty-second-st., splendid property, cheap and desirable.
House and lot on Wabash-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., best bargain in Chicago, $6,500.
Cottage and lot in Austin, 2½ blocks from depot.
House and lot in Evanston, 2-story brick and great basement, $3,200; contains 11 rooms, worth $4,500.
House and lot on Shurtleff-av., 1½ story, 8 rooms.
5 lots on Humboldt-boulevard, $650 each.
Brick dwelling on Bryan-place, 12 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels; rents for $1,000; 3½ years' ground lease, $125 per annum; $3,500.
Frame house on Walnut-st., 17 rooms; 5 years' ground lease at $100 per annum; $875 cash.
Two story frame house, 6 rooms, with a small store in front; 4 years' ground lease at $84 per annum; no taxes; on Pierce-st.; $1,200 cash.
60x125 feet to alley, on West Madison-st., near Robey; $200 per foot if taken this week; a bargain.
Best bargains in acre property in Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 388 WAbash-av. (on and after May, 1873, at 125 Dearborn-st.):
460 feet just south of the park, at $20 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 81½x204, $185 per foot.
Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., 50x161, $65 per foot.
Southwest corner Thirty-third-st., and Rhodes-av., 162x162, $110 per foot.
Greenwood-av., near Forty-eighth-st., 49x297, $60 per foot.
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Sixty-first-st., 74x16; offer wanted.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 50x180, $200 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 48x124, $150 per foot.
No. 67 Vincennes-av., 13 rooms, brick house, only $10,000; immediate possession.
No. 20 Bryant-av., lot 50x160, 12 rooms, etc.
No. 696 Warren-av., house of 16 rooms, $15,000.
5 acres on Seventy-first-st. and Langley-av. at $2,500 per acre.
10 acres cor. Crawford-av. and Sixteenth-st., Lawndale, at $2,500 per acre, ⅓ cash.
10 acres on Halsted-st., north of the boulevard, at $2,500 per acre; also several very fine blocks south of the city; also 40 acres near the same at Cornell.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, 25X125½, on Oakley-st., Western-av., and Idaho-st., just outside of the fire limits, south from Madison-st. Money can be made by purchasing these lots for property-owners in this vicinity are taking great pains to encourage only parties who will improve at once with a good class of improvements. No part of the city is building up so fast with desirable houses. It being near street cars, schools and churches, water in the premises, gas near by, and only 2½ miles from the business heart of Chicago, no other part of the city holds out so many inducements to parties wishing to secure homes, as this property here must advance handsomely during the season. For the present we can sell lots for $900, on easy terms. See the lots at once. Title perfect. Abstract to date furnished for examination. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., Fidelity Bank Building.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
5 marble-front dwellings on Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
1 wood house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
1 first-class dwelling on Twenty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.
2 two-story and basement houses, with lots 22x125 feet, on West Washington-st., near Leavitt.

FOR SALE—ACRES—20 AND 40—NEAR GRAND-av. and Elgin Railroad. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 41 and 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES, EASY TERMS:
Cottage, and lot, Larrabee-st., monthly payments, $2,800.
Cottage and lot, Fulton-st., monthly payments, $2,900.
Cottage and lot, 20 minutes' ride, $20 monthly, $1,700.
Cottage and lot, $250 cash, great bargain, $750.
House and 17 acres, fine for subdivision, $6,000.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., cor. Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Side, Burnside and Butterfield-sts., between Fortieth and Forty-first; good improvements, side-walks, street-cars, and dummy; the cheapest lots in market; price $600 to $800, on easy terms. Inquire this afternoon corner State and Thirty-ninth-sts.
Also, 2 lots 48x125, north front, on Polk-st., between South Western-av. and Leavitt-st.; water-pipes down; a bargain.
Also, very desirable lots near Wicker Park, from $650 upwards, on 3 terms.
F. ARNOLD & CO., Greenebaum's Bank, Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WABASH-AV., $13,000; also on Ellis-av., $11,500. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house of 16 rooms, and good barn, near Fourteenth-st., on Wabash-av.; will sell for about what the land is worth. Also, 3 large fine houses near Thirty-first-st., on Wabash-av., cheap, and on easy terms. Also, house and lot corner Wabash-av. and Thirtieth-st., cheap. Marble front, 2-story and basement on Park-av., just west of Union Park, very low. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 18 Boone Block.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON BLUE ISLAND-av., south of Twenty-second-st., and cheap residence lots adjacent to the same. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND GOOD LOTS ON Jackson and Adams-sts., cheap and on easy terms. Address M. EALLY, Builder, 1091 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., 100 FEET NORTH OF Twenty-ninth-st.; lot 50x182½ feet. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1499—TWO-STORY frame house, brick basement, 9 or 10 rooms; lot 25x125, $8,000.
Indiana-av., No. 1289—Two-story frame house, 10 rooms, $7,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST WASHINGTON-ST., LOT 19, Prussing's Subdivision, 24x124, 928 West Washington-st. Apply to the owner. A. McDONNELL, 98 East Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE—NORTH SIDE, in block corner Ontario and State-sts., elegant location; all improvements; easy terms. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, lot 25x170 to alley, on Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Fifteenth-sts., $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS frame house, with brick basement; dining-room and kitchen on main floor; with large lot, fronting east; on Michigan-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE, GAS, water; near street-cars; large lots; new and finely arranged. Price low, and easy terms.
House on Monroe-st., lot 50x125, corner, $10,500.
W. T. CUSHING & CO., 52 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE, WITH lease of lot. No. 639 Washington-st. Price, $800; $300 cash, balance in merchandise. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE WEST SIDE, CHEAP, TWO stores, one cottage, and two fine brick houses. Address A 68, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, WITH 9 years' lease of ground, 1½ blocks from street cars. Apply to J. P. MARSH & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, WITH good barn. Apply to owner, 717 Washington-av., corner of Robey-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY—100 FEET ON Michigan-av., near Fortieth-st., east front, $150 per foot.
Marble-front residence on West Washington-st., near Curtis, $12,000.
2-story and basement brick house, West Adams-st., near Ashland-av., $12,000.
10 acres, Halsted-st., near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard; a bargain. Apply to
W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—148 ELLIS-AV., LARGE 2-STORY frame residence, with cellar and attic, 16 rooms; forest and ornamental trees; ground 66x236; price $18,000; one-quarter cash; balance three annual payments at 8 per cent interest. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—50x149 ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st.; cottage and lot on Twenty-seventh-st., cheap, on easy terms. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK, 25 LOTS FRONTing on Western and North-avs., near Humboldt Park, easy payments. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HONORE-ST.—ELEGANT OCTAGON front brick, barn, and 28-foot lot, $9,500. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—SPACIOUS HOUSE and lot, all modern improvements, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—FORTY-ONE FEET at a bargain, near Forty-first-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 13 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot 25 by 180 feet, on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BUILDING ON LEASED ground; also fixtures and stock of a meat saloon doing a good business. Inquire at 1539 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 364 INDIANA-ST. ONLY $1,800. W. H. PHARE, 216 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, mansard roof, all modern improvements, brick barn, etc., and lot 50x180 feet. No 1236 Prairie-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST. AND CLYBOURN-AV., large 3-story and basement brick building, store and dwelling, fronting on Division-st. and Clybourn-av., paying over 15 per cent on investment. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH:
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
100 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
75 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
75 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
250 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
132 ft., Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
140 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
125 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
75 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
41 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
250 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
300 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fifty-sixth-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
75 ft., Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
25 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
300 ft., Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
50 ft., Indiana-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
200 ft., Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
600 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
100 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
100 ft., Prairie-av., near Fiftieth-st.
160 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Oakwood boulevard.
175 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
40 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., REAL Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
94x178 feet, east front, on Frederick-place, near Oak-st., Hyde Park.
4 lots on Dashiell-st., near Thirty-fifth.
25 feet on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth.
75 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
6 lots on Fulton-st., near California-av.
25 feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av.
10 lots near Central Park.
5 lots on California-av., near Lake-st.
25 feet on South Jefferson-st., near O'Brien.
75 feet on southwest corner Tremont and Centre-sts.
25 feet, east front, on Sedgwick-st., near North-av.
4 lots on Church-st., near Wisconsin.
50 feet on Mohawk-st., near Sophia.
50 feet, east front, on North Clark-st., near Schiller.
75 feet, east front, on Larrabee-st., near North-av.
5 lots on Vine-st., near North-av.
5 lots, east front, on North Clark-st., 26½x181½ feet each, near Schiller-st.
50 feet, east front, on Hurlburt-st., near Sophia, cheap.
52½ feet on southwest corner of Cass and White-sts.
300 lots fronting Sheffield and Baxter-avs., and Racine-road, near Belmont-av.
Also, several farms for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., 33 FT., NEAR ERIE.
Illinois-st., 22 ft., near Market.
Macher-st., 66 ft., east of Halsted.
Jackson-st., 75 ft., near Western-av.
Van Buren-st., 120 ft., corner Centre-av.
Jefferson-st., 25x160, near Monroe.
Wilcox-st., 2 lots, near Western-av.
Washington-st., 30x123 ft., near Hoyne.
Michigan-av., 150 ft., corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Michigan-av., 97 ft., corner of Thirty-second-st.
Wabash-av., 150 ft., north of Thirty-fifth-st.
Cottage Grove-av., 66 ft., near Thirty-ninth-st.
Calumet-av., 50 ft., near Twenty-fourth-st.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 WASHington-st.:
Jackson-st., fine manufacturing property, being 150x190 feet, south front, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts.
Harrison-st., 3 new 2-story frame houses, east of Leavitt-st., on easy terms.
South Sangamon-st., 75x125 feet, with 3 2-story and basement brick houses between Adams and Jackson-sts.
Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey-sts.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS, 50x120, ON COTTAGE Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE ON WEST HARRISON-st., between California-av. and the railroad. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., 100 FEET WEST OF Paulina-st., 25x130 feet. Will sell cheap, if taken soon. A. BLAKE, 137 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay-window, etc., 1303 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at the office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. V. MARSH.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON NORTH CLARK-st., one block north of Fullerton-av.; lot 50 or 150 feet, as may be wanted. Apply to owner on premises. E. M. HOBSON.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house, with all modern improvements, situated on Ellis Park; this is one of the most desirable locations in Chicago; will be sold cheap, and on reasonable terms, if taken at once. O. A. SMITH & CO., Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO LOTS, 25x125, within one block of Normal School; will be sold cheap if called for before May 1. D. J. HUBBARD, Room 1 City Hall.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURposes, with first-class dock facilities and track connections with all railroads entering the city. S. J. WALKER, 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 150 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTIETH-ST., NO. 229, 2-STORY frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms; bath room, marble mantel, etc.; payment easy. Price $8,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND BARN; MODERN improvements, beautiful grounds, on Washington-st., west of Union Park, at a great bargain. Terms easy; title perfect. Would exchange one-half the value for business or suburban property. Address S 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE TO FIVE ACRES ON WEST Lake-st., at a bargain. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—MICHIGAN-av., near Fourteenth-st., 31x167 feet, $368 per foot. GEO. DeLOYNES, basement, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK—LOTS FRONTING park, near Lake-st. Also on Harding-st., north of Kinzie-st. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block, LaSalle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON BUTTERFIELD-ST., A corner; 20 feet on Western-av.; 50 feet on Michigan-av., south of Forty-eighth-st., all bargains. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE PIECE OF DOCK property near Twenty-second-st. bridge. E. A. CONGDON, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, CORNER OF ASHLAND-av. and Forty-seventh-st., by CHAS. CRAWFORD, 162 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, owner going away and must sell 6-room cottage, 50 Artesian-av., nearly new; lot 24x125. Apply to G. F. WORK & CO., Room 6, 162 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIS G. JACKSON, 152 LaSalle-st.:
No. 800 Warren-av., lot 30x125.
No. 197 South Paulina-st.; new 2-story frame.
Nos. 982 and 984 Monroe-st., two-story and basement houses, hot water, bath, mantels, &c.; cheap; terms easy.
3 new 2-story houses on Walnut-st., west of Hoyne; on lease, only $2,200.
No. 687 West Jackson-st., lot 25x125; $8,000.
Two small stone fronts on Indiana, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BRICK, MARBLE-fronts, and cottage residences on South Side, at Cottage Grove and Ellis Park. Also 2 fine marble fronts, new, cheap, and desirable, Park-av., near Wood-st. Three cottages in good locality, West Side. O. L. MANN, Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MANVILLE & NEAL, 7 OTIS Block, cor. Madison & LaSalle-sts.—Cottage on Burnside-st., with 4 years' lease of lot. Good repair, and cheap; $800.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—80 FEET ON EAST Randolph-st., between Market and Franklin, at $500 per foot, 5 years' time, no money down provided it is built upon. AYERS & EOFF, 74 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE COTTAGE, WITH lease of lot. No. 809 Washington-av. Price $500. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, BRICK foundation, modern improvements, and lot 25x125, on Adams-st., near Campbell-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TO PARTIES COMMENCING HOUSEkeeping, a brick basement cottage of 11 rooms, besides closets, with 30 years' lease of lot, and entire furniture. House has hot and cold water, bath-room, and water-closet; everything in good repair; well located on paved street near Union Park; good barn and plank alley; furniture nearly new. Address, for five days, T 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST OF STOCK-YARDS, and north of Boulevard—2½ acres and 5 acres (subdivided) at low price for cash. Address Q 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—24 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR Ashland-av., and inside Boulevard on the south; only $200 each for cash. If you want a bargain, address E 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR WALlace, only $1,600, cottage and lot; $200 down, balance easy. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bath-room and water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet to a 20-foot alley; 405 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st.: No. 712 Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln. A first-class 2-story and basement brick house, 13 rooms; contains all modern improvements; large lot. Price low, and very easy terms. If not sold, will rent it for $1,200 per year.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT, 125 ON COTTAGE Grove-av. by 120 feet on Woodland Park, on very easy terms. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE TEN-ROOM BRICK, Twentieth-st., near Prairie-av., only $8,500 cash, a bargain. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., CALIFORnia-av., and Augusta-st.; low prices and easy terms. These are the cheapest lots offered within the city limits this spring. GEORGE H. ROZET, 155 LaSalle-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Paulina-sts., a first-class 3-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements; lot 25x140; and one with lot 25x140. Apply to owners, ILETT & HARTWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTH OF THIRTY-eighth, 75x120 feet, east front, very cheap. Apply to W. M. WILLNER, Room 14, Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, WITH all modern improvements, 141 Ellis-av. Also 50x180 feet, corner Ohio and Pine-sts. For particulars call at 59 and 61 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, BATH-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, Indiana-av., near Twenty-second-st., with or without furniture. Apply to JAMES T. ALLEN, No. 103 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT TWO-STORY AND basement marble front houses, all modern improvements, on Langley-av.; $12,000, easy terms. Call at our office and see plans. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE, LOT AND BARN, 75 SOUTH Lincoln-st., 9 rooms, water and gas. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, 27 LOTS AT COTTAGE Grove-av. and Eighty-seventh. PETER THOMPSON, owner, at chair factory 298 North Green-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 130 WEST WASHington-st.:
DWELLING HOUSES AND LOTS.
$10,000—$5,000 down, balance 5 years, 12-room two-story and brick basement dwelling, 25x125 feet of ground, and furnace and gas, chandeliers included. House has all modern improvements; alley side and rear; situated on May-st., just south of Washington-st. Greatest bargain in the city.
$4,000—$1,500 down, balance easy, 13-room new 2-story dwelling, lot 25x125, south front on Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne. Possession May 1. Cars in front, and good neighborhood.
$7,000—12-room dwelling and lot on Randolph and Ann-sts.; possession May 1.
$2,000 cash—12-room two-story dwelling, 10 years' lease, $100 per year, no revaluation; house rents for $75, on Green and Van Buren-sts.
$1,600 cash—12-room dwelling, lease 3 years, with privilege of 10 more, rents for $75 per month, on Peoria and Tyler.
Houses all through the city and suburbs for sale on easy payments.
LOTS FOR SALE IN AND OUT OF CITY.
$1,500—25x125 on Harrison-st., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.; must sell.
$100 per foot—25x100 corner Taylor and Johnson-sts.; terms easy.
$100 per foot—75x175 on Wabash-av., east front, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
$100 per foot—25x138, east front on Stanton-av., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.
$100 per foot—25x125, south front on Van Buren and Honore, $500 down, balance easy.
$450 each—2 lots on Seymour-st., near Douglas Park; terms easy.
ACRE PROPERTY.
$80 per acre—50 acre farm ¾ of a mile south of depot at Downer's Grove; well improved; all kinds of fruit, etc.
$3,600—9 acres farm on Milwaukee plank-road and Desplaines River; will exchange for paints and oils.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st., near Madison:
No. 696 Jackson-st., 2-story house, 11 rooms, $7,000.
No. 127 Hoyne-st., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms, $6,500.
No. 123 Hoyne-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 48-foot lot; easy terms.
No. 231½ Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick, 13 rooms.
No. 978 Monroe-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 45-foot lot, $6,000.
No. 290 Park-av., 2-story, 13 rooms, very cheap, $7,500.
No. 163 Leavitt-st., 2-story, 9 rooms, bargain, $4,500.
No. 513 Monroe-st., 9-room house, lot 50x200, easy terms.
No. 161 Robey-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms, good barn.
No. 425 Adams-st., 2-story and basement, 35-foot lot, $12,000.
No. 169 Wilcox-st., 2-story, 10 rooms, 50-foot lot, only $5,500.
No. 1027 Adams-st., cottage and lot, only $2,800.
No. 784 Fulton-st., cottage, 11 rooms, easy terms, $4,000.
Calumet-av., splendid 3-story and basement, 17-room house, price low, and very easy terms.
10 acres in S. E. 35, 40, 13.
10 acres in N. W. 15, 39, 13, Madison-st. and park front.
40 acres in N. E. 29, 38, 14.
8 acres in S. W. 35, 40, 13, railroad crossing.
11 acres on Division-st. and Grand-av., bargain.
5 acres corner Wallace and Forty-ninth-sts.
10 acres corner Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
5 acres corner Stewart-av. and Fifty-first-st.
10 acres S. W. S. 9, 38, 14.
1½ acres on Elston-road, good house and barn, $2,800, just the thing for a garden.

FOR SALE—BY E. E. CADWELL & CO., ROOM 3, 188 Madison-st.:
10 acres Sec 9, 39, 13, $2,000 per acre.
10 acres Sec 10, 39, 13, $2,500 per acre.
20 acres Sec 11, 38, 13, $250 per acre.
20 acres Sec 15, 36, 14, $1,500 per acre.
20 acres Sec 24, 37, 13, $100 per acre.
5 acres, corners, on Central Park, $5,000 per acre.
55½x225 ft, Jackson-st., near Campbell-av., $30 per foot.
250 ft. on Harrison, with house, $8,000, cash.
200 ft. on State-st., near Englewood, $12.00 per foot.
Houses and lots on North Side, in good localities.
House and 50 ft of ground on Park-av., to exchange for lots near and outside of fire-limits.
House on University Place, stone-front, 3-stories and basement, finished in hard-wood, elegantly furnished, for $16,000. Building material will be taken for part pay.
3 brick houses, North Side, near Lincoln Park, $8,000 each.
Several farms near and also at distance from the city for sale and exchange for city property.
1 lot on Sampson-st., near Ashland-av., $900.
1 lot on Bissell-st., corner Fifty-second, $450.
Barney-st., near Market, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-st., $25 per foot.
Fifty-seventh-st., 450 ft, $12 per foot.
E. E. CADWELL & CO., Room 3, 188 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MARBLE-FRONT house near the corner of Van Buren and Marshfield-av.; would take small house or good security.
Marble-front house on Ashland-av., near Monroe-st., west front; would take smaller house in part payment.
2-story and basement house on Jackson-st., near Marshfield-av.
2-story house on Jackson-st., near railroad; would take lots in part.
2-story and basement brick on Marshfield-av.
2-story on Jefferson-st., near Monroe.
2-story and basement house on Ellis-av., north of Egan; Two 2-story and basement houses on Adams-st.; would take good farm in Michigan or avenue property south.
2-story and basement on Prairie-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.; would take some lots in part.
Cottage on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first; would take lots.
Building No. 235 State-st.; would take lots.
80 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 12.
80 acres in Sec. 20, 38, 13.
80 acres in Sec. 1, 40, 12.
80 acres in Sec. 9, 40, 12.
Lot 50x198 on Adams-st., near Fifth-av.; would take good farm or acre property in part.
A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 162 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19, near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 6 NO. 79 Dearborn-st., one of the most elegant residences in Chicago, with large handsome grounds, situate on a fashionable West Side st., at a discount of at least $11,000 from its actual value to-day. These are facts which the closest examination will sustain. The careful attention of parties seeking a beautiful home and a bargain, is invited to this property.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS ON LINCOLN-av., near Wellington road, at $600 per lot, on terms. Two nice brick dwelling houses and lots on Huron-st., east of Clark. Lots on West Polk-st., $60 per foot. House and lot on Blue Island-av., $4,000. House and lot on South Halsted-st., $4,500. Houses and lots in all parts of the city. SCHRADER BROS., 122 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ON West Madison-st., near Central Park, which includes some of the most desirable corners. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-ST., NEAR CARPENter, 50 feet, with good improvements.
On Woodward-av., near Milwaukee-av., two choice lots.
Also, desirable city residences and good acre property. Prices low and terms easy.
GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 88 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—WABASH-AV., NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., marble-front.
WEST SIDE—A large brick residence, complete in all its appointments, lot 72 feet front, and very deep, in a desirable neighborhood, and convenient to cars.
LAKE VIEW—A frame dwelling. Terms easy.
Also unimproved lots, some charmingly located.
For sale by BELDEN F. CULVER, 147 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE 2-STORY FRAME DWELLING, with brick basement, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., No. 162, lot 25x130 to 20-foot alley; house has large hall 8 feet wide by 22 long, and parlors, dining-room, and kitchen, all on first floor, 7 bedrooms and large bath-room up stairs, laundry, etc., in basement; closet in every room in the house; gas fixtures and furnace included, and will sell part or all the furniture, if desired; can give possession any time. Apply to B. F. GUYTON, Room 18, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A COZY COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, with large lot, shade trees, and in every way desirable; will be sold on long time and easy terms, if taken before May 1; price $4,250. If not sold, then will rent to family without children. Apply to owner, on premises, 445 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—30-FOOT FRONT ON FIFTH-AV., near corner Harrison, very cheap. O. A. SMITH & CO., 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON EVANS-AV., near Forty-fifth-st.; good barn, well and cistern; lot 24x149; $3,000. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NO. 1011, 3-STORY and basement marble front house; 13 rooms and billiard room; handsomely furnished; splendid barn; terms easy. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 371 BUTTERFIELD-ST., near Twenty-sixth, best built house in locality, containing 5 rooms and 4 closets; water in kitchen; on leased ground, 4 years' lease from next June, at $50 per year; cheap for cash. Inquire of owner on premises.

FOR SALE—20 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR HARrison-st., at $600 per foot, on very easy terms. BLANCHARD BROS., 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES ON WEST Jackson, West Twelfth, Fulton, and Forty-fifth-sts., Prairie and Washington-avs. Also, on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana, and other streets in the South and West Divisions, ranging from $2,500 to $30,000. C. DELANO, 127 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$25,000 BARGAIN IN 10 ACRES—CORner of Halsted and Fifty-first-st. AYRES & EOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUILD YOU CAN buy 25x160 on Indiana-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., or 50x190 on Lake-av., best lot in Kenwood, with small cash payment and balance on long time. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON PAULINA-st., corner of Fifty-third-st., at $8 per foot. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON HOPE-ST., near Blue Island-av., cars; very cheap, till May 1. J. TOWSON, Attorney, Room 37, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LEASE CORNER OF Madison-st. and Ashland-av., good for livery-stable. By W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 11 rooms, and lot 25x125 feet; modern improvements; No. 721 Van Buren-st., near Robey. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE-FRONT HOUSE ON Park-av., near Leavitt-st.; every convenience; will be sold low. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 80 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. DAVIS, 146 MADISON-ST.:
House and lot, Wentworth-av., $3,500.
Nice new cottage, $2,750.
New frame house, 25 foot lot, $3,500.
Fine building lots one block from cars, North Side.
West Side, 25-foot lot, just outside fire limits, $1,000.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 715 feet on Madison, Monroe, Adams, and Jackson-sts., east of and near Central Park. $22,000, privilege of release.

FOR SALE—N. E. ¼ BLOCK 5 STAINS' SUBDIVIsion of Astor's Addition, surrounded by streets and alleys, opposite Union Square. Address Room 11, 117 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH FURNIture, and lease of lot, 1038 Indiana-av. This will be sold cheap. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., basement.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST., LOT 20 FEET FRONT ON Ohio-st., near Pine. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—REUBEN-ST. LOTS FRONTING ON Reuben-st., Ashland-av., Homan, and Freeman-sts., near Archer-av., and rolling mill, easy payments. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—11 AND 13 PARK-AV., EACH 11 rooms, and lot 25x130; will give a bargain on one or both. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 43 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND BARN, with lot 25 feet front, No. 186 Warren-av., for $9,000, $3,000 down, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. Office hours in the forenoon. GEORGE W. NEWCOMB, 77 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 341 SOUTH PARK-AV., TWO-story frame house with barn and lot only [illegible]. HENRY WEIL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible], Portland Building.

FOR SALE—TWO STONE FRONT DWELLINGS, two-stories, basement, sub-cellar, and slate mansard; range, furnace, two bath-rooms, billiard room, all modern improvements, one furnished complete, on Calumet-av. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 21 Tribune Building.

REAL ESTATE.

A Hundred Square Miles of Suburban Land Available for Speculation.

The Range of Rents for All Classes of Dwellings This Spring.

A Sweeping Change of Suburban Street Names.

Possible Confusion That May Arise from It.

Summary of Transfers for the Week.

Speculation in outside lands seems as rampant as ever, the greatest activity being in two general directions: westward and southward. In the western suburbs the greatest inquiry is for property in the vicinity of Madison street, for a mile or two west of the city limits. Another line of almost as great activity extends northwestward from the vicinity of the Northwestern car-shops all the way to Irving Park. Southward the speculative fever has extended so as to include nearly all of the *one hundred* square miles of territory west of the Great Eastern Railroad and south of the South Branch of Chicago River, as far as the Calumet River. The whole of this hundred square miles of territory in one body is almost a *terra incognita*. There is no railroad, and scarcely a passable wagon road in any part of its vast uninhabited expanse of flatness, and yet the northeastern corner of the district comes up to the limits of Chicago at Brighton. The man who perpetrated the joke, that there "didn't seem to be land enough around Chicago to speculate in," evidently never thought of this big field for speculative enterprise. As far, however, as availability for farms, villas, or residences of any kind is concerned, it is utterly useless until it is penetrated by some suburban railroad. When such an one will be built it is impossible to say, as there is, as yet, no definite or perfectly-organized plan for building one.

Among the recent sales of acre property we give the following instances as indicative of values of acres in various quarters:

A tract of twenty-two acres adjoining the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, half way between Cornell and South Chicago, was sold this week for $22,500, viz.: $12,500 cash and payments, and $10,000 in Pacific Hotel stock.

Five acres, corner of California avenue and Taylor street, were sold for $22,500.

Six acres in Section 16, two miles west of the city limits, were sold for $5,000, or $1,250 per acre.

Two blocks, containing together ten acres, situated on Chicago avenue, at the junction of Hyman avenue (West Forty-eighth street), were sold this week for $25,000.

Blocks 17 and 35 in south ½ of Section 10, near the Northwestern car-shops, were sold within a few days to a capitalist from Oswego, New York, for $60,000, being at the rate of $4,500 per acre.

The northeast and the southwest quarters of Sec. 13, in the Town of Lake, being ½ mile west and north of Morgan Park, were sold within a few days at $500 per acre.

During the past week twenty acres situated on the North Branch of the South Branch of Chicago River, just west of the Bridewell grounds, at $2,500 per acre.

REAL ESTATE RAILROAD TICKETS.

The officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company are evidently turning their attention to building up a suburban passenger business similar to that created by the Hyde Park trains on the Illinois Central. One indication of this purpose is the plan recently established of issuing what are called "Real Estate Dealers' tickets,"—for fares to the suburban points on the Northwestern Road,—which are sold in packages of 100 each, at rates so low that they are, in fact, almost a gratuity to real estate dealers and purchasers going out to look at suburban lots.

THE DEMAND FOR DWELLINGS.

There is a great demand for dwellings, and a good medium class of two-story and basement brick houses sell readily at good prices. Builders of this class of houses will doubtless do well this summer. There has been so little building of this class of houses during the last two years that the supply is less in proportion to the demand than it has been for several years. Many people who are perplexed for a solution of the rent question, which must be answered before the 1st of May, would be glad to end their troubles of that kind if they could find good bargains in the purchase of houses.

RENTS.

The West Side, which did not suffer, as to its residence property, by the great fire, and which property has always been in good demand, and for which a fair rental has always been paid, was for this reason greatly crowded by the incoming populace immediately after that event. All available floors, and rooms, and dwellings were at once taken after the fire, often at prices very exorbitant. Especially was this true respecting stores in favorable localities. For example, a two-story frame business house, opposite the Sherman House, which rented for $4,000, after the fire was held at $12,000, and the price obtained.

All rents on the business streets in this part of the city, near the burnt district, were in about the same ratio. This, of course, gave an incentive to property-owners to build, which has been done to a considerable extent on West Madison and West Washington streets. A number of business blocks have been erected on these streets that are a credit to the city, but they are located too far west to meet the present demand. Rents have materially depreciated from old prices for business houses on Madison street, between the river and Halstead street, not because there is a less demand, exclusively, but owing to the fact that the houses in this locality are, for the most part, miserable, rickety old shanties, undesirable for business purposes. Buildings of this character, in the locations specified, that now bring only $1,500 and $2,000, would, if replaced by new and more desirable ones, rent at double rates and be rapidly taken. There will necessarily be a great retail business street somewhere in the West Division of the city. It cannot be otherwise. Thus far on the South Side the tendency has been a vast and rapid preparation for large wholesale and retail firms. No one knows where the great retail street of Chicago will yet be. It may be State street. It may be Clark, or Wabash avenue, but it will certainly *not* be West Madison, between the river and Halsted, so long as the rickety frame buildings, that are now driving the retail business elsewhere, are allowed to remain. The demand for stores on the West Side is only on Madison street, but this demand cannot be, and is not, likely to be encouraged by a better class of buildings very soon.

The fact should be understood that the demand is for more and better floors for retail stores on West Madison street. The street, however, is holding its business well under the circumstances, and from Halsted to Aberdeen the rents remain the same as last year, with good demand.

Five stores, corner of Madison and Green, each 20x109, rented last week for $2,000 per annum, severally. And, as illustrative of the demand at this point, mention may be made of a bonus of $500 offered to one of the parties for a single store.

No. 228, corner Madison and Peoria, single floor rented last week for $2,400.

Store and basement, 50x75, corner of Madison and Halsted, rented last week for $8,000 per annum,—two years' lease.

There is no demand for business houses on West Washington or Halsted, and present rates are low.

DWELLINGS.

Cottages and two-story and basement brick and frame dwelling-houses are in great demand everywhere on the West Side, but more especially in that part of the West Side south of Walnut street and west of Green and north of Harrison streets. The doubling-up process, consequent upon the fire, is not so desirable as a regular business, and parties are everywhere looking up houses into which they hope to move about the 1st of May. Others who desire more ample accommodations than enjoyed at present are on the lookout for larger dwellings, and yet the supply is so limited that many of the latter class are compelled after a fruitless search to return and renew their lease for another year.

A large number of dwellings have been built in the West Side since the fire, but most of them on the outskirts of the city, and not convenient to street-cars, and for this reason are not so readily taken. The demand is for good houses as near the business centre as possible, and on or near the street-car lines. The present rates, in the region specified for cottages, range from $25 to $50 per month.

Two-story and basement bricks and frames range from $700 to $1,000 per annum. Cottages on Walnut street, running from Nos. 234 to 292, inclusive, have been lately rented at $30 and $35.

Cottages on Monroe street, between Aberdeen and Centre avenue, rented recently for $40 and $45.

Cottages on Silver street, Nos. 21 and 25, rented last week at $25.

Five cottages on North Peoria street, north of Randolph, rented last week at $30 each.

Four 2-story and basement bricks on Fulton street, near Sheldon, rented last week at $800 each.

Two 2-story and basement bricks on Throop street, near Tyler, rented last week at $900 each.

Two 2-story basement frames on Lake street, near Union Park, rented last week for $700 each.

One 3-story and basement marble front on Aberdeen street, near Monroe, rented last week for $1,500.

One 2-story and basement brick on Randolph street, near Sheldon; $1,100.

One 2-story and basement brick on Randolph street, near Sheldon; $1,200.

One 2-story frame on Robey street, No. 104; $720.

One 2-story frame on South Peoria, No. 143, $900.

Five houses on North Peoria, 2-story and basement, 9 rooms each, between Fulton and Carroll, $600 each.

Eleven houses, 3-story and basement, West Washington, near May, $2,000 each.

The rates for cottages convenient to street cars range a shade higher, and may be put down at from $40 to $60.

No. 176 Sangamon, that formerly rented for $45, was rented last week for $55.

The want of the West Side is more dwellings accessible to street cars. This will no doubt be met in part the coming summer, when hundreds of such dwellings will be erected. In addition to the building that will be continued on the outskirts, we hear of hundreds that will be put up in more accessible localities.

SOUTH SIDE.

The greatest number of dwellings on the market on the South Side are to be found east of State street, and south of Sixteenth.

That portion of Wabash avenue which was almost entirely taken for business purposes just after the fire, is now changing into the same former uses, and will soon be used almost exclusively for boarding-houses.

Boarding property on this avenue rates at from $1,200 to $3,000.

One two-story and basement frame on Wabash avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, rented last week for $1,200.

One three-story and basement marble-front, between Harmon court and Twelfth street, rented last week for $2,400.

Four three-story frames on Eldridge court, near Wabash avenue, rented last week for $1,000 each.

Two three-story and basement marble fronts in the same locality rented last week for $1,800 each.

Four two-story and basement bricks on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-fifth street, rented for $900 each.

The rates for cottages and for dwellings on the South Side are about the same as last year, but much more advanced than before the fire. Cottages renting for $25 before the fire now bring $30 and $35. Those renting formerly for $30 now realize $40 and $45. Two-story basement brick dwellings, that now rent for $900 and $1,000, were rented at $700 before the fire. The rates for cottages south of Twenty-second street are at present from $35 to $40 per month; before the fire they were $18 to $25.

Two-story and basement, ten room dwellings, with modern improvements, on the avenues, are renting for $1,200 and $1,500 which before the fire rented for $1,000 and $1,200. Larger dwellings on the avenues, 14 and 16 rooms, with modern improvements, rent at from $2,000 to $3,500. Before the fire the figures were $1,800 to $3,000.

NORTH SIDE.

The most of the rebuilding done on the North Side since the fire has been of the better class of residences containing from ten to twelve rooms, and for which $1,000 to $1,200 per annum is readily obtained.

The cheapest rents on the North Side are in that part lying outside the fire limits, between Wells and the river and Chicago avenue and the city limits, but even in that section of the city no floors or cottages can be obtained for less than $25 to $30 per month.

Several North Side property-holders intend to build, this spring, a number of tenement houses of the New York and Philadelphia style, where floors suitable for small families can be had for $20 to $25 a month. Among those intending to erect such houses are the Knauer Brothers, who have already completed several tenements. Mr. E. S. Dreyer will also build two large tenements on Clark street, near St. Clair. Messrs. Toohey, O'Connor, Fitzgerald, and Anderson, and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, also intend to build a large number of that class of houses. But many of the lots on the North Side are owned by laborers and workingmen who are unable to build houses of brick or stone, and are therefore compelled to either sell their lot or let it lay idle. A great amount of this kind of property has, however, changed hands during the last year.

A SWEEPING CHANGE OF STREET-NAMES.

The mania for changing street-names is an American peculiarity of which there are probably more instances in and around Chicago than in any other American city. Some of our prominent streets and avenues have had as many names as a confidence man. Old buildings that were landmarks and old street names used just long enough to become a little familiar, disappear and change so fast that an old citizen returning after an absence of four or five years—if any old citizen of Chicago could be induced to stay away that long for any other reason than fear of arrest—finds himself in new houses and streets with new names. A wholesale change of the names of avenues running north and south through the Town of Cicero was recently made by the Supervisors. Crawford avenue, on the western boundary of the City of Chicago, just five miles west of State street, becomes West Forty-first street; Richmond avenue half a mile further west, becomes West Forty-eighth street; Warner avenue, half a mile further west, becomes West Fifty-second street; Central avenue, half a mile further west, becomes West Fifty-sixth street; Austin avenue, the dividing line between the suburban towns of Austin and Ridgeland, becomes West Sixtieth street, and so on to Harlem avenue,—the dividing line between the villages of Harlem and Oak Park,—which becomes West Seventy-second street, nine miles west of State street.

On general principles the change of names from such as the old ones in the Town of Cicero to others that show some system in their arrangement and indicate their distance from the business centre, is a good one. The objection, however to the names chosen in Cicero is that it duplicates the system and numbers of the names of streets in the south half of the city. In the West Division there were already *east-and-west streets* called *West* Twelfth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, and so on to West Thirtieth street. By the new system of street names in Cicero, all these last-named streets will be intersected by others numbered from Forty-fourth street to Seventy-second. Thus, at the southwestern limits of the city we shall have West Thirtieth street crossed by West Forty-fourth street, and so on. Forty-fourth street on the south is four and a half miles south of Madison street, and the new Forty-fourth street on the west is five miles west of State street; but Seventy-second street south is only seven and a half miles from Madison street, while the new Seventy-second street on the west is nine miles west of State street. Thus while the two systems of numbered streets, beginning with Forty-fourth street in each, seem to correspond, they do not, in fact West Seventy-second street is a mile and a half further west of the Court-House than the Seventy-second street on the South is south of it.

Still another change in suburban names is the change from the attractive and good-sounding name of "Cazenovia" to the less distinctive one of "River Park," which is hereafter to be the title of the first important town and station situate on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, six miles west of the city limits. The reason assigned by the town proprietors for the change is that there is another Cazenovia somewhere in the State, and that postmasters at mail-distributing offices get confused as to which is *this* Cazenovia and which is *that* Cazenovia. It has often been remarked that there is scarcely a grain of humor in the whole of American town and street nomenclature this side of California. The County of Jo Daviess is about the only instance in Illinois. Why should not the citizens of the two Cazenovias give us two more instances by calling one "This Cazenovia" and the other "That Cazenovia?" and if they could not agree as to which should be *this* and which *that*, let them flip coppers, run foot-races, bid at auction, or play a game of base-ball for the first choice. The beaten town would probably be "*That* Cazenovia, with an emphasis on the *That*.

SALE ON WABASH AVENUE.

Messrs. W. D. Palmer & Co., yesterday, sold 40 feet, east front, on Wabash avenue, 120 feet south of Jackson street, to Levi L. Leach, for $40,000. Mr. Leach will erect two stone front stores in ninety days, at a cost of $60,000, the leasing of which he has placed in the hands of this firm at $4,000 each.

RENTAL OF STORES.

Yesterday, J. B. Mayo & Co., jewelers, of No. 360 Wabash avenue, and L. M. Cobb & Co., of "Cobb's Library," No. 471 Wabash avenue, leased of W. D. Palmer & Co., two of the stores under the Palmer House. The former store is on State street, at a rental of $5,000; the other is on Monroe, at a rental of $8,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, April 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 28 of Lots 9 to 18, etc., in Block 1, Sheffield's Addition, dated April 10; consideration, $1,250.

Dashiell st, north of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $600.

Lots 9, 19, 41, and 42, in Valliquette's subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 34, 39, 14; also Lots 13 and 14, in Block 2, Davis Addition, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $12,525.

The premises No. 450 Hubbard st, dated March 24; consideration, $2,600.

Illinois st, between State and Cass sts, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Oct. 3, 1872; consideration, $10,000.

Carroll av, bet Elizabeth and Ann sts, n f, 25 feet to alley, dated April 2; consideration, $3,500.

West Madison st, s w cor of St. Louis av, n f, Lots 1 to 4, dated March 6; consideration, $6,847.

Hanover st, n e cor of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated March 22; consideration, $1,400.

Wabash av, 120 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40 ft to alley, dated March 21; consideration, $40,000.

Holt st, bet Bradley and Division sts, e f, 25 to alley, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lot 99, of Lot 129, Bronson's Addition, dated April 12; consideration, $1,200.

Michigan-av, 140 ft s of Eighteenth-st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $22,500.

West Jackson-st, e of and near Halsted st, s f, 148x198 ft, dated Feb 26; consideration, $30,000.

West Jackson-st, e of and near Halsted-st, s f, 50x198 ft, dated Feb 19; consideration, $12,000.

Lincoln-av, between Wisconsin and Centre-sts, e f 24x116 ft, with other property, dated March 31; consideration, $18,000.

Johnson-st, s w corner of West Eighteenth-st, e f, 52x100 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Michigan av, s e corner of Fiftieth st, undivided ½ of Block 6, dated March 1; consideration, $38,000.

Lot 52, of Hurford's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 11; consideration, $400.

Lot 23, in Block 3, in Heintz's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 35 and 36, in Block 2, in same, dated April 5; consideration, $925.

Lot 17, in Block 3, in Fawcett's Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated April 11; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 54, in O. A. Bogue's Addition, dated May 24, 1872; consideration, $658.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 12: City property, number of sales, 148; consideration, $882,558. North of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $1,400. South of city limits, number of sales, 38; consideration, $180,959. West of city of limits, number of sales, 2; consideration, $20,500.

Total sales, 189.

Total consideration, $1,085,417.

FURNITURE.

POTTER, KING & CO.,
284, 286 & 288 WABASH-AV.,
Are now offering a complete line of FINE, MEDIUM, and COMMON
FURNITURE!
Of their own manufacture and importation, in new and elegant designs, and of superior quality, at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.
POTTER, KING & CO.,
284, 286 & 288 Wabash-av.,
(NEAR VAN BUREN-ST.)

PAPER HANGINGS.

D. T. WALKER,
(Successor to B. F. Chase & Walker),
PAPER HANGINGS,
Decorations, Etc.
996 Wabash-av.,
Just south of Twenty-second-st.

STOVES, &c.

MAGEE
PORTABLE RANGE,
MAGEE STANDARD COOK,
MAGEE ADVANCE COOK,
THE SATISFACTION COOK,
SOMETHING NEW. SEE IT!
LAUNDRY & TAILORS' STOVES.
A full line of House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON BROS. & CO.,
272 & 274 State-st.

The Celebrated
PEERLESS COOK STOVE,
With latest improvements. For sale by
T. O. ILLSLEY, 89 Third-av.

FOR SALE.

Children's Carriages.
Just received, the Finest Stock of Eastern Manufacture, and will be sold CHEAP. Call and examine at our Retail Store, 48 West Randolph-st. J. F. & J. H. WHITE.
April 12.

TENTS
For sale cheap: 500 Wall, House, and Hotel Tents, complete, mostly new, and in first-class order, suitable for Emigration, Families going West, Colonization Societies, Railroad Building Parties, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, State Fairs, Camp-Meetings, &c. Just received, and with other kinds of Quartermaster and Ordnance Stores, to be sold cheap.
COL. O. LIPPINCOTT,
Government Goods Depot,
195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

French Horticulture.
2,000 Evergreen Plants and Fruit Trees; all kinds Bulbous Roots, for sale at moderate prices. 385 Wabash-av. E. ODDOUX.

FOR SALE.
500 HOUSE AND HOTEL TENTS, $15 TO $40 EACH.
Water-proof canvas, suitable for Colonization and Emigrant Societies, Railroad Builders, Lumbermen, Fishermen, Hunters, and Camp-Meeting Folks. Can be supplied at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

SHIRTS.

McART'S
"Eureka Shirts"
Are garments that stand the test of time. They fit better and wear better than any other shirt on this continent. Such is the universal verdict of all who have given them a trial. Springtide is at hand, your wardrobes want replenishing. Call, therefore, and be measured at the factory.
122 West Madison-st.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 & 330 West Madison-st.,
CORNER ABERDEEN,
Successors to HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S Retail.
The past week we have devoted especial attention to our Notion, Fancy Goods, and Lace Departments.
We invite the attention of every West Side lady desiring any goods in these stocks,
which are replete in the following articles, and will be offered on MONDAY, April 14, at prices defying competition.

Black Silk Fringe.	Hemmed Hdkfs.
Colored "	Hem-stitched Hdkfs.
Crochet Gimps.	Embroidered "
Guipure Lace.	Lace Veils.
Point Applique Lace.	Love "
Point "	Crape "
White Thread "	Silk Berege.
Black "	Worsted Berege.
Black French "	Cotton Trimmings.
Duchess "	Standard "
Valenciennes "	Cash Ruffling.
German Val. "	Magic "
Imitation Val. "	Coventry "
Smyrna "	Standard "
Cluny "	Lace Undersleeves.
Maltese "	Linen "
Wash Blonde.	Linen Cuffs.
Silk Illusion.	Emb. "
German Embroidery.	Emb. Collars.
French "	Plain "
Registered "	Plaited "
Swiss "	Stocking Supporters.

Hundreds of articles not mentioned. The celebrated Kellogg, Lucca, Nilsson, Diamond Bustles, and Broadway Hoop Skirts.
All new and desirable Ladies' Ties in great variety. New Dress Goods received daily.

CARPETS, &c.

REDUCTION!
CARPETINGS
AND
PAPERHANGINGS
SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
ALLEN & MACKEY'S,
180 STATE-ST.
Also, Monroe-st., opposite Palmer Hotel.

Carpets,
CURTAIN GOODS,
AND
Paper Hangings.
I will offer my entire stock of CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, and PAPER HANGINGS at reduced prices on Monday next. These Goods are all of the latest styles, and the most desirable in the market.
SPENCER H. PECK,
195 & 197 Wabash-av.,
(Cor. Adams-st.)

REMOVALS.

WE HAVE MOVED
OUR
WHOLESALE BUSINESS
TO
103 SOUTH WATER-ST.
And invite the orders of Cash Buyers to a complete stock of Wood and Willow Ware, Housekeeping Goods and Grocers' Sundries. J. F. & J. H. WHITE.
April 12.

REMOVAL.
On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.
FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

REMOVAL.
A. RIBOLLA
Has removed to his new and neat Barber Shop, 127 Dearborn-st., Speed Block, 3d door north of corner of Madison-st., where he will be most happy to see his old friends and patrons, and as many more as will favor him with a call.

FRESCO PAINTING.

FRESCO PAINTING.
SCHUBERT & KOENIG,
ARTISTS IN FRESCO,
217 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.
Orders for fine Fresco Painting solicited. As proofs of skill refer to the new Sherman and Pacific Hotels.

LADIES' MAGAZINE.

LADIES' OWN MAGAZINE
FOR APRIL! Charming Stories, Able Essays, Beautiful Poems, Spicy Correspondence, Live Editorials, etc., from over twenty able writers. M. C. BLAND & CO., Publishers, Chicago. WESTERN NEWS CO., Agents. Ask to see it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.
I am pleased to inform my many friends and patrons that I have sufficiently recovered my health to again attend to business, and having resigned my position as Chief Engineer of the South Park, shall devote my entire attention to the Real Estate Trade, at 119 Dearborn-st. Call and see me.
GEO. W. WAITE.

NEW GOODS.
MR. MOSHER has just received a large assortment of Velvet and Gilt Easels and Frames, of the latest designs and patterns. Also, is making the true BERLIN PHOTOGRAPH in the city as usual.
C. D. MOSHER, 951 Wabash-av.

LUMBER.
We remove our yard after May 1 and offer inducements on balance of our stock, consisting of 1st, 2d, and 3d clear and select, all thicknesses, 1st and 2d common flooring, wide flooring, box and stock boards, common boards, inch and 1¼ inch fencing; also, 1¼ inch common, 2 and 3 inch plank, lath, etc., etc. FISHER, PERLEY & CO., corner Throop and Twenty-second-sts.

ADVERTISING.

HOW TO GET THE
Most Advertising
FOR THE
Least Money.
For the Accommodation of the Chicago
WHOLESALE TRADE,
We have made up a list of papers in this and adjoining States which we entitle the
CHICAGO
TRADE LIST,
CONTAINING
FIVE HUNDRED
BEST SELECTED
COUNTRY PAPERS.
All in the Region Tributary to this City.

These 500 papers are local weeklies, read by every merchant in the counties where published, and nearly every county in the States below mentioned is represented in the list.

It is an indisputable fact that it is not only pleasant to a country merchant to see a city house advertise in his local paper, but also that such house is remembered and frequently called upon to prove its claims, which is just what the Chicago merchant, who advertises, desires to do.

We especially invite dealers in

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, DRUGS, CONFECT'NERY | FRUITS, JEWELRY, ROOFING, SCALES, SEWI'G MACH., ENGINES, WAGONS, UPHOLSTERY, TEAS & SPICES, PIANOS, &c., &c., &c.

TO MAKE TRIAL OF THE
CHICAGO TRADE LIST.
The location of these Papers is as follows:

IN ILLINOIS	155
" IOWA	90
" INDIANA	70
" MICHIGAN	70
" WISCONSIN	50
" MISSOURI	25
" MINNESOTA	20
" KANSAS and NEBRASKA	20
	500

RATES OF
An advertisement this size (3 lines) in this list, one insertion, for Twelve Dollars.
ADVERTISING
The cost of inserting this advertisement or its equal in size, (5 lines agate) one month in the Chicago Trade List is only $162. A single customer's business will more than pay for it.
IN THE
You will have to pay for an inch one month, (size of this) in the Chicago Trade List, only $252, or just 50 cents per paper. This is cheapness itself.
CHICAGO
AN ADVERTISEMENT
This size, 3 inches, can be inserted in the Chicago Trade List of 500 select weekly papers, tributary to Chicago, for only $605, or only $1.21 per paper. Nothing cheaper or more effective could be desired.
TRADE LIST.
The little country paper is the best read paper in the world. If you doubt it, you can easily satisfy yourself as to results.
For estimates and further particulars, call upon, or address
COOK, COBURN & CO.,
Advertising Agents,
Kendall Building, cor. Dearborn and Washington Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.
CUT THIS OUT
FOR REFERENCE.

LINEN GOODS.

H., P. & C.
New styles and low prices in Linen Housekeeping, and White Goods.
Having added the above department to our already well-known specialties, we have spared no efforts to procure the Newest Designs in Table Damasks, and Napkins to match, of Irish, German, Barnsley, and Scotch manufactures, Lunch Cloths, etc., an elegant assortment of Towels, in plain and knotted fringes, Self and Colored Borders, Tray Cloths, Oval Doylies, various sizes, Fringed Napkins, all sizes, Barnsley Towelings, Crashes, etc. Turkish Bath Towels, all grades, Pillow Case Sheeting, Family and Shirting Linen, Richardson's, and other noted makes. In Marseilles Quilts we have a large assortment, slightly damaged in transit, which we offer 20 per cent below regular prices. These, with a thorough assorted stock in all departments, we offer to housekeepers at prices that will convince them of their cheapness.
HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st., near Madison.

HYDROKONIA.

Medical Hydrokonia,
The Only Treatment Ever Attempted that Radically Cures Catarrh.
Educated in what is popularly termed the legitimate and regular school of medicine, for two years I followed the books in treating Catarrh, and cured nobody. I labored faithfully, and failed constantly; and I believe my own experience in that direction to be substantially that of every medical man who tries to cure Catarrh by following the teachings of "standard authors" upon the subject; and while I invite the attention of the profession to what I faithfully believe the true rationale of this disease, I distinctly desire the Catarrhal subject to understand that Catarrh never appears as a local disease until it is first matured in the blood and fluids of the body, and that without a faithful and persistent adherence to that course which changes the bodily diathesis upon which the local disease feeds, a cure is impossible. When the true rationale of this disease is once understood, the quackery now practiced in this direction, both in the profession and out of it, will speedily die.
OLESSON PRATT, M. D.,
N. W. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.
A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

BILLIARD HALL
TO RENT.
The largest and best-located Hall in Chicago for lease, 54x128 feet, with store on Clark-st. and entrance on Washington-st. and Board of Trade alley, in Exchange Building. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT,
Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 63, 65, 69 and 73 West Washington-st.; steam power, if wanted. Also Second, Third, and Fourth Floors, containing 20 rooms, No. 38 South Clinton-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT.
Some very fine first-class Offices, with Vaults, etc., at the northwest corner of LaSalle and Adams-sts., opposite the Court-House and near the Pacific Hotel.
R. SCHLOESSER.

TO RENT,
No. 123 South Green-st., a large house with some 20 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, lodging-rooms, or sub-letting. Will give a three-years' lease to responsible parties. Also, a first-class Piano for sale.

EDUCATIONAL.

COOK COUNTY
Normal School.
The Cook County Normal School will open again MONDAY, April 14, inst. Classes will be formed in Botany, Physiology, Natural Philosophy, and Zoology; and the programme will be so arranged as to accommodate those persons who desire to teach in the County and need further instruction in these branches.
Englewood April 9, 1873.
D. S. WENTWORTH, Principal.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.
DENTISTS,
181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

TAILOR.

R. W. DODD,
Draper & Tailor,
151 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CARPET CLEANING.

CARPET CLEANING.
Chicago Carpet Renovating Co.
Carpets taken up, dusted, renovated, and relaid. 169 Indiana-av. corner Twenty-third-st.
H. W. BARKER & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.
Winter Arrangement.
EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 West Madison-st., and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 4:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
*Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

*On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.
From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:00 p. m.	* 4:00 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:20 p. m.	* 9:15 a. m.

Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.
Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.
Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SCAMMON AS TRUSTEE.

The Swedenborgian Relief Funds Again.

The Celebrated Swap of Church Property

And the Mortgage Thereon.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We met—Brother Scammon and his Executive Committee. It was a touching scene. Our dear, good brother wore a troubled look. Ever since THE TRIBUNE's first article exposing in a very gingerly manner some of his transactions with the church property and the Swedenborgian Relief Funds, he had been making pitiable, almost frantic, efforts among his friends, begging and boring all who had any character of their own, to give him certificates of good character; and indeed with partial success. A few compassionate gentlemen were kind enough to allow the use of their names for reference; one even went so far as to furnish a written certificate, very guarded, however, and only to the effect that there was one act of Mr. Scammon's life—a single business transaction—which, so far as he then knew, was an honest act. This deluded gentleman, however, on receiving further information, found he had been imposed upon as to that transaction, and thereupon promptly recalled his certificate.

SCAMMON AS BOTTOM, SURROUNDED BY HIS LITTLE ELVES.

But, of course, our Brother Scammon could rely upon his Church Executive Committee; they were of his own making; their judgment-notes were in his bank, and pressing on to maturity. I confess I am one of that Committee. And so we went, ostensibly to hear our brother's report concerning the disposition of the Swedenborgian Relief Fund. We knew that for a fortnight he had been warming up the facts and figures concerning this fund, so as to make a savory dish to set before us. We knew we were to be called upon to give him a certificate of good character. Brother Scammon was in tears. His dictatorial air had given place to meekness. Alas! how changed! His meek, but haggard look, his present submissive attitude, his recent strenuous efforts to procure letters to sustain his character—all these together vividly brought to my mind poor Bottom, "the weaver who stole yarn," after his unfortunate encounter with Robin Goodfellow in the brake, and his celebrated translation whereby

'An ass' now! I fixed on his head."

And here I further give way to the great dramatist:

Snout—O, Bottom! thou art changed; what do I see on thee?
Bottom—What do you see? You see an ass-head of your own, do you?
Quince—Bless thee, Bottom! Bless thee! thou art translated.

But this was only momentary. Brother Scammon brightened up a little; we all knew our duty from force of habit, and soon fell to work like little elves under Titania's instructions:

Pease-Blossom—Ready.
Cobweb—And I.
Moth—And I.
Mustard-Seed—And I.
All—Where shall we go?
Titania—Be kind and courteous to this gentleman:
Hop in his walks and gambol in his eyes;
Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries.
Their honey bags steal from the humble-bees,
And for night-tapers crop their waxen thighs,
And light them at the fiery glow-worm's eyes,
To have my love to bed, and to arise;
And pluck the wings from painted butterflies,
To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes.
Nod to him, elves, and do him courtesies.

And so, as usual, we gamboled, and fanned, and nodded; all this while Brother Scammon was drying his tears and dishing up his report on the Relief Fund. And then, while our brother, still in the character of Btotom, was affectionately and emphatically saying to me, "I desire of you more acquaintance, Master Mustard Seed," adding a prolonged and significant wink, he gently slipped into my hand the precious manuscript, which unfolded as follows:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, held on the 15th day of March, 1873, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the reports made to this Committee by the Hon. J. Y. Scammon, respecting the Relief Funds entrusted to his custody, and for his assistance in the recent transactions in the church property, be heartily approved, and our thanks returned to him for his efficiency, fidelity, and good judgment in the matters to which this resolution refers.

Resolved, That the action of Mr. Scammon in the administration of the finances of the church, especially since the great fire, entitles him to the endearing gratitude of the Society, and fitly crowns his long and faithful career as one of the most valuable friends whose assistance the church has enjoyed.

ALEX. OFFICER, DR. E. A. SMALL,
ROBERT E. MOSS, J. H. RAGATZ,
E. R. BURNHAM, GEO. F. ROOT,
O. BLACKMAN, W. NORTHUP,
C. F. W. JUNGE,
Executive Committee and Board of Trustees.

I read,—the resolutions were declared adopted. In an instant our little winged Mercury was off in the direction of the *Times* office. I asked my right-hand brother committeeman how large a line of discount he had with our dear Brother Scammon. He smiled an evasive reply, and said he had been promised an extension and an enlargement of the line. Extending the same inquiry to all my associates, it elicited substantially the same reply. And, we being all satisfied and happy, Brother Scammon, thus "crowned," and his manly face once more wreathed in smiles, gently and lovingly dismissed us from further service, waving us a royal adieu as we departed from his majestic presence.

AND STILL WE ARE NOT HAPPY.

But on calm reflection, after all was over, I confess I was unhappy,—perhaps I should own I felt guilty,—but yet kept my mouth tightly closed. Mum had always been our watchword. But the pressure was severe upon me, and so I felt relieved on receipt, a few days afterwards, of a bulky communication from a brother committeeman. I may call him the Doctor. I knew then I had at least one sympathising friend to whom I could unbosom myself if occasion required. I found his utterances were somewhat hurried, disconnected, and impetuous, yet strictly accurate and truthful,—his great heart welling up in honest, earnest speech, and yet with a calm undertone of genuine Christian charity and love towards an erring brother. As I myself experienced great relief on reading his letter, I feel in duty bound to afford all my brothers on our Executive Committee an opportunity of obtaining the same sweet consolation. Having expunged all matters of a purely confidential nature, corrected the orthography and grammar, linked together the broken sentences, and, to the best of my poor literary ability, rendered the production presentable, I give a few appropriate passages. He says:

EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

MY DEAR BROTHERS: I can hold in no longer,—I must speak. I am sorely troubled and perplexed. After calcimining our Brother Scammon, by our resolutions the other evening (March 15) as thoroughly as we could, I could still see the job had a very bad look. Great, ugly, dirty blotches could be plainly seen through all our whitening. Of course we should get our pay, but I am satisfied the job will not pass among professional whitewashers. We undertook the impossible. After we were dismissed, I went home and told my wife what we had done. Next to Bro. S., I always defer to her good, keen woman's sense. Perhaps you can imagine, but I cannot describe, my surprise and chagrin when she bluntly told me I had been making a fool of myself, and wondered that I could be so blinded as not to see it. . .

[I here omit some important passages of a purely domestic character.] I thought the matter over, slept on it, dreamed about it. She related to me some startling facts, of which I had a vague recollection. Next morning I consulted my attorney, laid the whole subject before him, requested an investigation, and his honest, impartial opinion; consulted my next-door neighbor, Dea. Always Doright, and finally made up my mind that I had a duty to perform towards my brother committeemen; and fully determined to discharge that duty, whatever might be the consequences. Under the inspiration of my good wife, and with the indispensable assistance of my lawyer and the aforesaid deacon, I at first boldly addressed my letter directly to our Chairman. I may as well confess right here that, although it contains my exact sentiments (and my wife's) when I enjoy my unrestrained liberty of speech, yet my courage oozed out when I encountered the awful presence of our crowned King for the purpose of delivering the document. Next, I selected you, well knowing you had always been his staunch defender. As he always takes THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE I avail myself of your good offices, in this less courageous manner, to get my letter before him and all my brother members of the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem.

MY BROTHERS: I am extremely unhappy we have furnished our Brother Scammon a certificate of good character, which I have now become satisfied he does not merit. This certificate was embodied in two elaborate resolutions, prepared by our brother himself and passed by us upon his urgent solicitations. I am not at liberty to tell how I happen to know who is the author. But I may say that the elegant English in which our resolutions are expressed, indicates with unerring certainty their author; he can be no other than the accomplished scholar who is the subject of them.

BECAUSE WE ARE RESPONSIBLE.

If we could successfully defend our Brother Scammon against the specific charges made against him in connection with the Relief Fund, and his dealings with the property of the Society since the fire, I for one should be happy again. But these vague resolutions will not do; they are unsatisfactory; and, besides, they place us in a very awkward attitude before our brethren and the great outside public. The fact, is the public entertain well-grounded suspicions concerning these matters; these suspicions heretofore pointing chiefly to Brother Scammon, our Chairman, we, his influential associates, had to some extent escaped observation. These resolutions, instead of quieting these suspicions, only serve to implicate us with him (only to a limited extent I claim, however, our thought and action being much restrained in his presence). I am satisfied the whole proceeding was selfishly, maliciously, and cruelly contrived by our Chairman in order to shield himself from an indignant public gaze; but it has only served to thrust us into unenviable notoriety without aiding him in the least. In our common misery he still looms up as the great central figure. He cannot succeed in diverting public indignation by pointing to us, at best his staff officers or fleet-footed couriers.

REPORTS ON THE RELIEF FUND.

Our resolutions clearly will not hold water. We speak of "Reports made to this Committee by the Hon. J. Y. Scammon respecting the Relief Funds intrusted to his custody," etc. Why do we say "reports," thereby giving people to understand there had been a report from him previous to our meeting on the 15th day of March, 1873? Why not honestly say that he never had reported previously, or, if he made any, had withdrawn it for revision? Why not honestly acknowledge that many of us were much annoyed because of his failure or refusal to report before that time, and that he was only driven into making one at this late day by newspaper reference to his action? A candid, truthful statement should serve our purpose much better than insinuating a falsehood. Our situation on Brother Scammon's Executive Committee I know is exceedingly unfortunate, but should not blind us to the truth.

DELINQUENT PEW-RENTS.

Again, while saying that the Hon. J. Y. Scammon had finally "reported" respecting the Relief Funds, why could we not go a little further and tell what was the substance of the report? Where are the Relief Funds now? "Where, oh where?" This question is vexing the public mind, and resolutions could give no relief. Are they still in "his custody," or in the treasury of the "Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem?" Have they been devoted to the payment of delinquent pew-rents, or expended upon any missionary enterprise? Our resolutions give no light on these vexing questions. If the Relief Funds have been properly disposed of, and the Hon. J. Y. Scammon is entitled to "thanks for his efficiency, fidelity, and good judgment, and to the endearing gratitude of the Society," then, obviously, that report itself, showing just how, when, and where the funds have been used, is his very best vindication, and will best illustrate his "efficiency, fidelity, and good judgment." The very fact of our withholding it bears strongly against us. The newspaper article which made the charges, and called out the report and our resolutions, also very strongly insinuated that the Hon. J. Y. Scammon carried us, his Executive Committee, each and all, like bricks in his capacious hat, or worked us like automaton figures, and that we always felt legally bound to "sneeze when he took snuff;" broadly intimating that in his presence we are obliged to wear on our necks an adjustable collar (initialed J. Y. S.), to which is attached a golden chain, and that the Hon. J. Y. Scammon is the adjuster, always maintaining his grip upon one end of the chain, tightening or slacking at his good pleasure. This consideration weakens, in the public mind, the force of our certificate as to his good character. It is strange that it did not occur to us that our resolutions give grave cause for the suspicion that we, his fellow-committeemen, his self-constituted jury, so heartily approving, returning thanks, and acknowledging our endearing gratitude, "may have had each a small slice of the pork." That is the way an unappreciative people will look at it. The report itself, showing what has become of the Swedenborgian Relief Fund, will be the only satisfactory vindication of our Chairman and ourselves. Let us have it precisely as finally presented, without any further tampering. I shall be exceedingly gratified to hear, even now (I never suspected it before), that the funds have been faithfully applied to the relief of actual suffering by the fire, in accordance with the wishes of the generous donors, or have been promptly returned to them; that no part thereof has been devoted to the payment of delinquent pew-rents, to the assistance of any missionary enterprise, or in any way used for the general benefit of a wealthy religious corporation.

CHURCH PROPERTY.

So much for the Relief Fund. We may now dismiss the subject as of trifling importance, compared with one to which I will now call your serious attention.

"For his (Brother Scammon's) assistance in the recent transactions of the Church property" (*sic*) we return thanks, and heartily approve his action, and resolve that his "administration of the finances of the Church, especially since the great fire, entitles him to the endearing gratitude of the Society, and fitly crowns his long and faithful career as one of the most valuable friends whose assistance the Church has enjoyed." Let us see about these transactions. I hope we can still be honest and candid—at least with each other.

THE ADAMS STREET LOT.

At the time of the great fire in October, 1871, the Swedenborgians of Chicago were united under the corporate name of the "Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem." It was a small society, but its property had become immensely valuable. It owned a large lot, about 80 feet front by 176 feet in depth, on the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, this valuable property being the gift of the Canal Trustees to the Society in early days. Its temple, so called, fronting on Adams street, occupied only a part of the lot, the main part being covered with tenement houses which belonged to the Society, and yielded it a large annual income, and were exempt from the burdens of taxation. This temple was regarded as the central church. There were also two feeble appendages, called missions, both under the fostering care of the Society, one on the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, and the other on the North Side. The fire gave an impetus to the prices of Wabash avenue property in the vicinity of the Society's lot, and Brother Scammon's chronic weakness cropped out. He fixed his greedy eyes upon it. He regarded himself as the foster father of the Society, and had always taken great delight in impressing his notions upon others, and, it must be acknowledged, with some degree of success. From time immemorial we have all learned to regard him as the Society's "Head, Heart, and Lungs," as he has so often and so happily expressed it.

On the 15th day of November, 1871, at a meeting of just one dozen of Brother Scammon's "most valuable friends," all specially invited by him, we read in his own clear, terse, and elegant style, that—

Mr. Scammon, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided. . . . The Chairman stated that it was an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee, to which others were invited for the purpose of consultation, and a free interchange of opinion upon the subject of the following resolutions and communications: The disposition of the church lot, and relative to building a new Temple. The papers were read, and are these:

WHEREAS, Mr. Scammon has offered to sell to the Society his lot, 140x150 feet, on the southeast corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street, and receive in exchange the lot upon which the Adams Street Temple was situated, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street, and to pay the difference in value as fast as wanted for building a new Temple at the corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street; and

WHEREAS, Said last-named lot is centrally situated, and admirably adapted for the purpose, having upon it a comfortable dwelling-house, which will make a pleasant residence for our pastor; said house can be readily and cheaply enlarged so as to accommodate the social meetings of the church; and there is ample space upon said lot for the building of a Temple, and for said parsonage-house; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Alexander Officer, George F. Root, and Carl F. W. Junge [who are still obediently revolving about the great central luminary], be appointed to effect such change of lots,—it being understood that Mr. Scammon is willing to make the exchange upon a valuation to be determined by three discreet and disinterested men, familiar with the respective values of property in the South Division of the city.

Resolved, That, to accommodate our brethren in the West Division, who may find it too far to come to the Eighteenth-Street Temple, a suitable lot shall be purchased for them, when desired, and assistance rendered for the erection of a Temple thereon.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to proceed at once to prepare plans and designs for the new Temple, and obtain estimates for the cost of the same.

(It may be well to remark in passing, that the result of the immense labors of our Committee in preparing architectural plans and designs for the new Temple, the ripe fruit of all our wise deliberations, may now be seen in the beautiful structure on the south side of Eighteenth street, just east of Prairie avenue. I regret to add that this marvel of architectural beauty and wisdom, as we behold it, this pet child of our fertile brains, is not duly appreciated by the ordinary observer.)

It was also resolved to recommend to the Society the adoption of the plan of exchange proposed, and the Secretary was requested to have a report of the action of the meeting printed and a copy sent to the members of the Society, and it was voted that a meeting of the Society be called to take action upon the proposed plan on the next Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m., in the dwelling No. 13 Eighteenth street.

THE MEETING OF THE "SOCIETY."

Now, my brothers, you will readily recall to mind this famous meeting, on the action of which hung the fate of the great bulk of the property of our Society, property of the value of $150,000. It was Nov. 22, 1871, at 3 p. m.,—a most momentous occasion. It was a time of great confusion, both in our domestic and in our business affairs. Before the fire, the 200 members of our Society were scattered all over the city; immediately after the fire, in many cases, it was somewhat difficult to ascertain their location and address. Up to this time, our Brother Scammon's proposition was utterly unknown and unsuspected by the members. Only one week's time had been given for the printing and circulation of the notices, and within that time the members were expected to be duly notified, to maturely consider and make up their minds on the subject, and then leave their business in the middle of the day to present themselves at No. 13, there to give the matured result of their deliberations. The result might have been (as it was, of course, by *some* of us) anticipated. The notices were scarcely printed in time to hurry them into the Post-Office the day before the meeting. I made extensive inquiry at the time, and have since, but could not ascertain that a single person out of about 200 members received any notice until after the meeting. Well, we met. Most of our Committee were promptly on hand as the clock struck 3.

THE SOCIETY.

The Society met with us in the person of our Joseph, its sole representative. It is barely possible that one or two other gentlemen or ladies were there, but, if so, I fail to recall their names. I merely suggest this possibility so as to be clearly within the bounds of truth. I well remember that, to my mind, Joseph loomed up on that occasion, the grand embodiment of "The Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem." And why not? Joseph had been for fifteen years or more a regular and devout attendant upon its services; regularly during all that time (but only once each year) his familiar face had been seen in its sanctuary. And, as he was then in the employ of our Brother Scammon, he, of course, received due notice to be present, and our Society thereby fortunately secured a worthy representative at this famous meeting. Our Brother Scammon presided as usual. Promptly, upon the stroke of the hour, he proceeded in a ten minutes' speech to unfold the beauties of the proposed exchange. He, at this time, mercifully omitted his customary history of himself and the Chicago Society. He was never known to do so before upon any occasion of his Executive Committee or Society meetings, but now this singular omission was obviously for prudential reasons. During the two hours its recital would occupy, some obstreperous member might struggle in to see what was going on, and in some way mischievously obstruct our proceedings. So, when he had thus briefly unfolded the beauties of his plan, we all, by our nodded assent and eloquent silence, nobly supported our role as his quie, peaceful, obedient servants.

VOTE OF THE SOCIETY.

And our Society, acting through its sole representative, so ably, earnestly, and eloquently advocated the acceptance of Brother Scammon's proposition, that the project was carried with great unanimity. I preserved a copy of Joseph's speech on that occasion. When the Society was called on to vote, he, with great enthusiasm, responded "AYE." His thunder tones could be distinctly heard in the remotest corners of the room. (Size, 7 by 9.)

And it was all over at 3:10 p. m. And the record was subsequently made up to the effect that the Society had unanimously voted to accept Mr. Scammon's proposition to exchange! The record looks all right on the face of it; but it fails to state who was present on that occasion. I have now supplied the information, and of course our worthy Secretary will avail himself of it, and incorporate it in his record.

And thus did our Society "direct and request" the transfer of the greater part of its valuable property to our Brother Scammon. And this was the only attempt we ever made to secure its request and direction!

MURMURS OF DISAPPROBATION.

It just occurs to me that you may suspect me of romance in this my faithful narrative. You ought to know I never indulge in such frivolities. I have told only substantial, solid truth. If you were present, you will remember it all. I know how scrupulously exact you are, my Brother Defender, in stating facts, and will expect the same of me. I, too, religiously love the truth, but confess I do hate shams, and fraud, and falsehood. The pretended Society meeting to which I have alluded was at the time regarded as a grim joke—nothing more—in those troublous days. No one at the time suspected our Society had thereby frittered away the great bulk of its property in exchange for a lot which our brother members clearly did not want, the location of which suited no one except Brother Scammon and a few of his family friends. We did not then make any such preposterous claims. We issued another circular, calling for an expression of opinion from members, and inviting them to meet with our Committee, and, in response thereto, their protests against this proposed exchange poured in upon us in such volume and effect that the project was temporarily abandoned. The eminent unfitness of the proposed location became painfully apparent, and Brother Scammon deemed it necessary, in his report at the annual meeting of the Society, on the 15th of January following, to bring a little quiet pressure to bear upon the members, by threatening to withdraw his patronage and influence from the Society unless his pet project of exchange was sanctioned by them. He had always given us to understand, and we were fully impressed with the idea, that his patronage and influence had always been immense, and he then plainly intimated that it could only be continued on condition that we acceded to his wishes in the proposed exchange. But he did not even then venture to call for a vote upon it. And it would seem that he soon after abandoned all idea of obtaining the sanction of the Society to this project, or even of consulting with the members on the subject. He found that would not do, and so he changed his tactics. He resorted to strategy. Thereafter his dealings were only with us, his Executive Committee. It was after the January meeting, you will remember, that our records were so adjusted as to show an acceptance by the Society (Joseph) of his proposition to exchange, submitted for approval at the meeting of Nov. 22, 1871. This never looked exactly right to me. I have carried a load on my conscience ever since. I must at some time freely unburden to you, but for the present I must stifle my emotions, and proceed calmly with this review of the situation.

SOME LEGAL TECHNICALITIES.

Of course, our Brother Scammon knows that the laws of the State forbid the transfer of the property of a religious corporation except by the direction of the society or congregation. Our Society constitution contains substantially the same provision. He had not succeeded by promises or threats in obtaining such consent or direction, and hence the necessity of adjusting the records of the Society that such direction would be made to appear therefrom. The meeting in November, 1871, of which I have given a faithful narration, was the basis of such adjustment!

The rest is soon told. After our Committee had agreed among themselves as to the division of the proceeds of the sale, the interests of the West Side and the North Mission being duly cared for, we proceeded to carry out the plan of exchange, whereby we forced upon the South Side members of our Society a lot they did not want, the location of which was wholly unsuitable for their accommodation, and against which a large majority of them had protested in the strongest manner. Of course, the natural and immediate result of this, our arbitrary, unauthorized, and illegal proceedings was to drive away a large portion of our South Side members in order to accommodate ourselves to the wishes of our Brother Scammon. It is true there were other causes co-operating to produce this result, all having a like origin, but this mainly. I confess I never could approve this action of our Committee, whereby we have attempted to force this Eighteenth-street property upon an unwilling people. And these are my reasons, after due investigation and reflection:

TRUSTEES AND CESTUIS QUE TRUST.

The duties of church Trustees under our laws are few and simple. They hold the legal title to the property of the Society. In case a sale is desired by the Society, the Trustees are the instruments in the negotiation and transfer. They must report to the Society the result of their negotiations, and receive instructions before making a transfer, and the law positively forbids a transfer without such instructions. The question should be fully and fairly discussed before the Society, and duly considered, and the Trustees in due form directed to make the sale before they can act. And in most cases, we may observe, this is usually done. Church Trustees, as a general thing, clearly and fully appreciating their delicate and fiduciary agency, are not only willing but anxious to consult fully with their constituents, and only act upon the clear and unequivocal direction of the Society. Again; the Trustees, and each one of them, being the fiduciary agents of the Society in such transfer, are utterly disqualified from purchasing the property, on the familiar and elementary principle of law, that a party cannot be at the same time both buyer and seller. While it is the duty of the Trustee to act for and protect the interests of the seller, the law lays a strong hand upon him, and forbids his becoming a purchaser.

The legal aspect of the matter, then, may be briefly stated: 1. We have, as Trustees, undertaken to dispose of the property of a religious corporation without instructions from our constituents; without the direction of the Society or congregation, which direction both the law and the constitution of our Society imperatively requires. This is a flagrant breach of trust, for which we can offer no excuse even in palliation. Any pretense that we acted under the direction of the Society, or that we fairly obtained its consent to the transfer, is simply preposterous. The facts we all know. If our records have been so manipulated as to show such consent or direction of the Society, we are clearly chargeable with having falsified our records, and that only adds to our difficulties. We may as well own up at once that we have all been guilty of a gross abuse of a sacred trust reposed in us by our Society. I will not longer be a consenting party to the iniquitous proceedings, and hereby enter my emphatic protest. 2. Mr. Scammon, occupying the position he did at the time of the alleged transfer, and, indeed, from time immemorial up to the present, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, of the Church Committee, Finance Committee, etc., etc., and thereby under the strongest obligation, legally and morally, to guard the property interests of the Society, to see that its property, if sold, brought the highest possible price, his consent and signature on behalf of the Society indispensable to a conveyance,—Mr. Scammon, occupying this position, was utterly disqualified to become a purchaser. His use of another man's name as grantee is but a shallow device to conceal the truth, and this only adds another ugly feature to the whole transaction. The inflexible rule is if a trustee or agent purchase trust property directly in his own name or in the name of another for his use, either directly or indirectly, courts of equity would set aside the sale, even if a full and valuable consideration has been paid. The books are full of cases wherein the most eminent Judges have stated and applied this rule. I will only refer to one or two in our own State.

ADMONITIONS FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

In the case of Sensonneau v. Bleakley, 14 Ill., on p. 17, Judge Caton, delivering the opinion of the Court, says:

"The law will not allow a party to be both buyer and seller of the estate of another which has been confided to his discretion and disposal. Having regard to the infirmities of human nature (is Brother Scammon without these infirmities?), it will not allow him to occupy a position where his self-interest will come in conflict with his integrity. When he assumes to represent another, he renounces the right to act for himself. This rule is universal in both courts of law and equity, and is so well understood, and so reasonable, that even its discussion would be out of place. No matter how open and public and apparently fair the same may be; no matter how adequate and abundant may be the consideration, sound morality and the policy of the law forbid it altogether, and the courts cannot sanction it."

In the case of Thorp v. Cullum, 1 Gil. 626, decided in 1844, in those early days when Brother Scammon himself was not wholly a stranger to the practice of law, the Court says: "The general principle of equity is, that trustees and others, sustaining a fiduciary and confidential relation, cannot deal on their own account with the thing or the persons falling within that trust or relationship. . . . Indeed, it is too sound a rule of policy, although arbitrary and inflexible, and too well supported by reasons deduced from observation and experience, to yield to particular cases of hardship. The temptation of self-interest is too powerful and insinuating to be trusted. Man cannot serve two masters; he will forsake the one and cleave to the other. Between two conflicting interests, it is easy to foresee, and all experience has shown, whose interests will be neglected and sacrificed. The temptation to neglect the interest of those thus confided must be removed by taking away the right to hold, however fair the purchase or full the consideration paid; for it would be impossible, in many cases, to ferret out the secret knowledge of facts and advantages of the purchaser, known to the trustee, or others acting in the like character. The best and only safe antidote is in the extraction of the sting; by denying the right to hold, the temptation and power to do wrong is destroyed." And yet, in the face of all of this law and gospel, nearly a year after the famous meeting of the Society, as embodied in our Joseph, and to which I have referred, we have executed the following document, recorded in Book 69, page 416, of our county records. I rescue it from its obscurity, and pass it into history:

THE DEED.

This indenture made this 6th day of September, A. D. 1872, between the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem and the Trustees thereof, to wit.: J. Young Scammon and Alexander Officer, John H. Ragatz, Orlando Blackman, George F. Root, Robert E. Moss, Edwin R. Burnham, party of the first part, and Frank Drummond, of Winfield, DuPage County, Ill., party of the second part, witnesseth: that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars ($114,000) in hand paid, by the said party of the second part (the receipt thereof is hereby acknowledged, and the said party of the second part forever released and discharged therefrom), have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened, and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien, and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever, all the following described pieces or parcels of land situated, lying, and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, to-wit.: Lot number ten (10), in Block number four (4), in Section fifteen (15), adjoining the original town of Chicago. This deed is made in accordance with a vote of said Society, and the Trustees and Executive Committee thereof, directing the sale of said premises in exchange for the lot at the corner of Eighteenth street and Prairie avenue, which has this day been conveyed by said Scammon to said Society, and the resolution of said Society directing that this deed should be made to such party as said Scammon should request or direct, and said Scammon having requested the conveyance to be made to said Frank Drummond, this deed is executed in compliance with said request, and to carry out and complete said exchange of lots made by said Society, its Trustees, and Executive Committee with said Scammon as is shown by the records of said Society, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, of, in, and to the above bargained premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances. To have and to hold the said premises above bargained and described, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said, The Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem, for itself, its successors, and assigns, does covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons lawfully claiming, or to claim, the whole, or any part thereof; he shall and will warrant and forever defend, being liable on the covenants in this deed to the amount of the consideration money herein expressed and no further. And provided, further, that said Society shall not be liable upon any of the covenants contained in this deed, either express or implied, by reason of any tax or assessments, or sale or sales for taxes or assessments, on said property, or any part thereof, or by reason of any matter or thing whatever occurring or happening since Jan. 1, A. D. 1872.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and the seal of said Society, the day and year first above written.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
ALEXANDER OFFICER,
JOHN H. RAGATZ,
ORLANDO BLACKMAN,
GEORGE F. ROOT,
ROBERT E. MOSS,
EDWIN R. BURNHAM,
Trustees of the Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem.

The curious features of this deed are worthy of study. We did not seal it, but, in view of all the circumstances under which it was executed, I fear it has sealed us, its signers, as shameless betrayers of a sacred trust reposed in us for sacred uses! As—— [Note. I here omit a great many honest but yet somewhat emphatic and violent exclamations of my indignant brother. I find, as he proceeds on this subject and warms up to his work, his usual calm prudence forsakes him to some extent, and his confusion and incoherence become painfully apparent. I find such indiscreet expressions as "willing participants in a stupendous fraud," etc., etc. So I erase until he more calmly resumes.] There stand our names in full! As I contemplate them I can but note their striking similarity to the names attached to our recent resolutions, declaring our "approval, and thanks, and endearing gratitude!"

The recital in the deed that it was "made in accordance with a vote of said Society" and the "resolutions of said Society, directing that this deed should be made," etc., refers, of course, to our Society (Joseph) meeting of Nov. 22, 1871, of which I have given a scrupulously true and faithful narrative.

ANOTHER DEED AND A MORTGAGE.

By reference to Book 181, page 550, of our county records, we may observe that, subsequently, on the 3d day of October, 1872, the same property was conveyed by Frank Drummond to the Marine Company of Chicago, "subject (the deed recites) to an incumbrance of a mortgage made by said Drummond and J. Young Scammon and wife to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, to secure the obligation of said Scammon for about the sum of $60,000."

And our Brother Scammon now stoutly insists upon the validity of these conveyances, and the title of his "Marine Company!" And the value of the property which his Company claims by virtue thereof is at least $150,000! It is said in his behalf that he made the liberal offer to allow the Society any advance on the price which he might realize on a sale of the property within six months from the time of the transfer to his clerk. What astonishing liberality! How we all accorded him, for this offer, our "endearing gratitude!" What a rare manifestation of his great goodness of heart! But would he not be willing to extend the time just a little?

My dear brothers, we have all been guilty, by connivance with our Chairman, of attempting to divert this vast property from its legitimate uses. There is but one

HONORABLE COURSE

for us to pursue in order to extricate ourselves from these disagreeable entanglements. I see this course clearly, and am determined to pursue it. We must recede. The fire of October, 1871, scattered the elements composing the Chicago Society to whom this property rightfully belonged. These elements have since crystallized into three separate societies, with other scattering fragments here and there. None of them have since occupied the old church lot. All are equally entitled to it. It may be desirable to sell it. If so, let us call together all who were members of the Society at the time of the fire, and ascertain whether they desire a sale, and also ascertain how they desire the proceeds to be used. It will be an easy matter to make such equitable division of the proceeds as will be entirely satisfactory. No one of the separate societies should be allowed to grab the whole; no one should be left out. Every society since organized from the elements of the old, and even the scattered fragments, should receive due attention. My brothers, this is the only honest way. We have been detected in "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." We should stop at once, and endeavor to retrieve ourselves by adopting and acting upon the Golden Rule.

[And so my brother proceeds at unconscionable length. I may briefly summarize the rest. He goes on to describe the present crystallized elements of the old Chicago Society of the New Jerusalem.] The Second Society (he says) may be properly termed a society of the new church with Scammon left out; the Eighteenth Street Society may be defined as Scammon with the new church left out; the West Side Society, a mere branch of the latter, a very young child, not dressed or presentable, but exhibiting unmistakable signs of life, and making vigorous efforts to sever the umbilical cord [I protested against the use of this strictly medical figure, not being able to appreciate its propriety and force, but finally yielded to my brother, the Doctor, as being a better judge in such matters]; the North Side Mission, an exceedingly puny infant, folded snugly in the arms of its nurse, and drawing its nourishment from a bottle labeled:

SWEDENBORGIAN RELIEF FUNDS,
HON. J. Y. SCAMMON, TRUSTEE.

When I contemplate my good brother in all his numerous operations as a fiduciary agent, his administration of the school fund, the relief fund, the Mutual Security funds, and the church property, and sundry others too numerous to mention, I muse, mit Breitmann:

Troo all dis ertly land
A vorkin' out Life's mission here
Seobjectifly und grand
Some beebish runs de bootiful,
Some vorks philosophie;
Der Shkammon solfes de Infinide
Ash von mydee nice Drustee.

GO WEST!

But to my defense:

Of course our good brother will not seriously pretend that these sham proceedings, by which the title to this property has been bandied about, finally resting in the Marine Company of Chicago (in which it is suspected our brother may be a small stockholder), amounts to anything. Of course he knows the parties in interest are in no way affected by such proceedings, and that a court of equity will instantly set the deeds aside and restore the property, on due application. His good intentions at the proper time will become manifest, and he will voluntarily do what is suggested by my brother. It will appear that his apparent perversion of trust property from its legitimate uses really means nothing but the ultimate good of *all* the parties justly entitled to share the proceeds of the sale, if any shall be made. I insist that the work of reform and regeneration is rapidly progressing in our brother. He fully realizes the situation. He is now striving hard to master and reduce to practice some of the primary maxims of honesty and virtue, and some of his most sanguine friends believe that he may yet be successful. Of course, if he succeeds in reducing these maxims to actual practice, he will proceed to disgorge to such an extent that, after paying all his debts, which he scrupulously intends to do, he will be left penniless, and without character and without money, and a new career will open up before him. It is undoubtedly with a view to this condition of his affairs, and with a rare foresight amounting almost to instinct, that he has recently been round among his respectable acquaintances begging them for letters of recommendation. Such letters will materially aid him in starting again in business. If he cannot get employment here on account of his damaged reputation, he can go to some new and obscure town, among strangers, and there have a fair prospect of success. I hope my friends will be good enough to help him a little by all means where they can do so consistently,—where they still have faith in his promises of good behavior in the future. If he expects to be successful in his new career, of course he must firmly and absolutely decline the custody of all trust funds and studiously avoid the administration of trust property. Knowing his own weakness, he will not again subject himself to such sore temptations.

CONCLUDING DIAGNOSIS.

I adopt, in conclusion, the language of my medical brother. He says: "You, my brothers, must stand one side for the present. I am his physician. You, as members of his family, have a right to weep at his manifestations of pain, but do not obtrude your grief upon the public. It is my duty to cauterize these ugly sores upon the surface—it may become necessary to go a little deeper—in order to effect a cure, or even to afford partial relief. I am his sincere friend, and ardently and faithfully laboring for his ultimate good health. If he heeds my advice he will so consider me, in the future as in the past, and will fully appreciate my labors in his behalf. If my treatment is such as to turn him from his wicked practices and awaken him to a lively appreciation of the good, the beautiful, and the true, he will, of course, at the same time, realize that, as against his worst enemy, heretofore actively at work within him, I am his faithful physician"—and I his true

DEFENDER.

An Error of Justice.

A curious case of an error of justice has just been discovered at Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise, in France. In 1842, two farmers, who had been to market to sell their cattle, were attacked, robbed, and left for dead, as they were returning to their homes. One of them, however, recovered, and about a year afterward two inhabitants of the above-named town, called L— and D—, asserting that they had been calumniated by the survivor on being called parties to the crime, commenced an action against him for defamation. The proceedings began as a civil suit, but soon turned into a criminal one, the two plaintiffs being arraigned on the charge of murder. Evidence was brought to prove an alibi, but the accused were convicted and sentenced, L— to penal servitude for life, and D— to fifteen years of the same punishment; also, the witnesses, who had appeared on their behalf, were condemned to five years. More than thirty years elapsed, and a few days ago an old man, a pensioner in the Alms-house of Saint-Symphorien, exculpated, at the moment of his death, the two condemned, declaring himself the principal author of the crime, and naming his accomplices.

In and Out Through the Windows—A Deer's Hasty Visit.

From the Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle, March 31.

On Saturday afternoon last, some boys started a beautiful young doe in the mountains above Mauch Chunk, and chased it toward the borough. The frightened animal ran down one of the steep hills at the back of the houses in Mauch Chunk, and jumped in at a kitchen window, ran through the kitchen, dining-room, and parlor, and through a front window into the street. A large crowd was speedily assembled, and, surrounding the doe, it was driven into the jail-yard, where it was captured. In passing through the windows of the house, the doe was considerably cut, but not seriously.

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

Costumes for the Girls, the Boys, and the Babies.

THE GIRLS.

The fashionable attiring of little girls is so much like that which their mamma wears, it seems almost an act of supererogation to devote a separate article to them; and, while we chronicle Fashion's latest vagaries in regard to them, we hope that common sense will prevail, and the little ones not have their physical well-being shackled and tampered with by the dictates of an unreasoning power.

Young misses, from 12 to 16, are, for the most part, quite as much frilled and furbelowed as the matron of 40; and the sweet young faces are, half of them, vapid and inane, or weary and careworn, instead of sparkling with all that freshness of life which belongs to them while the blood dances through their veins like wine. Youth only is radiant, as if sun-illumined, carrying within it the source of light, warmth, and happiness. It sparkles; it overflows; it is champagne with the froth upon it. Why induct it so early, then, into cares and perplexities which shall destroy all that brightness, and leave only a stale, flat, unpalatable draught for those coral lips, darken the shining sun, and make the radiance but a gleam breaking at rare intervals through sombre clouds? Leave them their youth as long as possible. It is impossible, in writing a fashion-article, not to plead for them, for so many seem to be wholly taken up with the subject of wherewithal they shall be clothed, making it their chief aim. For this their mothers are usually to blame, for, with many women, it is the principal thought, and from the hour when comprehension of language first dawns upon them, the children hear nothing but the clothes question discussed. Every problem of social position is solved by this test; and "How was she dressed?" was the leading question. How often do we hear the response, "I don't know; I did not notice." Very rarely, How did she behave?—what did she talk of?—are secondary considerations. We have seen a little miss of 4 years in a violent passion, stamping her feet, biting her nurse, and otherwise manifesting her temper, because she had worn her kid gloves to dancing-school twice, and they were not fit to wear again, while mamma had neglected or forgotten to replace them. Is it a wonder, when such is life's first lesson, that its later ones are simply a continuation of the same study, and dress the all-absorbing subject which women con.

While the tout ensemble of the dress of the young miss must be the same as mamma's, let it at least differ slightly in material and trimming.

Light spring silks, in their delicate shades, are pretty for full-dress, trimmed with Swiss or organdy ruffling. They are made with a variety of basques, and the usual apron-overskirt. They are also used for the street,—the only distinction being, that they are, or should be, less elaborately trimmed than those for their elders. The skirt may have folds, ruffles, or puffs, but fewer in number and less intricate in design, while they still copy mamma in having the back and front-breadths differently trimmed. A very pretty dress was of black and white summer silk, made with a flounce, very scant, and cut in deep scallops. These were faced and bound with blue. A shawl-apron and sashes were trimmed in the same way, and a sleeveless jacket of blue, over a basque of the raye silk, completed the costume, which was simple and very pretty. A confirmation dress of white organdy had side-plaited flounces on the skirt, an apron overskirt, looped with a sash of white faille, while the waist was formed of puffings, and was cut heart-shaped. Foulard-laine makes desirable dresses for such misses, and suits of that and also of mohair in two colors, are inexpensive and in good taste. Alpacas are used for school-dresses, but will soon give way to lighter fabrics, if Spring ever makes up her mind to come and stay awhile. For warmer weather, we can recommend the grisaille bereges with bright spots. Trimmed with silk to match the color of the brocaded figure, they are bright and effective, as well as suitable. Thick gray linen suits will be made with French blouse waists and overskirts, and trimmed with bias bands or kilt-plaiting,—the usual fancy being for kilt-plaiting on the back, and bias bands on the front breadths. They are also made with a polonaise, over which is worn a jacket of Napoleon-blue linen. The trimmings are also of blue in the newest suits, though many still are shown with white pipings and braidings. Russia-leather belts, and chatelains of silver, complete these. Percales and lawns are very simply made, and have the prevailing polka-dot stamped upon them; while the fancy for suits of Victoria lawn, Swiss muslin, and organdy will be quite as much indulged in as hitherto. The flowing sleeves of these are very prettily tied at the elbow with ribbon to match the sash worn with such dresses. The English walking-jacket, with moire facings and silver buttons, is the proper garment for out-door wear; while hats are in a variety of shapes, but the prevailing fancy is for the sailor, or something approaching thereto.

For younger girls, there are charming suits in blue, pink, and creamy-white flannel. These are trimmed with bias bands, and have an overskirt draped with a sash, and the loose Sailor-blouse waist. In black and white stripes and grays, they make particularly serviceable school-dresses, as well as in the Navy-blue, which has become staple. Here we again see the Sailor hat; but the Japanese, and a variety of sun-downs, are in the market for those who do not like the little ones to get burned. Very elaborate dresses in silk, poplin, organdy, and Valenciennes, are exhibited for full-dress; and it is to be hoped they will be reserved for such occasions, and that the full-dress will not come too often. These are made with frilled skirts and tiny overskirts, with square-necked waists. A dress of alternate points of rose-colored satin and Valenciennes lace and insertion, with a sash passing from the shoulder and tying at the side, was very elegant and expensive, and as decided a fetter to all free movement as iron gyves. We hope the unfortunate possessor will not have to wear it very long, only on some grand occasion, when mamma wishes to show her off. For the dimpled beauty of children, the simplest white robe is sufficient. For ordinary occasions, plain flannel suits and figures are the best. Larger girls have them made with two skirts, and a basque buttoned behind. On the front of the square basques are tiny pockets. They are ruffled or embroidered. Little ones wear Gabrielles ornamented with Hamburg edging, the front trimmed to simulate an apron, square pockets, and a sash of the material. Normandy caps, lined with silk, and tied with a bow of ribbon on the top, are the proper head-covering. They are very quaint looking, and the hair is cut square across the forehead, as in the Gainsborough pictures, and hangs in a fringe below the cap. For those a little older, hats made of Swiss, with a soft crown and side-plaiting on the brim, trimmed with ribbon and flowers, or velvet, will take the place of the straw ones. Turquoise-blue ribbon and forget-me-nots, rose ribbon and buds with heliotrope or pansies, and black velvet with Marguerites, will be the prevailing styles. These, with ruffled Swiss parasols to match, lined with pink or blue silk, will be full-dress for the young demoiselles of 10 or 12 years.

THE BOYS.

We do not suppose it will do to neglect the boys,—those embryo men with whom the embryo women will at some future day settle all those vexed questions of supremacy which are now disturbing a portion of the world. That they are not quite as much interested in the apparel problem as the better sex, seems to be a prevailing idea; but we knew a little 3-year-old boy who utterly scorned a linen blouse if it was limp and stringy. He was a bluff, sturdy little fellow, fond of dirt, and ready at any time for a rough-and-tumble fight; but as exacting upon the subject of starch as ever Beau Brummel was. If the laundress had neglected her duty, there was sure to be a scene. "I won't wear dat!" was the decided refusal. "Why not, Franky?" "Tause its all soft, and don't stick out." Therefore, as the lord of creation shows his desire at so early an age to be properly arrayed, and as, even if he did not, his mother would be anxious upon the subject, we will venture a few hints for their benefit. Boys from 12 to 15, if we may call them so, are, like their sisters, mere copies, to a great extent, of their elders, and the tailor furnishes the outfits. The spring overcoat is of light cloth; while the Derby and English sack-coat, and other varieties of the same genus, are in English Meltons or other suitable cloths. For the younger ones, the Sailor blouse still holds its own, and all the rising generation have a nautical cast, in their blue flannel suits and Sailor hats. We have lost our shipbuilding industry, and use English craft for our carrying trade; but we have a seafaring dress at least, and our little ones look as if the entire continent was one vast sea-port, and a Lilliputian race of mariners was a component part of its population. However, the dress is both comfortable, sensible, and suitable, and, as such, is a blessing to mothers and sons. It consists of knee-breeches and blouse or shirt, tied with ribbon-bows, and with a broad collar, open at the neck, to show a plaited bosom and tiny tie. Other cloths are used for more ceremonious occasions; and a jacket, vest, and plain knee-breeches then usurp the loose and easy style of the every-day nautical wear. These, in the height of summer, will be of white cloth; while the Sailor hat, which will still be retained, will have a blue ribbon, and the neck-tie will be of the same color. For smaller boys, there are a variety of blouses,—some with diagonal fronts, others plain, and made in light cloth. They are variously trimmed, some being elaborately braided. For the still smaller ones, there are Highland suits, made up in gray, maroon, and Navy-blue for the present season, and in white piques for such as prefer them, or for warmer weather. These have kilt-skirts, laid in very small plaits, and a vest and open jacket,—the latter cut, loose like the English sack, and trimmed with Hamburg edging. It is fastened at the throat by a single button, and falls away to expose the vest, which is cut with two points. A plaited shirt-waist accompanies this suit. Kilt skirts are also made to be worn with a jacket, or belted blouse without a vest; while, for every-day wear in extremely warm weather, a plain blouse of linen duck will be substituted. These last are the freshest and simplest costumes for such boys, and, where the laundrying of them is not a consideration, nothing will be found more useful. The only objection is, that they will require to be renewed frequently; but they are very susceptible of starch, and not particularly limp if they do not get a full supply.

THE BABIES.

Last of all come the babies, who open their wondering eyes upon this untried world, and who, if not too much put upon in the way of pins, French nurses, neglect, and unnatural food, suck their thumbs calmly, and, if they wish anything, probably regret that they are not left in a state of Nature, to kick at will, develop their muscles, and grow "fair in a fearless old fashion." It couldn't be thought of for a moment. From the cradle to the grave, we "bedeck and bedrape us;" and, from the first breath to the last, man or woman is under the autocracy of dress and fashion. Bear with it as you may, then, little one, and, if you may aspire, hope that, in some of the intensely hot days which must come, you will be allowed, for a brief space each day, the freedom of the savage. In the meanwhile, you must wear, on ordinary occasions, embroidered flannel skirts, and tucked cambric ones, and a long robe, either high or low necked, as your mamma may like best,—the latter preferably, however. A quilted bib, a sash, and, in the street, a long cloak and cape of cashmere, elaborately embroidered and edged with tape-fringe. You are a little martyr, of course, but then life is martyrdom, and you cannot begin to realize it too soon. It would be a dereliction from duty to save you a single pang; so don't expect to have short clothes, just reaching sufficiently below your feet to keep those little red members warm. Long, flowing skirts, to weigh upon that little, easily-distorted spine, and give you a premature knowledge of the back-aches you will have to undergo in future years, are your lot. For full-dress, your robe must have the front made of one mass of lace and needle-work. A silk or satin slip must be worn under it. Rosettes of ribbon ornament the front, and a broad sash completes it. It is with much difficulty that you get that consoling thumb into your mouth, on account of the lace-trimmed cambric-mouchoir that is placed about your neck to keep you from soiling that costly robe. You have a hard battle with it; you ruffle it up; it tickles your nose; and it may be that the long clothes, weighing upon your spine, will have already told upon your vigor, and you have not sufficient will left to conquer; so you give up your consolation, and lose your first battle. Baby, don't you wish you had been born a savage? You might be comfortably dressed. Your flannels might be of the lightest, finest, warmest kind, only hemmed, or daintily scalloped. Your dress might have just an edge of lightest lace, and the length might be just sufficient to keep you warm. But you would not look stylish, and no French nurse would condescend to neglect you under those circumstances. That would be a dreadful thing. You would not learn to lisp a foreign tongue in a vulgar way, before you had learned endearing terms in your own. Don't hope for it! Don't expect it! We can only assure you that life at best is a slow crucifixion, and the sooner you commence it the sooner you will be through. Your early-distorted spine will help you. It might be bright, and beautiful, and healthy; but, with rare, very rare, exceptions, it isn't.

AIR-CASTLES.

The sun is sinking in the West,
And I, rejoicing that its glare
Is almost past, sit idly down
To build my castles in the air.
I build with turret, arch and dome;
I build with many an airy spire;
I build the massive towers up,
'Til even I dare build no higher.

I hang its walls with lovely scenes
From mem'ry's storehouse, rich and rare;
I people it with manly forms,—
With faces that are sweet and fair;
I live again those olden days
When hearts were deeply, strongly stirred,—
When eyes lit up and blushes swept
Across the cheek at some fond word.

I hear the wedding bells chime forth;
I see the festal supper spread;
I see the orange-blossoms lie
Upon the lovely, tress-crowned head;
I see the dancers swiftly whirl
Across my castle's marble floor;
The very music, soft and low,
I almost think I hear once more.

And, from the Naiads' smiling lips,
I hear the water dripping fall;
I see the ivy and the rose
Climb freely o'er my castle-wall.
Deeper the twilight-shadows grow,
And darker with their purple gloom,
The moon creeps o'er the ragged cloud,
And shows my castle but a tomb!

Only a tomb! I bend above
Each shrouded hope, each pulseless breast;
I still my aching heart, and wait
'Til I, like them, shall be at rest.

GARNET B. FREEMAN.

A Russian Winter Fair.

But the third class of Russian fairs I have to mention is the only one really deserving the name, and that is the Winter Fair. The principal of these is the fair on the ice of the River Neva. There you see races with sledges and skates, and with horses, dogs, goats, and stags, harnessed to different kinds of sledge-vehicles. They also have their horizontal round-abouts, and their perpendicular high-flyers, like sedan-chairs going up in the air and down again. But the grand amusement of all is that of the "ice-hills." They are thus constructed: A strong scaffolding is raised to the height of 30 feet, with a landing at the top, ascended by a ladder. From the top of the landing a sloping plane of boards is laid, about 12 feet in width, and 90 feet long, descending in a very acute angle to the surface of the frozen river. This inclined plane is supported by wooden piles, decreasing in height, and the sides are protected by a parapet of planks. Upon the inclined plane are laid square slabs of ice close together, and then water is poured all down the slope. This water freezes,—half a minute or so of a Russian winter is quite enough for that,—and the incline then presents a broad sheet of pure ice. From the bottom of this incline the snow is cleared away upon the level surface of the frozen river for the distance of 600 feet, and 12 feet wide (the same width as the inclined plane). The sides of this level course are ornamented with dark green firs and pines. Each fair-goer who wishes to indulge in this national amusement provides himself with a peculiar sort of sledge,—more like a butcher's tray than anything else,—ascends the ladder to the landing on the top, seats himself in his tray on the edge of the glittering incline, off he goes! and away he skeels down the slope of ice! Such velocity does he attain before arriving at the bottom that he is not only carried along about 600 feet of this icy level below, but clean up to the top of a second ice-hill, like the first, with another slope on the other side, down which he skeels with the same rapidity as before, and away again to an equal distance on the level below. The sight of a succession of these fair-goers, seated in their sliding-trays, balancing themselves as they cut along, one close upon the other, yet with no chance of overtaking each other, unless by some unlucky and very unusual upset, presents a most peculiar and extraordinary scene. Whenever the balance does happen to be lost by a man, down he goes all the same, to the continual peril of his limbs or his neck; and it is impossible to predict whereabouts his headlong career will be stopped. Boys sometimes,—boys will do anything,—by way of a delightful increase of the danger, skate, like a flash, down the bright inclined plane, balancing themselves on one leg!—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., and family, accompanied by Erastus Corning and Orlando Meads, will soon sail for Europe, on an extended tour.

THE SHOSHONEES.

A Widely-Scattered Tribe—Their Lodges and Their Reservations.

The Spirit-Land and the Sun-Father—Beaux of the Wilderness.

The New Sovereigns, and the Women Slaves—Stories by the Lodge Fires.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FAIRY'S POSE, Wyoming, March 20, 1873.

The Shoshonee, or Snake Indians, roam about through Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Northern Utah, Northern California, and Southern Oregon. Taken as a whole, they are a powerful tribe, and number

FULLY EIGHT THOUSAND,

but are broken up into many separate bands, and never operate together. While some have always been friendly to the whites, others have been their enemies, and the renegades living in Oregon pursue the pale-faces with peculiar rancor. The party of Indians which have given so much trouble near the boundary-line between Oregon and California, under the name of Modocs, were made up of Snakes and Modocs in about equal numbers. The Snakes living near Stein's Mountain, in Oregon, hunt and fish for a living, and never let an opportunity pass without doing what damage they can to the white settlers. Why one portion of this nation should be so hostile, and another so friendly, is a matter not easily explained.

These Indians were

FIRST MET WITH

by Lewis and Clark's party, while on their way to the Pacific, in 1805. They were very poor, but assisted our people as well as they were able. They lived in the valleys and along the courses of the streams, and had but little idea of laying up stores for winter. Their bread was made of sunflower and lamb's-quarter seeds mixed with service-berries. They had a few horses, which they valued highly, that had been brought in by the Comanches from the south, who speak the same language the Shoshonees do, and may, therefore, be considered as belonging to the same tribe. The Shoshonees traveled far to the south,—the greater portion of the tribe living, in fact, at that time, in the territory belonging to Mexico, or New Spain.

THE TRIBAL RELATIONSHIP

between the Comanches, Shoshonees, and Bannacks is very close; and any one speaking the Shoshonee language could travel without difficulty among the wild tribes from Durango, in Mexico, to the banks of the Columbia River. Of course, each band has its peculiarities; but, in the main, they are much alike; and, if they could be combined, would form one of the most powerful Indian confederations in America. Some are richer in Indian property than others, —having all that is desirable in an aboriginal point of view; while others are very poor indeed, living in the fastnesses of the mountains, and afraid to be seen by any one. A more utterly forlorn and friendless race of people than the latter are, cannot be conceived.

These Shoshonees love to fish, in the spring-time, in the streams which flow into the Colorado of the West; in the fall, they wander off to the buffalo-grounds, to the east of the Wind River range of mountains. They are a contented race, and on friendly terms with all the Indian tribes, except the Sioux, Arrapahoes, and Cheyennes.

THEIR LODGES

are made of dressed buffalo-skins,—that is, skins that have had the hair taken off them, and which have been rendered pliable by pounding and rubbing. Some of them are very elaborately made, and painted on the outside, and divided inside into different compartments, answering the purpose of rooms in more pretentious dwellings. In each compartment there is a good bed, made of buffalo, bear, and beaver skins, and blankets. In the centre of the lodge is a fire, the smoke from which makes its way through a hole in the top. Each family has several nice mess-kettles, enough drinking-cups, and so forth. In the evenings, the fires give a ruddy light, making everything look cheerful inside, and the children play about in as good spirits as any on earth. They have their little plays and games, and laugh and chatter away as merrily as crickets. There is a great degree of freedom in all their movements, and it cannot be said they enjoy life as well as any people I have ever met.

At present the Shoshonees

OCCUPY SEVERAL RESERVATIONS.

One band, in company with the Bannacks, is on the Lemhi Farm, in Montana, where they have some land under cultivation, and a good dwelling-place in the Lemhi Fork. Another band of Shoshonees is on a reservation in Wyoming Territory, which embraces the Wind River country, from its source to Owl Creek, a large tributary of that river. These Indians are under the leadership of Washakie, one of the ablest red men now living. He lives at the Agency in Camp Brown. There is another band, which is thoroughly mixed up with the Bannacks. The Northwestern Shoshonees have an Agency in Utah; but this band does not seem to be united at all, and is scattered over Western Utah and Eastern Nevada. The Walpahpe and Yahooskin bands are in Oregon, and roam about with the Modocs and Klamaths.

Nearly all of these records are compiled from the Government, and some effort has been made toward teaching them

HOW TO CARRY ON FARMS;

but the farming land is generally so badly located, the frosts so severe, the grasshoppers so plentiful, the altitude so great, the Agents so ignorant of farming affairs, that but little can be said in favor of these farming operations. A majority of the Indian Agents are good men; but the duties of them are impracticable, and it sometimes seems as if they really do more harm than good. Sabbath-schools are unquestionably very good institutions; but, when an Indian has but little clothing, and a craving stomach, it appears as if these schools might be dispensed with, for the present at least. Old Indians' heads are too full of something else to contain much religion. But we must not despair; a majority of the Shoshonees are anxious to learn, and in a few years may be doing very well. It would be difficult for the best American farmers to raise crops on the reservations that have been set apart for the Indians; and I don't know that we ought to expect more from them than we can do ourselves.

By far the larger portion of

THE EASTERN RESERVATION

is barren and mountainous. The Valley of the little Wind River, in which the Agency is situated, contains eight or ten sections of land which may be irrigated and cultivated. There is little or no wood except on the mountain-sides, distant from five to 20 miles. About 30 miles to the northward, in Big Wind River Valley, there is a body of good land, and it would have been much better had the Agency been located at this place. With the exception of these valleys, the reservation is composed of barren hill-sides and rugged mountains. There is enough good land in the valleys for the Indians to raise crops on, and a large range where cattle would do very well.

Last September, Washakie' band

SOLD TO THE GOVERNMENT

a portion of this reservation for $25,000. This land contains several gold mines, which had been worked by the whites before the reservation was established for the Indians, and it was necessary to drive the red-skins off, so that there would be no conflict with them. The boundaries of the reservation were wrong in the first place, and this led to the error, and to the dispossession of the whites. Had this not happened, there might have been some considerable settlements at South Pass City, Atlantic City, and Miners' Delight, all in the Sweetwater country; though this is by no means certain, as the mining region appears to have been pretty effectually worked out.

The Wind River Mountains are supposed by the Indians to be the home of the spirits, and they believe a person can see

THE SPIRIT-LAND,

or the land they will occupy after death, from the top of them. They are fond of describing the beauties of this land, and the enjoyments and pleasures which they will find therein. Fresh and pure streams; wide prairies, covered with grass and flowers, and abounding in deer; beautiful squaws to wait upon them; horses always ready and never tired, to take part in the chase; new lodges, supplied with every comfort; and provisions and meat so plentiful that they will never again suffer the pangs of hunger.

These Indians have

NOT MUCH IDEA OF A GOD,

though they believe in the Tamapah, or Sun-Father, who is the Father of the Day, and father of us all, who lives in the sun. They believe that, when a good Indian dies, he falls into a beautiful stream of bright, fresh water, and is carried to the pleasant grounds I have described. Whereas, when a bad Indian dies, he falls into a stream of muddy, filthy water, and is borne off to a dark and noisome swamp, where he is unhappy, dirty, and miserable. When an old man is dying, he finds himself near the top of a high hill, and, as the breath leaves his body, he reaches the top of it, on the Wind River Mountains, and there, in front of him, the whole magnificent landscape of Eternity is spread out. The Sun-Father is there to receive him, and do everything in his power to make him happy. They recognize the fact that there is a difference in the future state vouchsafed to the good and bad, though the idea of eternal torment they do not entertain at all. Material pleasures alone are those which a Shoshonee understands. The Sun-Father is there to smile upon those which go towards the nourishment of the body or appeasing the appetite. The young man, after death, continues to hunt, while the old man has everything necessary for him without labor.

A Shoshonee warrior dressed in all his finery is a

PICTURESQUE OBJECT.

He has a fine blanket of blue; blue leggings, heavily trimmed with red broadcloth, and masses of white beads; a hunting-shirt of tanned buckskin, with heavy fringes of the same, and dense rows of white and pink beads on the shoulders and outside of the sleeves. His hair is braided up and adorned with brass bosses; huge hoops of brass are in his ears; and his fingers are plentifully adorned with brass rings,—as many as ten frequently being on one finger. His moccasins are well beaded over, and his broad-brimmed black hat adorned with feathers. His horse, too, comes in for his share of adornment, the cheek-pieces of the bridle being made of red broadcloth; the brow-band finely ornamented; and the bit heavy with carved horse-shoe-nails. The stock of his rifle is studed with brass nails, as is the sheath for his knife; while the saddle is covered with heavy cloth. No people in the world are more fond of display, and they put on more airs than a speckled woodpecker. In company with Indians they think no small beer of themselves, and are as grave in their demeanor, and dignified, as can be. They think the world does not contain so much finery as is done up on the outside of a Shoshonee brave.

They are not a bloodthirsty race, but

INCLINED TO BE PEACEFUL.

If they would be placed on a good reservation, where they could readily raise crops, I believe they would advance in civilization faster than any other tribe. They are not quarrelsome, but love to take their ease. They know how to appreciate a good horse, and some of them have small herds of cattle. Their history, so far as known, is not a bloody one; they, as a general thing, preferring to seek the fastnesses of the mountains to fighting. But it must not be inferred from this that they are a cowardly race,—they being brave and adventurous, and excellent guides. Until the last few years, they have been

VERY POOR INDEED.

Words can scarcely express their extreme poverty when first met by white people. They seemed to have very few worldly goods, were indifferently armed, and with great difficulty succeeded in taking a few buffalo. In the fishing season, they took quantities of salmon-trout from the Snake River, which they preserved as well as they could for winter.

At times they

CAPTURED GREAT NUMBERS OF ANTELOPE,

their method of capture being as follows: The squaws built a fence of sage-brush round a certain piece of ground, and then drove a herd in through an opening left for that purpose. This hole was then stopped up, and an Indian went inside and commenced driving them round and round. As soon as he became tired, another Indian entered and drove them round; and so on until the animals were completely tired out; they making no effort whatever to jump over the fence, which they could easily have done. When the antelope were worn out, the Indians the men went in with clubs, and knocked them on the head,—thus killing off the whole herd. The squaws skinned them, and afterwards preserved the meat and dressed the skins.

Dressed antelope-skins are very fine, and make excellent gloves. The Indians use them for making shirts, hunting-shirts, leggings, and other articles of apparel. The meat of these animals is good, though somewhat too dry and tasteless. It is singular how much antelope and deer meat a man can eat,

AND STILL BE HUNGRY.

There does not appear to be much nourishment in either. Besides this, the meat is so easily digested that it seems to do but little good to a stout man's frame. It is as tender and delicate as a chicken, but poultry is not very good food for a hearty hunter. He needs some real sustenance, such as is afforded by bacon or buffalo meat. I heard a story, years ago, of a number of colored people who starved to death in Texas, though supplied with all the venison they could eat.

The men among the Shoshonees

ARE PURE REPUBLICANS,

each one being a sovereign and subject to no man. He is sole owner of his wives and daughters, and for the purpose of them he sells or gives children are seldom, if ever, chastised, as the Indians say it breaks their spirit, and they are ever afterward cowed down. Plurality of wives is very common, an Indian buying as many as he can maintain. Female children are betrothed when very young, and sent off to the lodges of their husbands as soon as they get large enough. The price of a squaw varies considerably, but generally amounts to three or four horses, or mules, and several plugs of tobacco. Sisters are not usually married to the same man, as it is considered better to change about, and have relatives in as many families as possible.

THE SQUAWS

collect roots and cook, pitch up the lodges and take them down, dress the skins, and make clothing. They also make parfleches, or heavy bags of buffalo-skin, in which buffalo meat and fat are packed away, and manufacture bowls and baskets from wood and grass. They collect seeds and wood, and take care of the horses, load and unload the animals, and have general charge of the baggage. The whole drudgery of camp devolves upon them, and the life of women is said among the savages is one of the most abject slavery. An Indian thinks it beneath his dignity to do any kind of work except hunting, fishing, and engaging in war.

In the long and dreary days of winter, the Indians sit in their lodges, where there is a good supply of meat, and pass the time as best they can.

THEY TELL STORIES

of their hunting-expeditions and war-parties, and embellish their narratives as much as possible. They tell of the Great Brown Bear of the Mountains, who dwells amid the snows that hang about their summits, and whose howls mingle with the thunders of summer, and the wild wailings of the winter storm. They tell of the Giant Big Horn, who roams through the deep gorges of the sierras, and climbs the rugged rocks, whose feet are swifter than the north wind, and as untiring as the rushing waters. They tell of the ghosts, or Pesoipe, who haunt the meadows and forests, and who are ever ready to give them warning of the time of their departure to the land of spirits. Of the Big Beaver, who dwells in the marshes near Green River, whose breath can split the hardest rock, and the fire from whose eyes can melt the thickest ice. They tell of the Black Raven, who comes in the pale-ground where no Shoshonees were killed by the Sioux, in 1869, who croaks over the remains of the dead, and flaps his broad wings noiselessly through the dreary nights when the moon is dead. These stories, and many more, they tell to each other, until, like children, they cower near the lodge-fires, and are afraid to go out alone. Never were there more marvelous story-tellers, and never were there more willing listeners. Almost every summer they get thoroughly frightened by some prophet predicting the

SPEEDY END OF THE WORLD.

Old and young mount their ponies, and, crossing the mountains, assemble near Green River, where they get through the war dances, incantations, and rites, peculiar to themselves, until they are almost beside themselves with excitement. This excitement disappears as readily as it makes its appearance, and then all hands pack up and bundle themselves off home again, as happy as can be.

Instead of doing any harm, these meetings seem to do a great deal of good. They stir up the Indian blood, and the excitement cures itself. Were it not for these, the Indians might consider it their duty to make a raid upon some white man's flocks and herds, and carry off a few head of horses, by way of variety; but, after they have glorified themselves sufficiently, they are willing to remain quiet for a considerable time, and to smoke their pipes with renewed enjoyment.

ALGERNA.

—Two boys sat on the bank fishing—the old story, ran off from school—when, suddenly, one of them said: "Bill, I've got an awful bite. But, instead of getting on the hook, he straightened again: "There he's unbit!"

LONDON.

The "Burning" Questions Before the British People.

An Interview with Irish M. P.'s—Programme of the Home-Rulers.

The Increased Influence of the Irish Prelacy—"The Coming K——."

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 22, 1873.

"BURNING" QUESTIONS.

Mr. Disraeli, the other night, turning from his hearers to the country, rehearsed a list of the principles, institutions, and objects which, he says, are to become, sooner perhaps than we imagine, great and "burning" questions. Very ingeniously did he mix, in his description, the actual and the absurd, just as in the days when he would have referred to Free Trade not as "Free Trade," but as the "principle of national ruin." If there are individuals in Great Britain who want something to be discontented about, Mr. Disraeli gives them the grievance. The front rank which he yields to peculiar revolutionary proposals adds to their importance. His party, listening to the time-honored phrases of "aristocratic government," "national church," "tenure of landed property," and the rest, broke out into loud and emotional applause; but I fancy that it contained. If my correct,—which I do Prince of Wales matter good-temperedly laughs over it. It seems to the street, shortly after Ch his companions, were the Coming K——. Price on letters, in a shop-window, meant. "Oh!" said his you." Whereupon the P seeing it, and bought a co Princess got hold of it, a that the learned some o surprised some guests w by occasional quotations. Meanwhile, the satire, how to cure the Prince of his lo and only this week he has s folk by going down to Barke somewhat fast set, and steeple-chases at Bristol. Within these races for religious folks have strug their revival. And have the ungodly ob and the races, but "" has left London, almost it them, and has positively b in succession! You may gu that will be said in the morrow. Some of the tra try about the matter are it the usual burden being, th was very ill a year or two a to go to a place of air dently, however, the Pri sport. He is shut off scientific pursuits he has professionals who have Ex longings in their control s of beings. The Prince is a

The author of "The D Dowty, is scarcely more tha is writing on the London absurd name of "Philand doubt he will soon work things.

A NEW SONG OF [illegible]UXPENCE.

Sing a song of sixpence and [illegible]
Twice four hundred victims [illegible]
When the banks were empty, [illegible]
On to swift destruction, owing [illegible]
Partners, home in safety, stinking [illegible]
Bulls, for rise—and bears, for fall [illegible]
Down, with scanty warning, [illegible]
Hideous from coffin of hecatomb [illegible]
—*John Broughton, in the Graphic.*

"KENELM CHILLINGLY."

Lord Lytton's Last Novel.

From the London Daily News.

Lord Lytton has been more fortunate in one respect, at least, than some of his great compeers. He has left behind him a novel which may be studied as a completed work of art. "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" will be a mystery always. The fortunes of "Denis Duval" are not to be revealed to the world of readers who had just begun to feel an affectionate interest in his career. Of Charlotte Bronte and of other novelists belonging to our time, and hardly less eminent, it has merely to be said that "the unfinished window in Aladdin's Tower unfinished must remain." But we have before us in Kenelm Chillingly's story all that the author could have intended. The three volumes which every reader will soon have in his hands are a curious illustration of Lord Lytton's peculiar and plastic ability. We may say at once that they are in every way worthy of him; that in many passages they recall the memory of his very brightest days; and that while they have much of the fresh audacity which generally belongs only to early effort, they have all that calm maturity of thought and mellowness of art with which years compensate the genuine artist for the loss of his spring of energy and imagination. Were we to attempt to describe "Kenelm Chillingly" with any reference to Lord Lytton's previous novels, we should set it down as a specimen of a possible class to be compounded of the early, dreamy, often audacious, novels to which "Ernest Maltravers" belonged, and the quiet, modern realism and earnest moral vein of the "Caxtons." "Kenelm Chillingly," in fact, belongs to that school of fiction which we may assume to have been founded by Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," unless, indeed, we trace it still further back to Rousseau's "Emile." It is a philosophical romance, if we may use the expression without conveying an idea of pedantry or heaviness, which in his case would be entirely unjust. The atmosphere of the story is all modern, although the hero might have been an Emile or a Wilhelm. Ernest Maltravers is transferred to this very London, and England of to-day. The hero is a hero of romance, but he walks always among realities. It is a story which one might fancy Lord Lytton had resolved to write after having read "Lothair." One can imagine his having said to himself—"Now, I will give my idea of a true and noble English gentleman of this day, and how he might endeavor, from my point of view, to master the problems of life; and we shall see where the two problems will agree, and where they will differ. We are not supposing that "Kenelm Chillingly" is intended in this way, although it is probably needless to tell our readers that a book thus suggested to its author might be as thoroughly original a work of art as though he had evolved the whole idea of it, as the children say, "out of his own head." But this is the kind of book which might naturally have come from the pen of

The hero, Kenelm Chillingly, is the late-born son of an English Baronet of ancient family. The Baronet was married early in life, and yet has had no child for fourteen years, to his great pain and vexation, for the estate will pass, in default of male issue, to a distant and very disagreeable cousin. "At length Kenelm Chillingly is born. Sir Peter is summoned to the cradle;

He entered the room with a lively bound and a radiant countenance; he quitted it with a musing step and an overclouded brow.

Yet the cause was a mere monster. It did not come into the world with two heads, as some babies are said to have done; it was formed as babies are in general—was on the whole a thriving baby, a fine baby. Nevertheless, the sagacious father saw already in it had sowed the nurse. The creature looked so unutterably solemn. It fixed its eyes upon Sir Peter with a melancholy, reproachful stare; its lips were compressed, and its little forehead wrinkled as if it foresaw the future destinies. The nurse declared in a frightened whisper that it had uttered no cry on facing the light. It had seen and learned of its cradle in all the dignity of silent sorrow. A more saddened and a more thoughtful countenance a human being could not exhibit if he were leaving the world instead of entering it.

"Hem!" said Sir Peter to himself on regaining the solitude of his library; "a philosopher who contributes a new inhabitant to this vale of tears takes upon himself very grave responsibilities——"

At this moment the joy-bells rang out from the neighboring church-tower, the summer sun shone into the windows, the bees hummed among the flowers on the lawn; Sir Peter roused himself and looked forth.

"After all," said he, cheerily, "the vale of tears is not without a smile."

This sad and thoughtful countenance of the child foreshadows the story of the young man whose life is so noble and so melancholy, so full of misconception, and yet of self-conviction. Two or three descriptions of the rest of the family which are capitally done, and savor so freshly of to-day as to prove that while Lord Lytton lived he understood this world. Take, for example, a cadet of the Chillingly house—Mr. Chillingly Mivers:

He was a bachelor, now about the age of 58. He was eminent for a supreme well-bred contempt for everybody and everything. He was the originator and chief proprietor of a public journal called the *Gentleman*, which had been set up on the principle of contempt, and, we need not say, was exceedingly popular with those leading members of the community who admire nobody and believe in nothing. Mr. Chillingly Mivers was rich and single, and his position as a man who might have achieved the highest success in any branch of literature, if he had deigned to exhibit his talents therein. But he did not so deign, and therefore he had full right to imply that if he had written an epic, a drama, a novel, a history, a metaphysical treatise, Milton, Shakspeare, Cervantes, Hume, Berkeley would have been nowhere. He held greatly to the dignity of the anonymous, and even in the journal which he originated, nobody could ever ascertain what he wrote. But at all events, Mr. Chillingly Mivers was what Mr. Chillingly Gordon was not—viz.: a very clever man, and a very modern and unpedantic one in general society.

Young Kenelm grows up and goes to school, and develops an odd, critical, metaphysical, questioning sort of genius, and a very noble heart. Let us quote a passage from his school-day career for the full light it throws upon his character. When he comes home for the Christmas holidays from Marion School, he suddenly rushes to the rectory of his uncle, the Rev. John Stalworth Chillingly, who had already been described as "a decided adherent to the creed of muscular Christianity, and a very fine specimen of it too," who "would have knocked down a Deist as soon as look at him." This is what Mivers

The gentleman was in his farmyard examining his bullocks when Kenelm accosted him thus briskly:

"Sir, I am disgraced, and I shall die of it if you cannot help me right in my own eyes."

"My dear boy, don't talk in that way. Come into my study."

As soon as they entered that room, and the Parson had closed the door, he took the boy's face, turned him round to the light, and saw at once that there was something very grave on his mind. Chucking him under the chin, the Parson said cheerily, "Speak out, Kenelm. I am sure you have done nothing unworthy of a gentleman."

"I don't know that. I fought a boy very little bigger than myself, and I have been licked. I did not give in, though the boy picked me up, for I could not stand any longer—and the fellow is a great bully—and his name is Butt—and he's the son of a lawyer—and got my head into chancery—and I challenged him to fight again next half—and unless you can help me to lick him, I shall never be good for anything in the world—never. It will break my heart."

"I am very glad to hear you have had the pluck to challenge him. Just let me see how you double your fist. Well, that's not amiss. Now, put yourself into a fighting attitude, and I'll see how you can spar." Kenelm did as he was bid, and looked forth.

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"You will never do. You should make your blows as straight as an arrow. And that's not the way to stand. Stop—so; well on your haunches—weight on the left leg—good! Now, put on these gloves, and I will give you a lesson in boxing."

Five minutes afterwards Mrs. John Chillingly, entering the room to summon her husband to breakfast, stood astounded at the sight of her husband and her son, the latter squaring his fists and looked fierce, and parrying the blows of Kenelm, who flew at him like a young tiger. The good pastor at that moment might certainly have appeared a fine type of muscular Christianity, but of that kind of muscular Christianity which one makes Archbishops of Canterbury.

"Good gracious me!" faltered Mrs. John Chillingly; and then, wife-like, flying to the protection of her husband, she seized Kenelm by the shoulders, and gave him a good shaking. The Parson, who was sadly out of breath, was not displeased at the interruption, but took that opportunity to put on his coat, and said, "Why, Kenelm, you have behaved very ill to your adversary; but during breakfast Kenelm's face still betrayed dejection, and he talked little, and ate less.

As soon as the meal was over, he drew the Parson into the garden and said, "I have been thinking, sir, that perhaps it is not fair to Butt that I should be taking these lessons; and if it is not fair, I'd rather not——"

"Give me your hand, my boy!" cried the Parson, transported. "The name of Kenelm is not thrown away upon you. The natural desire of man to his attributes of fighting animal (an attribute in which I believe no animal is more deficient than the human quail and a game-cock), is to bust his adversary. But the natural desire of that culmination of man which we call gentleman is to bust his adversary fairly. A gentleman would rather be beaten fairly than beat unfairly. Is not that your thought?"

"Yes," replied Kenelm firmly; and then, beginning to philosophize, he added—"And it stands to reason because if I beat a fellow unfairly, I don't really beat him at all."

"Excellent! But suppose that you and another boy

The Bishops in filling [illegible] vacancy was first discussed in the case of Dr. Cullen, known to be a tr[illegible] can, who had lived [illegible] at Rome, and who [illegible] an Italian than [illegible] spirit. Mr. Disraeli says t[illegible] to whom the fall of the [illegible] Papacy be attributable, it [illegible] ing that Dr. Cullen has s[illegible] in power, and Mr. Gladst[illegible] national cause in Italy. [illegible] ever since Dr. Cullen ca[illegible] appointments have been m[illegible] be subservient to the ear[illegible] whole of the Bishops, wi[illegible] ceptions, are Ultramont[illegible] ment of parish-priests i[illegible] hands of the Bishops, [illegible] appoint men who will [illegible] control. If any parish-pri[illegible] of independence, a curate [illegible] beside[illegible] bility has removed the fo[illegible] power, imposed by "[illegible] also by usage," and his aut[illegible] and it extends to every [illegible] parish. Thus the indep[illegible] Catholic Church is destroy[illegible] and the fact must be followed forthwith by a like fate for Ireland. On the other han[illegible] ties who maintain that the [illegible] from the old faith. The h[illegible] the chief Catholic Power o[illegible] of the "Old Catholic" pa[illegible] new ideas abroad in Ita[illegible] Ireland. It is evident to all that Romanism [illegible] the Continent, and some a[illegible] the efforts of the Irish hie[illegible] to assist them in gaining th[illegible] tion, are but made in

"THE COMING K——."

I understand that severa[illegible] the above amusing series o[illegible] of Tennyson have been se[illegible] where they will be publish[illegible] don publishers got frighten[illegible] being a Tory, declared that [illegible] brought out the annual at s[illegible] to-day they wish he had not ascribed such prominence to movements which it is their constant habit to ever have no significance at all. Chicago readers will not overlook the fact that Mr. Disraeli, as the leader of the quondam Protectionists of England, now says finally that, "All the questions of trade and navigation, of the incidence of taxation, and of public economy, are settled." He even refers—so at least we construe his allusion—to Protection as one "of those excrescences" which were the consequence "sometimes of negligence, and sometimes, perhaps, in a certain degree, of ignorance." Protection is dead in England,—dead and buried. The maintenance of the House of Lords, and of the Established Church; the "functions of corporations; the sacredness of endowments; and the tenure of landed property," are now, it appears, the things which will engage the attention "of a Constitutional Minister." Mr. Disraeli added, "and the free disposal, and even the existence, of any kind of property;" but that is a mere party exaggeration. Proudhon has not a hundred disciples here, and Mr. Disraeli introduces Communism just as Archbishop Manning does when he is trying to convince the faithful that there is no safety out of the Catholic Church. You know now "the burning questions" before the British people, and it is only to be regretted that the working of American institutions, and the scandals attending it, throw so much additional labor and odium upon the Radicals and Reformers on this side of the ocean. Mr. Colfax, for example, is worth sessions of debate to English Tories; and people, after shuddering at Gen. Butler, are enamored of the House of Lords.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE IRISH PARTY.

"There is no common bond of union between myself and the Irish Roman Catholic members," exclaims Mr. Disraeli, and the tone with which his friends received the words, the Ultramontanes replied with applause as general and as loud. For the moment, the Home-Rulers are alone. Their triumph over Mr. Gladstone's Government filled their nostrils with pride. The Ultramontane M. P. speaks to you to-day as though Great Britain were his property. You have been chatting with half-a-dozen of his order, and my ears still seem filled with their accents, and my mind to be dazed by their deliverance. They began by abusing the half-a-dozen English Liberals who joined them in voting against the Irish University bill. True, that the object was the same, but the motives were not, and they were angry at any associated effort in such a time. "Ingratitude," said I, "thy name is Irish Parliamentarism." Thereupon a storm. "It's not the Irish members who destroyed the bill (!); it's you secular educationists, you philosophical Radicals, and heaven knows what else, wanted to carry the measure, but we were not going to help it after you fellows compelled the Government to promise all sorts of alterations." "Depend upon it," broke in a heated legislator, "you'll have some trouble with us yet. We can ask our own terms, and we can wait." The troubles are here to observe the third, "are intolerable. I sit in the vicinity of the English Radicals, and am obliged to hear what they say, and they refer to us in an abominable way." "Yes, they treat us as mean whites. They vow we have no will of our own." "May I ask," I at length observed, "for an Irish member who utters uninterruptedly for ten minutes, and then grudges you as many seconds, "if it is not your boast that, in questions of education and worship, you have no opinion, but adopt that of your spiritual chiefs? You would not, surely, have felt at liberty to vote for this unhappy bill after it had been denounced by your Bishops?" "Oh!" said the latter, looking for consolation to his fellows; "the Bishop of —— didn't vote or sign the letter;" and they went off for a minute or two into a discussion as to why that particular Bishop had not acted with the rest, but to my query would give no reply. He rather nettled them, however, and very soon I had my

THE STARTLING PROMISE OF THE HOME-RULERS

before me. I will give it in the words of the most outspoken of the number: "We are determined," said he, "to govern Ireland for ourselves. Why should we come over to this country to vote and to speak? What right have Englishmen, Scotchmen, or Welshmen to determine our legislation for us? Mark me, we won't go on, and defy you to put us down. In the next House of Commons will be a band of Irish Catholics vowed to break up every Government, Liberal or Tory, that does not allow us our Parliament and entire Home-Rule. We hold the balance, mind, and ye'll have to settle with us, or we'll stop the public business. Some of you may hint that if we do this both parties will unite and do something very strong, —but *what*, they do not say. Very well; let them try persecution ["No, no; we reject the Papal syllabus, I assure you," I ventured to throw in]; let them see what they can do. There is another Ireland across the Atlantic; there's an Ireland in all your large cities, and you don't, and, etc., etc. At this stage, his less excited colleagues managed to check him, and the rest of the conversation was less heroic. But he was serious enough, and it is true that the Irish members do at this moment announce such a policy. Of course it would be embarrassing; and, if Liberal and Conservative parties could made terms with them, legislation would be degraded; both doubt the resolution of the body. They will act together on matters immediately connected with their faith, when the priests speak authoritatively; but I can hardly believe that they will resist the influences around. The very member who almost snivelled at the misfortunes of his being expected to come to legislate, would be a miserable man if he didn't. The Irish member with means gets into clubs and society; he elbows ambassadors and notabilities of every clime; he is the gayest of flirts, and the loudest at the dinner-table. *Re* complain of having to live in London during the season; there is no more observing humbug. Against the varied delights of London life between March and June, even the excitement of hot skirmishing with a handful of Orangemen in a Parliament at Dublin would have little to recommend it.

One point in the dispute is perfectly clear, and that is,

THE INCREASED INFLUENCE OF THE PRELACY.

When the struggle for Emancipation was going on, several of the leading prelates of the Roman Catholic Church were examined before a committee of the House of Commons. Dr. Doyle was the principal witness, as the representative man amongst Irish Catholics. Being asked as to the authority of the Pope, Dr. Doyle said it was purely spiritual, and that "His power was limited by decrees of Council, and also by usage." Being asked as to the mode of electing Bishops in Ireland, Dr. Doyle said: "The Pope does not at present, and he could scarcely presume to, nominate any one except such person 'as we recommend.' In fact, the usage was for the Bishops to send to Rome a list of three, *ordinatus, tertio decretatus*,—and the Pope invariably appointed the person thus recommended as the worthiest and fittest. But all this is changed.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Sunday Morning, April 13, 1873.

THE TAX LEGISLATION FOR CHICAGO.

The Legislature has acted kindly towards Chicago, and for once in the history of the State special interests have been subordinated to the public good. The Legislature has passed bills Nos. 19 and 300, to the great grief of a small class, and to the great relief of the honest, law-abiding, tax-paying public. The necessity which called for this legislation, and the ends secured by it, may be thus briefly stated:

A number of years ago, a few rich men in Chicago made it a special business to oppose any judgment of taxes, and, when their objections were overruled, they appealed their cases to the Supreme Court, where they laid several years. These parties generally escaped paying the tax; the amounts were small, and they were not looked after by the city. But this evil has of late years grown in magnitude. A new combination was made. A number of rich men, owners of large properties, having, say, $100,000 taxes to pay, would unite and engage to pay counsel from $5,000 to $10,000 if he would defeat the collection of the tax on their property. Every imaginable technicality or defect in the formality of the proceedings is relied upon, and the taxes since 1868 have been appealed. Of the taxes of 1869 and 1870, cases covering about a half million of dollars were appealed. In 1872, the Supreme Court decided the appeals in favor of the city; but when the city applied for judgment the Court ruled that it must produce the original tax-warrant on which judgment had been obtained. This original warrant had been destroyed by the fire of 1871. Under these circumstances, the city was unable to further proceed to collect taxes adjudged by the Supreme Court to be lawfully due. Bill No. 19, which is now a law, gives the authority to the city to collect these delinquent taxes of 1869, 1870, and 1871, by proceedings to recover the same. The law makes a transcript of a record, the original of which has been destroyed, *prima facie* evidence of the contents of the warrant. In the cases of these appealed taxes, the appellants filed with the Supreme Court a certified transcript of the original tax-warrants, which were destroyed by the fire; these transcripts, filed by the appellants as true copies of the tax-warrants, are in existence, and this bill allows them to be used in evidence to prove the contents of the original papers destroyed by fire. In other words, Bill No. 19 proposes that the men who withhold half a million of taxes, which the Supreme Court decides they lawfully owe, shall be compelled to pay the same. Taxes are levied in Chicago to produce the exact amount appropriated by law; when, therefore, taxes are not paid, there is a deficiency, which is represented by a debt; this debt bears heavy interest, and must, with the interest, be paid by an additional tax. When the taxes on four-fifths of the property in the city are paid, and the other fifth is not paid, it necessitates an additional tax to make good the deficiency. The city has been carrying, on loans bearing 10 per cent interest, this half million of taxes of 1869 and 1870, for several years; and it has been a question whether a special tax shall be levied to pay it, or whether the property-owners who owe the taxes shall pay it. This is the reason for Bill No. 19, and this the purpose of it; and, outside the privileged class of large owners of real estate who have paid no tax since 1868, the people will be grateful to the Legislature for this act of justice.

Bill No. 300, which has also passed both Houses, has also been the result of a necessity. The general revenue law of the State requires that all taxes shall be levied upon the assessment made for State and county purposes, and shall be collected by the machinery of the township organization. The State Auditor has construed this law as applicable to taxes levied in cities for municipal purposes. The taxes of 1872 amount to $4,260,000. If these were collected by town officers, the commissions at 2 per cent would amount to $85,200. The present expenses of the City Collector's office for assessment and collection are about $42,000, and that office collects in addition the special taxes, licenses, &c., of the city. To transfer the collection of city taxes to the township officers, would leave the city still under the necessity of keeping up its own Collector's office, and the result would be the increase of the cost of collection by about $60,000 a year at present, and this increase would be greater every succeeding year; and this enlarged expense will have to be met by enlarged taxation. Another difficulty is that, by the charter of the City of Chicago, its powers of taxation are limited to 24 mills on the dollar for all purposes. This limitation was adopted under the rule that assessments should be according to a fair approximation to the full value of the property. The same limitations prevail in the other forty or more cities of the State. The Legislature, when appealed to to repeal this limitation, very considerately refused, not deeming it safe to grant to any city government the right of unlimited taxation. Under an ordinary fair valuation of property, the 24 mills are as liberal an authority as should be given. But the assessment for State purposes is based upon quite a different system. The valuation of the taxable property in Illinois in 1870, by the United States, was largely over two thousand millions of dollars, and this is conceded to be below the real amount. The assessment for State purposes in the same year was $483,000,000, subject to large abatements. In 1869, the Legislature passed the notorious "grab law," whereby any tax collected in any county owing a railroad-aid debt, upon any assessed valuation in excess of that of 1868, should not be paid into the State Treasury, but should be retained by the county to pay such debt. To increase the State assessment, therefore, to the full value, would have no other effect than to divert the tax on the increased valuation in one-half the State from the State Treasury to the pockets of the holders of the railroad-aid bonds, throwing the whole burden of State taxation on the rest of the State. To avoid this, the assessment for State purposes is kept down to about one-fifth or one-fourth of the real valuation. The assessment in Chicago for State purposes is about $80,000,000. To levy a tax of 24 mills on this sum would produce an annual revenue for city purposes of only $1,920,000. The current expenses of Chicago, in addition to its revenue from licenses, etc., requires $4,500,000 by taxation. It will be seen, therefore, that there would be an annual deficit of $2,500,000, which could by no possible means be provided for. It would take all the revenue collectable under this system to pay the interest on the city debt. There could be no schools, no gas-lights, no fire or police department. In fact, the functions of the government would cease, for the want of means. The same collapse would overtake the government of every other city in the State. Nor could the city borrow money, because it is wisely prohibited from increasing the debt beyond a limit that has already been reached; nor would it have authority, if it could borrow, to collect taxes to pay the interest on the loan.

Bill 300, which has been passed, simply authorizes the assessment, and levy, and collection of taxes in cities, for municipal purposes, to remain as it is, in the hands of the city authorities, and they are to make assessments on valuations, fairly approaching the real value, and to remain limited as to the amount of the rate of taxation. Bill 300 was a necessity. It was the alternative of closing up immediately every City Government in Illinois. It is but proper to add that both bills were violently opposed by precisely the same men—by those who refuse to pay taxes, and seek to avoid thereby appeals to the Supreme Court. These people are among the wealthiest in Chicago; they enjoy all the protection to property and increase in its value from the expenditures of the city; and yet they have from purely selfish motives sought to cripple the resources of the city, even to the destruction of its credit and the dissolution of its government.

THE DEATH OF MRS. HALL.

The death of Mrs. Hall, which is now undergoing examination before the Coroner's jury, has revealed one of the most painful and revolting cases of crime that have occurred in Chicago for many years. Though the Coroner's verdict has not yet been rendered, the *post-mortem* examination and the testimony that has been given have apparently established the fact that her death was the result of an abortion, whether produced by herself or at the hands of some quack and butcher passing for a physician. The victim of her own folly and crime is described to have been a woman of unusual personal charms, a widow possessed of some means, a mother of a son old enough to feel the shame brought upon himself, and a member of a respectable circle of people. There is an impression in some quarters that it would have been better, under these circumstances, and considering the difficulty of fixing the crime judicially upon anybody in particular, to allow the woman to be buried and her shame to die with her. Such a sentiment, though possibly prompted by sympathy for the innocent relatives and friends who are constrained to share in the mortification of publicity, is false and dangerous. Personal feelings in crimes of this nature must be subordinated to the public good, which demands the most searching investigation and the most condign punishment of those who are proved guilty. Every case of "the great crime of the nineteenth century" should be exposed and made odious, that the community may know that this sin against life cannot be committed without bringing death, disgrace, and terror in its train. There are other women than Mrs. Hall, other men than her paramour, other "doctors" than Reynolds, who need the appalling example which the present investigation affords.

Mrs. Hall's death, and the subsequent exposure of her crime, must serve as a warning to womankind, whether she alone was responsible for her death and the crime which preceded it, or whether she had partners in the guilt. No woman can transgress the laws of virtue with impunity. The punishment which is sure to follow is protean in its variety. It may be death with disgrace, as in Mrs. Hall's case; it may be death without exposure, or disgrace without death; it may be suspicion and social banishment; it may be the hell of promiscuous prostitution; it may lead to the wretchedness of a guilty conscience, or to suicide,—but it can never escape a terrible retribution. The same fate that Mrs. Hall met is imminent to every woman who commits Mrs. Hall's crime, to every woman who violates her native purity, and to every woman, whether married or single, who attempts or consents to destroy her own offspring, except as the extreme remedy for exceptional physical conditions, to be determined by the highest medical authority available.

The position of her paramour in this case affords a warning equally significant. Mr. Newberry's relations with Mrs. Hall, as he has himself stated them, were of a kind that no man may maintain with a woman not his wife. Newberry is a married man, even though living apart from his wife. Mrs. Hall was a widow. They lived in the same hotels, moving from one to another at the same time. They occupied adjoining rooms, with a communicating door, and Newberry confesses that he visited Mrs. Hall at all hours of the day and evening, in her own apartment, the privacy of which, so far as he was concerned, had been practically abandoned. No other man has appeared who was on such terms with the deceased. If Newberry shall be proved to have had guilty relations with the unfortunate woman, his punishment in the forum of public opinion will not be tempered by mercy. If this shall not be proved, his position before the public will be scarcely less unhappy. Common people have no confidence in Platonic relations between the sexes, where the proprieties of life are disregarded. Not even friendship from childhood, the friendship of a former husband, the guardianship of a widowed woman, nor any other intimacy but that of marriage, could justify the outward relations of Mr. Newberry with Mrs. Hall. He had none of these rights. Their intercourse was therefore opposed to social decency, and his punishment is deserved.

The present attitude of Reynolds, the physician who officiated at the final dissolution, is likewise a warning. Whether or not he produced the abortion, must be a matter of proof that has not yet been determined. But, assuming that he did not, he has exhibited an ignorance or neglect that is equally culpable. He stands convicted, by the testimony of Dr. Bell, of having assisted in the effort to conceal the crime. He gave a false certificate of death, after Dr. Bell had made an examination of the corpse in his company, and told him what he should have known before, viz: that the woman had been *enceinte*, and that an abortion had been produced. Still the certificate and conduct of Reynolds were such as to mislead and to cover up the crime. If he had no hand in this crime himself, he has forfeited all claim to respect as a citizen, and all confidence as a physician, by what has been proved already.

It is for the double purpose of punishing crime and of giving general warning to the community that the investigation of Mrs. Hall's death was necessary. The question of *prima facie* guilt must be deferred until the Coroner's jury shall have brought in their verdict. The moral and the warning of the case are already before the public. They cannot fail to bring terror to the hearts of the men and women who have perpetrated a similar crime and have not yet been exposed. They cannot fail to deter other women with Mrs. Hall's weakness, other men of Mr. Newberry's habits, and other physicians of Dr. Reynolds' calibre, from placing themselves in positions where abortion, death, and Coroner's inquests may bring down an avalanche of shame and remorse upon them.

HUMANITY TO CONVICTS.

The report of the State Penitentiary Investigating Committee to the House contains an incidental recommendation, not particularly connected with the alleged abuses and irregularities in the prison management, but which, nevertheless, is of great importance, and ought to be made the subject of special inquiry. We refer to the treatment of convicts by the State after their terms of imprisonment have expired. The Committee state that it is the practice to discharge prisoners, upon the expiration of their terms, with barely money enough to pay their railroad fares to their places of destination, and a pittance with which to obtain subsistence en route. The result of this is, that, when they arrive at their destination, they have no money. The fact of their prison-life being known, of course they cannot find employment, and their only option is to steal or starve. Many of them, therefore, get back to the Penitentiary for a second term.

It is a question worthy of serious consideration whether it is not the duty of the State, both upon humane and economical grounds, to look after the interests of discharged convicts who have shown, during their incarceration, a disposition to lead a proper course of life. In New Jersey, a bill has just passed both branches of the Legislature appointing a State Agent, who, in consideration of a reasonable salary, will undertake to find employment for such convicts as have behaved themselves with propriety during their confinement, and, at the expiration of their terms, express a desire to reform their course of life and conduct themselves as honest and useful citizens. The authorities of several penitentiaries in other States are watching this humane experiment with great interest, and it is worth consideration in our own State. It is due to the convicts upon grounds of humanity, and it is due to the State upon grounds of economy. To set a prisoner adrift without money, without friends, and without the means of obtaining employment, is only preparing the way for his return to the Penitentiary. Of course, there are some criminals so depraved that any kindness would be wasted upon them, but there are others—and we believe not a few—who might be restored to society, and would lead useful, virtuous lives, if they had any encouragement to do so, and if they could be made to feel that the world was not altogether against them. If, instead of turning the convict loose upon the community, without any money, and without any opportunity to find employment, he were provided with the means of subsistence for two or three weeks, and then had the assistance of a careful and responsible State Agent in finding him something to do, we have no doubt that many would be saved to honorable lives, and would make amends for their past fault. If, however, a convict from Chicago, for instance, is sent back to the city without money, and finds every door shut against him, what is left for him to do but to revenge himself upon society, and steal again? The prevention of crime is always cheaper than the punishment of it. The money paid for the services of an Agent, and the extra allowance made to the prisoner, would be saved many times over in the course of a year by the decreased cost of the Criminal Courts incident to reconviction of discharged criminals. This, of itself, however, is a small item in comparison with the possibility of restoring even one convict to an honorable life. The recommendation of the Committee is worthy of careful and patient consideration.

THE ANTIQUITY OF CORRUPTION.

Corruption moves in cycles, and has its regular periods of appearance, which are as well defined as visitations of cholera, the plague, sun-spots, and locusts. During the past three years in this country, there has certainly been corruption enough to afford grounds for national lamentation, but the public errs in supposing that the peculiar corruption which has been rampant in Congress, and State Legislatures, and in the management of large corporations, is something new. The wise man was eminently right in his declaration, that there is nothing new under the sun. We have only reached one of those epochs in which corruption renews its appearance. In the language of Old Probabilities, there is an area of low barometers in virtue, and the corruption-centre is located in this country. The disease is coeval with time. There is a choice old English book called "Newes Out of Powle's Churchyarde," written in 1579 by the Under-Steward of Windsor, a dependent of the great Earl of Leicester, "wherein is reproved excessive and unlawfull seeking after riches, and the evill spending of the same." The writer attacks the rapacity and idleness of church dignitaries, the corruption and partiality of judges, and the greediness of counsel and attorneys; the tricks and practices of physicians, apothecaries, and surgeons; the unnecessary extravagance of living and consequent ruin of thoughtless persons; the wickedness of bawds, usurers and brokers, and the folly of sumptuary laws. All this was in the golden age of England's history, when Shakspeare was writing his plays, when Bacon was divulging the laws of philosophy, when Chaucer and Spenser were laying the foundations of English poetry, when great divines were expounding the Gospel, and the Immaculate Queen Bess sat upon the throne. Even Bacon himself, the great discoverer of the Novum Organum, was steeped to his chin in corruptions. We have no form of corruption now which they did not have then. The President of the United States is not the first public official who has accepted presents. In the first and second centuries after Christ, the political bummers and scalawags of Rome were in the habit of making costly presents to the Emperors, in return for which they were sent to the Roman colonies as Procurators, where they at once commenced a system of robbery and extortion, which they continued until they had got back the value of their presents with very handsome interest. What is this but our carpet-bag system over again? How much better than the old Roman Procurators are our carpet-bag thieves, who, by virtue of presents direct or political services, have been billeted upon the Southern States, where they have enriched themselves? There is not a nation of antiquity, or of modern times, which has not had its regular periods of corruption, from the ancient Jews, the chosen people of the Lord, to the present time. Bartulph and Paul, the two heroes of the Under-Steward of Windsor, who walked together in the aisle of St. Paul's inveighing together upon the abuses in all branches of society, might find ample material now, were they living, in the idleness of the church dignitaries and the slow progress of growth in godliness; in the corruptions of the judiciary, as instanced in Judge Sherman's dealings with Wall street; in the frauds and defalcations of Governmental officials as shown everywhere, from Maine to Oregon; in the violation of all laws of morality, as shown by the fearful developments of the criminal calendar. The gloomy tidings from "Powle's Churchyarde," concerning the excessive and unlawful seeking after riches and the evil spending of the same, might have been written to-day as well as in 1579. The presents which the Trojans refused to take from the Greeks, which the Roman politicians made to the Emperors, are made to-day for the same purpose they were made a thousand years ago.

There is another feature of these official corruptions which has also been universally true. If the corruption is not cured, it is fatal, whether in parties or nations. Rome did not fall a prey to the Vandals until the ancient city was reeking with corruption, and then it was incapable of resistance. This rule forebodes the doom of the Republican party in this country. Education will not cure the corruption, for it is the educated men in the party who are the most corrupt. The efficacy even of religion is dubious, for many of those engaged in corruption have been professedly religious men. There is not virtue enough in the party to cure it, for that experiment has been tried and failed. It is doomed to follow the fate of all corrupt organizations in history, and, if there is virtue and honesty enough in the people, a new party must take its place. How long that party will last must depend upon its ability to keep out of corruption. The very existence of the Republic may yet turn upon this point, for corruption cannot go on much longer at the rate it has been going without involving that existence.

A COMPREHENSIVE POLICE SYSTEM.

A recent account that has been published of the Berlin (Prussia) Police System shows how compactly and thoroughly municipal government may be organized. The objects of city, town, or any other government of a single community, may be almost entirely grouped under a general police head. The legislative and judicial functions are, in the main, exercised by a general government, of which the city is a part. There remains for the local authorities the duty of maintaining public order, checking crime, suppressing vice, protecting the rights of person and property according to law, making the necessary public improvements, extinguishing fires, and all other executive processes necessary to the public welfare. All these may be comprehended under a general police system, and seem to be best managed when they are treated in this fashion. In American cities, it is usual to divide these duties among a number of departments, independent of each other, and not unfrequently acting at cross-purposes. In European cities the policy of concentration is pursued, and in Berlin especially all duties and responsibilities that can be properly classified under police regulations are committed to the control of that Department.

The Police System of Berlin has a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, several Under-Secretaries, and six general sections. The President exercises the most complete executive powers. At the head of the first section is the Vice-President. The duties of this section are supervisory. It has the appointment and discharge of the officials, the management of the finances, and the fixing of the discipline. It has charge of passports, controls emigrants, and keeps a general look-out over foreigners. Its supervision also embraces amusement places, joint-stock companies, public institutions of all kinds, and the chemists and druggists. It watches the drainage, construction of new buildings, and the licenses of tradesmen. The head of this section has associated with him a physician, an architect, seven councillors, five of whom are lawyers, and five assistants. The second section has inspection duties, extending to markets and buildings from a sanitary point of view, to streets, and to the river and canal. It has charge of the licenses of hotels, restaurants, public vehicles, etc. The third section controls the erection of all buildings according to plans which have first been approved by the first section. The city is divided into four building districts, for each of which there is an inspector. At the head of all is an architect, who has an assistant. The fourth section consists of a Police-Director, a lawyer, three inspectors, ten criminal commissaries, and fifty detectives in plain clothes. This section is devoted to detective duties. It listens to the accusations, takes charge of lost children, clears the city of vagabonds, receives articles lost and found, does Coroner's duties, and looks up missing persons. The fifth section is the strangers' department, granting permissions of residence in the city, issuing marriage certificates between Prussians and foreigners, sending destitute persons to their homes. This section keeps a registry of all the inhabitants of the city. It also comprises a petty police court for the disposal of minor offenses and the collection of fines. The fire-brigade is included in it, which is subdivided into five sections. It also enforces the law of compulsory vaccination. The sixth section comprises the executive power proper. It has one Colonel of Police and four Police Captains. One of the latter has charge of the mounted and water police; there is one for the fighting of streets, one for public vehicles, and one for markets, professions, and trades, Street Commissioners, and domestic servants. Besides these, there are four second captains, corresponding to our sergeants, with sixty lieutenants, who command the police force actively. The entire force consists of 1,500 policemen and from eighty to ninety mounted police, and the city is divided into fifty districts. This schedule will give the reader an idea of the comprehensive duties of the Berlin police, and of the thoroughness of the organization.

It would be manifestly absurd for any American city to try an absolute imitation of the Continental police system, for it does not agree with our ideas of personal liberty, or the customs of our people. It is not the less true, however, that many suggestions of value could be obtained from it. First of all, the idea of concentration should prevail in the police duties of large cities. Many of the responsibilities now divided among various officers and departments could be concentrated to advantage under one department as properly belonging to the police duties, thereby saving the public money and securing a more thorough discharge of the duties. The inspection of streets and sidewalks, which, in Chicago, is under the control of the Department of Public Works, and which requires the employment of inspectors, properly belongs to the police system of the city, and might be done just as well by patrolmen of the force in walking their beats. The patrolmen have seldom anything to do besides watching, and they could watch the condition of the streets and sidewalks at the same time, and report cases where repairs are demanded when they make their other reports. The same policemen, at the same time, could take cognizance of infringements upon the health ordinance. If this were made a part of their duties, the infringements would be rarer and the more speedily corrected, and the pay of health officers saved. It should likewise be the duty of the police to watch over the enforcement of the fire ordinance, which is now so flagrantly disregarded in many important particulars. While it would be unadvisable to introduce into American cities the absolute control exercised by the police departments of European cities, there is no doubt that municipal government may be rendered more efficient, and that public money may be saved, by an extension of the duties and responsibilities of the police force.

MR. BERGH AND HIS SCOOP-NETS.

Bergh, the friend of the brute family, has made a novel proposition relative to dogs. The great humanitarian urges that, when the dog-days come and hydrophobia rages, the dogs shall be caught with scoop-nets early in the morning, and shall then be taken to a house, where they shall be smothered by means of carbonic acid gas,—a manner of death greatly in favor among unfortunate Frenchmen, who, when they become aweary of the world, retire to their rooms with a brazier of charcoal and go to sleep with it. The mode of death is creditable to Mr. Bergh's kindness of heart, and there is probably not a dog of any degree, from a yellow cur up to a St. Bernard, who will not rise up and call him blessed for the painless form of death which he proposes, so much to be preferred to the usual mode by brick-bats or drowning in a canvas bag. To the majority of dogs, indeed, whose lives are worried out of them with tin-kettles, old boots, mad bulls, and other forms of torture, death is undoubtedly preferable to life. It is highly probable, therefore, when Mr. Bergh's humane proposition becomes generally known among the canine residents of New York City, that a large number of them will turn Euthanasians, and voluntarily seek the chamber of death without the necessity of being scoop-netted. The principal obstacle, however, which stands in the way of the application of Mr. Bergh's plan, is the scoop-net business, and this grows out of the fact that there are vicious, unprincipled, and muscular dogs in every community. There are undoubtedly some good-for-nothing, lazy brutes of the yellow variety, who would allow themselves to be scooped up in the early morning. But there are other dogs who have their wits about them. Suppose they object to the process! Suppose, when Mr. Bergh casts his net, he finds the nimble cur between his legs, and Mr. Bergh, in his frantic efforts to scoop him up, upsets himself, and from his horizontal position beholds his victim shooting down the street; what is he going to do then? There is still another class of dogs with which Mr. Bergh will have to deal, and in dealing with which Mr. Bergh may come to grief, if he be not a dexterous net-thrower. There are dogs of ugly disposition, dogs who not only growl and bark but bite, mastiffs and bull-dogs, who would enjoy nothing more than a set-to in the early morning with Bergh and his scoop-net and his carbonic acid gas. The probabilities are that, long before Bergh could get his scoop-net over one of these unreasonable animals, the unreasonable animal would have Mr. Bergh by the seat of his pantaloons or his necktie, and would refuse to let go. Or, the unreasonable brute might take up a position on a door-step, or some other place of vantage, and, displaying an elegant and suggestive row of front teeth, invite Macduff Bergh to "lay on." What would Mr. Bergh do then? Of what possible advantage would it be even if Mr. Bergh succeeded in getting his net over one of this sort? It is highly probable that in an indefinite period of time, Mr. Bergh, the scoop-net, and the bull-dog would be so mixed up in the deadly fray that you couldn't "tell t'other from which." In nine case out of eleven, there would be more of the dog left than of Bergh or the scoop-net. It is possible that Bergh might capture these unreasonable brutes with a hook and line, baited with a piece of meat, provided his pole was a very long one and Bergh could run faster than the dog after he got the bite. The only safe plan to pursue in the premises would be to make a discrimination in the classes of dogs, limiting the game to poodles, black-and-tans, "yaller" dogs, and mongrels. As these are Legion of themselves, the scoop-netters might have considerable sport. Mr. Bergh might, indeed, have made his scoop-net business the most exhilarating sport of the season, if he had included cats in his game. Then, those who prefer hunting by night would have rare times. Cats, whether Tabitha or Thomas, always make their whereabouts known by their musical deliverances. The hunt for the cats would, therefore, have the concomitants of moonlight and music. As the cat is eminently social by nature, he is never alone, and it is not impossible that at one throw of the net half-a-dozen serenaders might be caught. In addition to the excitement of catching six cats at one time without any personal danger, the hunter would have the after excitement which would ensue when the six cats found themselves in the same net. There would be no necessity of killing them off with the fumes of charcoal. There would be nothing left of them in a few minutes but a handful of fur and fiddle-strings. We suggest to Bergh, therefore, that he include cats, also, in the lawful game. Then those who are courageous, and have often wished that they might have an opportunity to hunt the lion and tiger with Gordon Cumming, can have equal excitement scooping bull-dogs and mastiffs. Hard-working and gentle clerks, who have no opportunity to get away from their desks year in and year out, into the breezy fields and umbrageous forests, to follow their sportive inclinations, could have a night's recreation scooping cats.

The Rev. Vyvyan H. Moyle, a clergyman of the Church of England, and recently Vicar of Easton, was sentenced on the 24th ult. to seven years' penal servitude for forgery. The prisoner had been the recipient of many honors, was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Society of Arts, and member of the Geological, Horticultural, and other societies. He was also President of a society for the education of the people. He had risen to great prominence in the Church, and had made an extended reputation both for his usefulness and ability. In an evil hour he went into speculations, and purchased a large number of shares in a mutual society, from which he expected to make large profits. To carry out his speculations he borrowed $50,000, which he found himself unable to repay, and, to release himself, resorted to forgery. On the discovery of his crime he made no defense, but pleaded guilty to all the indictments against him.

CHARLES H. SPURGEON—II.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

What is the secret of Mr. Spurgeon's power as a preacher? That he is the greatest of living European preachers, if not the first in the world, few will doubt. For twenty years men have gathered in crowds to hear him. Audiences varying from 5,000 to 9,000 have constantly filled the houses where he has preached; men of all classes have hung upon his lips; and yet, though the "fury soul has o'erinformed" the physical frame, and he speaks almost always with some pain, there is no flagging, no symptom of abatement in the eagerness with which men listen. You must still go early to secure a seat in the Tabernacle. His church numbers some 4,300 members. He has published over a thousand sermons. More than *twenty millions* of his discourses have been circulated in the English language, and they have been translated into all the languages of Christendom, besides being translated to some extent into remote heathen tongues. There was a time when it was fashionable to speak of him as "vulgar," and as being a cometary genius, whose splendor would be short-lived. But now even fashionable people feel compelled to hear him, and scholars, barristers, members of Parliament, and Peers of the realm acknowledge his power. How shall we account for this? Is there anything in his *person* to solve the mystery? There have been orators who almost by the magnetism of their presence have held their hearers spell-bound. Their lofty and commanding forms, their god-like foreheads, flashing eyes, and general port and bearing, have given weight and electric force to their words. Such was the case with Whitfield, Irving, Chalmers, and other great pulpit orators, who impressed men by their looks as well as by their utterances. But Spurgeon has nothing of this sort to magnetize men or chain their attention. There is no necromancy in his face or figure. Short and chubby in figure, with a round, homely, honest face, though with an expressive eye, he is Saxon *intus et in cute;* and though you might credit him with strength of will and iron endurance, you would not from his features infer great intellectual power or ability to sway the hearts of men.

Is it his *culture* that gives Mr. Spurgeon his sway over men? Unquestionably he has done much to remedy his lack of intellectual equipment since he began to storm the hearts of his hearers. He has drunk deep, ox-like draughts from the Scriptures and from the old Puritan divines. He has spent not a little time, we have been told, in the study of Greek and Latin, and has enriched his vocabulary with words drawn from the pure "wells of English undefiled." But he did not begin his career with the advantage of a liberal education. He is not a scholar, nor a trained theologian, still less one of those bookish men in whom the receptive faculty absorbs the generative, and the scholarhood sucks up the manhood; nor is there reason to suppose that, by any amount of application, he could become

> A second Thomas, or at once,
> To name them all, another Duns.

Does Mr. Spurgeon's *voice* account for his success? That the quality of the voice has much to do with success in oratory, none can doubt. Cicero held that, "for the effectiveness and glory of delivery, the voice, doubtless, holds the first place." There are voices that electrify, voices that melt, and voices that appal. It is said that Chatham's lowest whisper was distinctly audible; his middle tone was sweet, rich, and beautifully varied; and when he raised his voice to its high pitch, the house was completely filled with the volume of sound, and the effect was awful, except when he wished to cheer and animate, and then he had a spirit-stirring note which was perfectly irresistible. Henry Clay's voice had a similar flexibility. Soaring with the grand and descending with the pathetic, it had a marvelous compass, and its trumpet blasts were not more audible or thrilling than its veriest whisper. Burke's voice, on the other hand, was a loud cry, which tended, even more than the formality of his discourses, to send the M. P.'s to their dinners. Mr. Spurgeon's voice, marvelous as it is, has little flexibility or compass. It has a loud, bell-like ring, but is a comparatively level voice, with little variety in its modulations, though very pleasing in its tones. Rarely rising to a trumpet tone, it never descends to the lowest notes, and, above all other qualities, it is distinguished for distinctness and force. Were his voice, however, ten times more impressive than it is, and as "musical as Apollo's lute," it would not alone account for his success, for it might be *vox, et preterea nihil,* which surely would soon lose its charm.

The real sources of Mr. Spurgeon's power we believe to be his *elocution*, his *style*, and the *earnestness* that grows out of a profound conviction of the truth of what he teaches. His delivery, though not of the very highest order, is wonderfully natural and impressive. There is no stiffness or affectation in it. He talks, in a free, off-hand way, just as a man would talk with his friend. Even when most impassioned, he speaks in colloquial tones, never for a moment falling into what the old Scotch woman, rebuking her son as he read the newspaper, called "the Bible twang." Again, his language is as simple and unaffected as his manner. It is chiefly plain, nervous, idiomatic Saxon; the vocabulary, not of books, but of the market-place and the fireside,—"not of the university, but of the universe." "The devil," he once said, "does not care for your dialectics, and eclectic homiletics, or Germanic objectives and subjectives; but pelt him with Anglo-Saxon in the name of God, and he will shift his quarters." Mr. Spurgeon's style, like that of every great speaker, is individual and original,—the outgrowth and exponent of his whole mental character. It is plain, straightforward, luminously transparent,—a perfect mirror of the thought. His winged words have a force and significance which they did not bear in the dictionary, and hasten to their mark with the precision, rapidity, and directness of an arrow. No shade of doubt weakens the dogmatic decisiveness of the idea; no momentary hesitation checks or turns aside the sure and sweeping current of the expression. He has no meaningless expletives to pad out his sentences; but everywhere the mind of the speaker is felt beating and burning beneath his language, stamping every word with the image of a thought.

Besides these peculiarities of Mr. Spurgeon's style, it is remarkable also for its pictorial power. Few pulpit-orators abound more in illustrations,—especially homely, yet vivid, illustrations drawn from the fireside, the street, the market, the scenes of daily life. Piety with him is not a thing of abstraction, but something visible, in concrete form. "If I am a Christian," he said, in the sermon we heard, "I have no right to be idle. I saw the other day men using picks in the road in laying down new gas-pipes; they had been resting, and, just as I passed, the clock struck 1, and the foreman gave a signal. I think he said, '*Blow up;*' and straightway each man took his pick or his shovel, and they were all at it in earnest. Close to them stood a fellow with a pipe in his mouth, who did not join in the work, but stood in a free-and-easy posture. It did not make any difference to him whether it was 1 o'clock or 6. Why not? Because he was his own; the other men were the master's for the time being. If any of you idle professors can really prove that you belong to yourselves, I have nothing more to say to you; but if you profess to have a share in the redeeming sacrifice of Christ, I am ashamed of you if you do not go to work the very moment the signal is given." Again, take the following: "The world has a right to expect more from Christian than from anybody else." Stand in fancy in one of the fights of the old civil war. The Royalists are fighting desperately and are winning space, but I hear a cry from the other side that Cromwell's Ironsides are coming. Now we shall see some fighting. Oliver and his men are lions. But lo! I see that the fellows who come up hang fire, and are afraid to rush into the thick of the fight; surely, these are not Cromwell's Ironsides, and yonder Captain is not old Noll? I do not believe it; it cannot be. Why, if they were what they profess to be, they would have broken the ranks of those perfumed cavaliers long ago, and made them fly before them like chaff before the wind. So when I hear men say, 'Here is a body of Christians.' What! Those Christians? Those cowardly people who hardly dare speak a word for Jesus! Those covetous people, who give a few cheese-parings to His cause! Those inconsistent people, whom you would not know to be Christian professors if they did not label themselves! What! such beings followers of a crucified Savior?"

Lastly, men love to hear Mr. Spurgeon, because, as Sheridan said of Rowland Hill, "his ideas come *red-hot from the heart.*" Wesley once said to his brother Charles, who was drawing him away from a mob, in which some coarse women were vituperating in eloquent billingsgate, "Stop, Charles, and learn how to preach." The earnestness, courage, and passion which made these fishwomen eloquent in a petty squabble, Wesley thought, if transferred to the pulpit, could not fail powerfully to move the hearts of the people. Mr. Spurgeon is not a sensational preacher, nor a maker of fine phrases, a lettered and polished orator. He is unlike as possible those clerical icicles with whom the artistic air kills everything, and whose greatest fault is that they are absolutely faultless. He has no half beliefs, no sickly sentimentalism, no mental reservations, but a direct, intense, Bunyan-like apprehension of the Gospel of Christ, and he preaches it fully and fervidly, as God has given him ability, to mankind. Believing in the truths of revelation with his whole soul,—tormented with none of those lurking doubts, that semi-skepticism which so often paralyzes the pulpit in our day,—rejecting utterly what he regards as a Christless Christianity, from which the supernatural element has been eliminated,—he urges those truths home upon his hearers with the whole force of his nature. Supremely indifferent to the modern philosophic statements, the literary refinements of doctrine,—regarding with utter scorn the nice, hair-splitting discriminations between what we may know of a doctrine and what we may not, that leave us in the end with hardly anything to know about it,—he proclaims, Sabbath after Sabbath, without abatement, mincing, or softening, those grand old truths, as he regards them, which Calvin, and Augustine, and Paul proclaimed before him. And what has been the result? As he himself once said to a lady who observed that the secret of his success was Christ, and Christ only, he is "constantly striking on the old piece of iron, and it is no wonder that it sometimes gets hot." While those timid preachers of the modern school, who

> Would not in a peremptory tone
> Assert the nose on their face their own,

and who know just how much truth it is prudent to dole out, are left to utter their nicely-turned periods to empty pews, this Puritanic preacher, who comes from what John Foster calls "the morass of Anabaptism," is listened to with such delight, that even from a church that holds 7,000 or 8,000 souls, hundreds go away, Sabbath after Sabbath, unable to find a standing-place. He is a living refutation of the statement, so often and so confidently made, that the preacher of our day who stays in what are called "the old ruts" of theology, and who takes no stock in the modern "progressive ideas," has lost his hold upon the people; and proves, beyond all gainsaying, that, even in this age of Darwins and Huxleys and Mills, the most popular pulpit orator is not he who panders to their love of excitement, novelty, or rhetoric, but he who thunders forth with ceaseless iteration those grand old truisms, which, even in this day of new theologies, are still the best things left upon the earth.

The Canadian newspapers announce that the Mrs. Davidson whose name appears in the list of the lost on the steamer Atlantic is the wife of Mr. Davidson, the musical critic of the London *Times*. She is better known in the musical world as Arabella Goddard, a pianiste of great attainments, and one of the few female players who have made a world-wide reputation. It will be remembered that Mr. Gilmore made an engagement with her to appear at the Boston Jubilee last year. During her stay in this country, she made many friends by her charming personal traits of character, and her decided abilities as an artist also secured her a wide circle of admirers. She remained in this country but a short time after the Jubilee, and then returned to England. During the past winter, she has been making a farewell tour of that country preparatory to her departure for Australia. Late English papers even announced the day on which she would sail for Melbourne. The Canada papers state that at the very last moment she changed her purpose and took passage for America in the Atlantic. If this be true, it is curious that more definite mention has not been made of the fact from English sources. There is, therefore, still room for hope that the report may be incorrect.

Another musician, concerning whose fate there can be no doubt, was lost on the same steamer—Albert I. Sumner, son of the late Increase Sumner, of Barrington, Mass. He was a professor of music, and resided at Oswego, N. Y., from 1863 to 1869, where he was organist of the Presbyterian church. He was an enthusiast in his profession, and a year or two ago went to Europe to perfect himself in his studies. He selected Dresden as his residence, and had not been there long before he received an appointment as organist in one of the principal churches. As a composer, especially of sacred music, he gave great promise. Among the many psalm tunes composed by him, several have become very familiar, among them, "Alwaga," "Maestoso," "Isbell," "Jubilate Deo," and "Come, ye Disconsolate." He had also written considerably for the piano. He was in the very prime of manhood, with every prospect of a brilliant musical career before him.

The ascent of Cotopaxi, the loftiest active volcano on the globe, has, at last, been made by Dr. Reiss, a German savant. Three attempts have been made before to scale its heights, one by Humboldt, the second by Dr. Hall, an American, and the third by Dr. Felipe Sarrade, an Ecuadorian, all of which failed. The really valuable points which Dr. Reiss has established are, that the volcano is 19,660 feet in height; that, contrary to the opinion of Humboldt, breathing is not extremely difficult at such a height as that of Cotopaxi, although the Doctor was greatly troubled with dust and sulphuric acid, with which the air was impregnated; and that he found great quantities of chloride, which, according to Humboldt, should not have been found there. The Doctor, therefore, not only has the reputation of being the first to ascend Cotopaxi, but he also has the rare felicity, among scientific men, of being able to contradict Humboldt.

THE CHURCH.

Good Friday and Easter Sunday Services.

The Recent Revivals—An Encouraging Outlook.

To-Day's Sunday-School Lesson—Depot-Work.

Return Home of Brother Moody from the South.

Services in the Churches To-Day—Calendar for the Week.

Great events never die. They are immortal in themselves and in the natural response they find everywhere in the heart of humanity to commemorate them. The three great events of Christendom are the birth, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Accordingly the sacred calendars have canonized Christmas, Good Friday, and Easter Sunday. The first is an evidence that God is "with us," the second that God "redeems us," and the third authenticates, over and above all else, the Gospel of the Son of the Living God. No fact is better authenticated than the resurrection of Christ. Notwithstanding all the precautions and intrigues on the one side (that of the enemies of Christ), and the apparent abandonment and even denial on the other (that of Christ's friends), unexpectedly, no doubt, yet absolutely, Christ rose from the dead. The stone was rolled from the mouth of the sepulchre, and neither the Roman guard, the Rabbi, nor the devil have been able to convince the civilized world otherwise than that Jesus came forth and afterward appeared unto the disciples and to others.

Easter Sunday commemorates this wonderful resurrection. To-day all emblems of mourning in churches over the world will be torn away, and flowers will be seen, and music, sweet and life-inspiring, will be heard. Brilliant illuminations will follow, and hearts of millions will rejoice anew over the grand fact that the Savior of this world not only saved himself, in that he rose from the dead, but still lives to make intercession and to invite and encourage all to follow Him and be forever saved.

Easter, according to the celebrated and venerable Bede, is derived from "Eostre," the name of a goddess worshipped a long while ago in Britain. According to Dr. Staunton it is from the Saxon word "oster," signifying "to rise," but this is denied by the renowned Rev. John Henry Blunt, who says "neither is the word a Saxon equivalent for the resurrection, which is 'eerist.'" More improbable still is another view, which derives the word from "yst," a storm. The fact is, Mr. Bede lived sufficiently near to the time of idolatry to be able to speak with very considerable certainty, and no writer has given the subject greater diligence to insure accuracy, and, therefore, the probabilities are that he is correct, and our Easter may be considered to have displaced the British Festival of Eostre on the well-known principle of Christian antiquity, whereby the material structure of God's house was built upon the site, and often with the materials, of idol temples, and popular festivals were adapted to the Christian calendar. Even Pagan customs, so long as they were innocent, were allowed to continue. In the primitive Church, Easter began the ecclesiastical year. It was the most popular of all the Church festivals. It was ushered in by the vigil service of Easter, and kept up through the night without thought of sleep, in brilliantly illuminated churches. The Eastern Church has never suffered the custom to fall into desuetude. Eusebius says that on this night the Emperor illuminated the whole city with columnar torches of wax, and made large charitable doles on Easter Day. There was a symbolical appropriateness in this display of light, for it was a time of spiritual illumination. No solemnity, perhaps, can have been more imposing than the midnight service in the fifth century.

The earliest record we have of the celebration of Easter as a festival is connected with a discussion between the Eastern and Western Churches respecting the time and manner of keeping it. The churches of Asia kept the paschal feast on the 14th day of the first Jewish month, whatever day of the week it might happen to be. The churches of Europe and Africa commemorated the resurrection on the Sunday that followed the Jewish Passover. When Polycarp visited Rome (A. D. 160, about), he is said to have discussed these points with Anicetus, who was then Bishop of the imperial city. He defended the Asiatic custom on that occasion, and quoted St. John as his authority, with whom, in his youth, he was acquainted. They parted good friends, but without agreement on the point in question. The Asiatic churches were finally excommunicated by Victor, a succeeding Bishop at Rome before the close of the century. Not until the celebrated Council at Nice, in 325, was the exact time of holding the festival fully decided. It was then settled for the whole Church by adopting the rule which makes Easter day to be always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21; and if the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. By this arrangement Easter day may come as early as March 22, or as late as April 25. It has always been regarded as the most solemn and joyful of all the Christian festivals. There has been no dispute on this point, and to the present time in the calendar it is ranked as the "Queen of the Festivals." It has always been ushered in with appropriate salutations, and with demonstrations of great joy. The Lord's Supper (Mass) was solemnly celebrated; catechumens were baptized; slaves were set at liberty, and criminals, except those who had committed very heinous offenses, received pardon from the Christian Emperors. Religious assemblies for prayer, and preaching, and communion were held daily through the Easter week. All public games and shows were forbidden, not only by the decree of Councils, but by the laws of the Emperors, and the prohibition extended to Jews and Pagans, that they might not offend the feelings of those desiring to do honor to the "holy season." In the course of time, many corruptions and curious practices have crept in. Among these, and the best known, is that of the English, in making presents of colored eggs. Even Kings have indulged in this, and Edward I. is said to have had a bill of 18d. presented him for 400 eggs to be used in this way. In Ireland some believe that the sun dances on that day. Games of ball were, until quite recently, played by women, in certain localities. A very queer custom prevailed in the northern counties of England, of the men parading the streets on Sunday, and claiming the privilege of lifting every woman they met three times, and receiving in payment a kiss or a silver sixpence. The same was done by the women the next day! As late as 1829, after the evening service on Easter, men and women would throw apples into the churchyard, and those who had been married during the year threw three times as many as the rest, after which all went to the minister's house and feasted on bread, cheese, and ale. In France the Jews were often stoned, and in one instance, in honor of Aimeric's visit to Toulouse on Easter, a Jew was beaten to death. These superstitions are fast passing away, save the egg custom, which is now confined mainly to childish sport.

The Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches of the city will celebrate the occasion with great zeal to-day. Churches will be everywhere decorated during the day and illuminated in the evening, and services appropriate will be held, in which thousands will join whose faith in the resurrection of Christ will be strengthened and in whose hearts hopes enkindled that will never die.

Among the remarkable facts connected with the observance, and indicative of the encroachments made upon churches not in the habit of paying attention to the day, will be the services in McVicker's Theatre on the part of the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The theatre will be decorated for the occasion, and the choral and homiletical service will be in a line commemorative of the great resurrection.

GOOD FRIDAY.

This occurred on Friday of last week. With the churches that observe it the occasion is one of great solemnity, it being regarded as the "great mourning day," and especially commemorating the time of Christ's crucifixion. There is no mass "said" in the churches on this day. It is the only day of all the year in which this institution is not observed.

The great ceremony of the occasion consists in the performance of what is called "the stations of the cross," where the priest goes around (with appropriate ceremonies) the fourteen pictures that hang on the church walls, emblematizing the successive steps in the life of Christ, from the scourging by Pilate to the descent from the cross.

These pictures are, in many churches, excellent works of art, costing, as, for example, in the Jesuit Church on Twelfth street, many thousands of dollars each. In addition to the public religious services the day is also observed as one of absolute fasting. Originally it was observed as a part of the sacred season of Easter; but in the second century a separate character was established. Communion-tables and reading-desks are stripped of all their ornaments, and draped in mourning. Doxologies, introits, and the like, are omitted. Music and bells are silent, and the customary genuflexions are avoided. It is the antithesis of Easter. The day was appropriately observed by the Roman Catholic and Episcopal denominations of the city. Special services for the occasion were held in the Church of the Atonement, All Saints' Church, Christ Church, and many others.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

The Sunday-school teachers' meeting, held every Saturday noon in the chapel of the Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, was led yesterday by the Rev. C. L. Thompson. This interesting service is participated in by members of the Evangelical churches, and is always free to all. The series of Sunday-school lessons adopted and studied at the meetings, and also by these denominations, is that recently adopted by the Evangelical denominations of America, and which is likely to extend over all Christendom, known as the "International Series." They have been before the churches since the beginning of the year, and, thus far, have proved a great success. It is not at all improbable that the time will soon come when the rising generation of the civilized part of the world will, in the main, be engaged in the study of the same Bible truth every Sunday. The lesson to-day is concerning "The Dreams of Joseph," Gen. 37: 3—11. Jacob's fondness for the younger son forms the other extreme for Isaac's predilection for the first-born. God comes again in dreams, this time to Joseph, the son. Before, to the father. Dreams were significant then. Divine. Note, the "beloved son" enjoys the (divine) blessings of the father. Joseph's dream is duplicated, and is a commentary on Jacob's at Bethel. Both touch on earth and in the skies. Joseph appears in a triple character, genealogical, providential, and typical. By dreams he gets into trouble, and by their interpretation (afterwards) he is delivered from it. His character, simple and child-like, is presageful of the future, like a prophet. The prophetic appears in his dreams and their pronouncement. The father rebukes him, but keeps the presaging omens in his vaticinating heart. Joseph saw his exaltation only, and not his humiliation. Jacob saw his humiliation and not his exaltation. Both were human. Truth cannot always be told, even in innocence, to a father, without the fear of rebuke.

Note.—(a) Jacob's imprudence in showing partiality for Joseph; (b) Joseph's imprudence for telling his dream; (c) the unnecessary and wrongful jealousy and envy of the family; (d) nevertheless prophecy remains; (e) and propete declarations (as with Joseph and Jacob afterwards) are always of solemn and divine import.

DEPOT WORK.

The depot work of the Y. M. C. A., which has for its object the supplying of our passenger depots and hotels with religious reading matter, is being successfully carried out. This plan has been in operation over a year, and several million pages of good reading matter, in the shape of Bibles, Testaments, papers, little books, and tracts, have been distributed, through their racks (which now number nearly fifty) to weary travelers at the depots and hotels himself. Many a one has whiled away a long and tedious wait by refreshing himself from these silent distributions, which are perfectly free to any one, being labeled in large letters, "Free to all; take one." This work is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, and is carried on by a band of young men who regularly visit these racks and keep them supplied. This Committee, called "Committee on Depot Work," would no doubt be happy to explain the workings of this system, or to receive contributions towards the support of this plan, in placing good reading matter where it is read and perused without any charge for the privilege. The Association expect to open a depot reading-room in the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passenger depot, at the head of La Salle street, as soon as completed, which will be in about one month, when it will be stocked with a full supply of papers and magazines, for the use, free of charge, of all railroad men, the traveling public, and any and all others that may choose to avail themselves of the privileges of the room, which will be known as the "Railway Branch Reading-Room of the Y. M. C. A." Mr. Newell, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has promised the Association when the road which he represents rebuilds its passenger depot he will be happy to set apart a similar room to be fitted up for a depot reading-room. It is the intention, if the way is clear, to establish reading-rooms in the other depots as they may be built.

HOTEL CHURCH DIRECTORY.

The Young Men's Christian Association have, at an expense of several hundred dollars, prepared a complete Church Directory of some fifty churches in the city, which they have had neatly printed and elegantly framed in as many black-walnut frames, and which they are now placing in all the hotels in the city. These frames are so arranged that the notices can be changed as often as necessary, thus keeping them reliable, and persons stopping at the hotels, not knowing where particular churches are, can depend upon this as being correct.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The *Standard* has spoken out, loudly and clearly, on "the farmers and the railroads." A whole string of resolutions recently adopted at the agricultural conventions are quoted, and extensive comments made thereon. In fact the question of "vested rights" is pretty thoroughly discussed from all standpoints. The value of property, says the editor, has increased in this State fourfold; innumerable towns and villages have sprung into existence everywhere. These things should be considered by the farmers as somewhat of an offset to the grievances and evils of which they complain. They should remember what they owe to railroads as the principal agencies of the country. And yet that these roads have done all this is no excuse whatever for any wrong or oppression that may be justly charged against them. They should be held strictly amenable to law and to the principle that the public good should be paramount in their case as well as in that of the individual. The hope is expressed that moderate counsels will prevail with both parties, and that a settlement will be reached that will be mutually advantageous; and above all, says the editor:

We hope our agricultural friends will manage to steer clear of political demagogues, who are ever ready to fasten themselves, like barnacles, upon all movements of this kind. Avoid hasty retaliatory measures; meet oppression and wrong with firmness, but let all action, looking to final results, be based upon sound and enlightened principles of political economy.

B. W. M. S. OF THE WEST.

The second annual meeting of the Baptist Woman's Missionary Society of the West will take place in the First Baptist Church next Thursday. The morning session will be devoted to reports, elections, and a free conference. In the afternoon, addresses will be made by the Rev. J. H. Griffith, Dr. Everts, and others. Lunch will be provided at the church, and a good time is anticipated.

At a meeting of the Board of this Society recently held, twenty-four new circles were reported as having been organized in March, and letters were received giving encouraging accounts of the work in California, Washington Territory, Nebraska, and Dakota. It was also reported that the salaries of the missionaries had been provided for up to October. At the same meeting, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Brayman, Mrs. Bacon, and Mrs. Everts were appointed as delegates to attend the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist denomination, and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Goodspeed, and Mrs. Briggs for the same purpose were commissioned to attend that of the Presbyterian.

BROTHER MOODY.

The reception given, both at New Orleans and Mobile, to D. L. Moody, was the warmest, that brother says, he has ever received anywhere in Christendom. In the former place union religious services were held in the Southern Methodist and Baptist churches, every day and evening, which were attended by large multitudes. In one instance an "all-day meeting" was held with good attendance and interest.

At Mobile, the First Presbyterian Church was thrown open and the house crowded during his stay. Other meetings were held at this place, in the Baptist and Methodist churches, of like character. The interest taken in the visit made by Mr. Moody, South, has more than a mere personal significance; it may be regarded as an index of a sympathy with Evangelical and Christian movements North that is evidently more prevalent in the South than supposed.

PRESBYTERIAN NOTES.

The Presbyterian Church organized at Austin a year ago and in charge of the Rev. E. N. Barrett, has more than doubled its membership. An organ has been recently presented to the Church by the ladies, and carpets, etc., have been provided by the gentlemen. Both Church and Sabbath-school are progressing finely.

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association at its last meeting discussed the question, "Demission of the Ministry." A majority of those who spoke upon the subject expressed themselves as favorable to an opening through which ministers who may desire can demit the office. This is an important point, and one that comes soon before the meetings of the various Presbyteries by overture from the Presbyterian Assembly.

The responsive service recently adopted in the Eighth Presbyterian Church is popular with that congregation.

There has been a growing religious interest, resulting in quite a number of conversions, in the Presbyterian Church at Lake Forest.

John Forsythe, Esq., has been commissioned by the Presbyterian Church of the United States as foreign delegate to the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, which convenes at Belfast. He will sail on the 10th of May.

The Rev. M. M. Wakeman (Presbyterian) is preaching every Sunday at Elmhurst.

The Rev. J. McLeod has been installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Joliet. Messrs. Patterson, Blackburn, Patton, and Thompson, of this city, officiated.

The Presbytery of Chicago meets at 10 a. m. to-morrow in the lecture-room of the Second Presbyterian Church. This is the regular spring meeting, at which Commissioners to the General Assembly that convenes in the Central Church, Baltimore, Md., May 15, are chosen.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. D. A. Wallace, President of Monmouth College, who has been recently appointed by the President as a visitor to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, will preach at the United Presbyterian Church, corner Monroe and Paulina streets, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. to-day. Subjects on both occasions, "The Assurance of Salvation."

The noonday prayer-meetings for the week have been better attended than usual. The parties officiating have been Messrs. Ira D. Sankey, A. C. Thomas, D. L. Moody, C. L. Thompson, and others. An interesting and well-attended Bible reading was held at Hyde Park Friday evening, led by W. H. Walker. The subject was "Salvation." The Baptist Theological Union are soon to have a nice certificate of life-membership, engraved on steel. All members who have paid $30 will be entitled to the picture, and should address G. S. Bailey, Baptist Theological Seminary, Chicago.

The Rev. J. C. Hill, of the graduating class of the Presbyterian Seminary, accepts the call from Princeton, Ill.

The Rev. J. T. Clifton, of the Congregational Theological Seminary, accepts the call extended from the church at Lacon, Ill.

The Rev. E. E. Webber, of Strawberry Point, Iowa, has been called to the Congregational churches of Park Ridge and Desplaines, and has accepted, and is on the field.

The Rev. Mr. Travaler, pastor of the M. E. Church at Park Ridge, was presented, on last Thursday evening, with a purse of $150 by his people.

TO-DAY'S SERVICES.

EPISCOPAL.

The Easter Sunday services in Christ Church will be as follows: At 10½ a.m. services and sermon by the Rector, the Rev. Chas. Edward Cheney. The Holy Communion will be administered, and new communicants admitted to membership of the Church. At 3 p.m. will be the Easter Anniversary of the Sunday-school, with presentation of the children's offerings, accompanied by appropriate emblems.

—The Rev. C. H. W. Stocking will officiate this morning at the Easter services in the Church of the Epiphany. The Easter services at this church will be terminated with a Sunday-school festival, for which elaborate preparations are making. Some very fine music will be rendered by the children, who are to proceed to the church at precisely 7 o'clock, dressed in white, and bearing flowers, offerings, symbols, and banners. Prizes are to be competed for, after which Easter eggs and cakes are to be distributed.

—The Easter services this morning at St. John's Church will be very interesting. There will be fine music and beautiful floral decorations. The Rev. Dr. Powers will preach on the "Resurrection." At 4 p. m. infant baptism will be administered. The Easter festival of the Sunday-school will be held at 7 p. m. A general invitation is given to these services.

—There will be early morning service, with communion, at the Church of the Atonement, and also the usual morning and evening services. The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate.

—The Rev. R. Sullivan will officiate as usual at Trinity Church. The morning subject is "The Power of the Resurrection."

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will preach this morning at All Saints Church, on the resurrection. In the evening there will be a banner presentation by the Sabbath-school.

—Grace Church will be beautifully decorated with flowers this morning, and there will be very fine music. The Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke will officiate morning and evening. The Sunday-school festival will be at 4 o'clock.

—The Rev. Dr. Warren will officiate this morning and evening at St. Mark's Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will preach this morning at Calvary Church on "Why Seek Ye the Living Among the Dead," and this evening he will lecture on "By Thy Glorious Resurrection."

PRESBYTERIAN.

Prof. F. W. Fisk will preach this morning and evening in Grace Church.

—The Rev. James Maclaughlan will preach as usual at the First Scotch Church. The evening subject is, "Lessons from the Sea."

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach this morning at the Third Church on "Easter," and in the evening on "The Marriage Supper."

—The Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, of Cleveland, O., preaches this morning and evening at the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. J. H. Walker will preach as usual at the Reunion Church.

—The Rev. Chas. L. Thompson will preach as usual at the Thirty-first Street Church. The evening subject is, "A Lonely Life and Death."

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

—The Rev. Dr. Lord will officiate this morning and evening at the Ninth Church.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach as usual in the Fifth Church.

—The Rev. R. J. Lougridge preaches this morning at the Lake Street Church on "Joseph at Home," and this evening on "Dreamers."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning at the First Church. In the evening B. F. Jacobs will lead the Gospel meeting.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning and Dr. Everts this evening in the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Recognition Services at the Englewood Baptist Church will take place this afternoon. There will be a sermon by the Rev. A. J. Frost, charge to the Pastor by W. W. Everts, D. D., and a charge to the Church by the Rev. J. B. Thomas, D. D. Other ministers of the city will assist in the services.

UNITARIAN.

There will be an Easter service this morning at the Church of the Messiah, in Martine's Hall, on Twenty-second street. The Sunday-school festival will be at 3 in the afternoon. There is no evening service.

—There will be Easter services at half-past 3 this afternoon in Unity Church. In the evening, there will be a sermon by the Rev. Robert Collyer. No morning service.

—The Rev. C. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church, on "From Death to Life."

METHODIST.

The Rev. A. Youker will hold revival meetings this morning and evening, at the Western Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Wm. F. Stewart will preach this morning at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. S. McChesney will preach as usual at Trinity Church. The morning subject is, "Does Christianity Consist in Observing Holy Days?"

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Waugh will lecture on "Life and Experiences in India."

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach as usual at the Centenary Church. The evening subject is, "Manliness."

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach this morning and evening, at the New England Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach at Plymouth Church this morning, and the Rev. E. P. Williams this evening.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will preach this afternoon in the Second Baptist Church, to the members of the First Congregational Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will officiate this morning at St. Paul's Church. There will be Sabbath school at the close of the morning worship.

—The Rev. H. B. Smith, of Peoria, will preach this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

NEW JERUSALEM.

The Rev. C. Day Noble will preach this afternoon in Plymouth Church, on "The Resurrection of Truth."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Christians meet in Bremner Hall, 344 Carpenter street, this afternoon.

—There will be services at a quarter before 8, in the Brick School-House, at Englewood.

—Dr. Barbour, of Boston, will lecture this morning and evening at the Advent Chapel, on the prophecies and evidences of the coming of the Lord this present year, 1873.

—The Rev. James Harrison preaches this morning and evening at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Dr. Dean Clarke, of Boston, will lecture this morning at the West Side Opera-House on "The Old and the New, or Salvation by Grace and by Growth," and this evening on "Truth Stranger than Fiction, a narrative of wonderful spiritual experience."

—The Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt preaches this morning at Unity Church, Oak Park, on "The Christ, the Glory of Human Life."

—The Rev. Knowles Shaw will preach this morning and evening at the Christian Church.

—The Christadelphians meet this morning in the hall at the southwest corner of Lake and Desplaines streets. The subject is "The Immortality of the Soul as Commonly Taught, and Found in the Bible."

—The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler, of Sinai congregation, will lecture, this evening, on "Self-Education," before the Jewish Union, at the Peck Street Synagogue. All are invited to attend.

—The Rev. F. Richards will preach, this morning, at the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach, this morning and evening, in Mission Hall, No. 619 West Lake street.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of God.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

April 13—Easter-Day.
April 14—Monday in Easter Week.
April 15—Tuesday in Easter Week.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

April 13—Easter-Sunday.
April 14—Easter-Monday.
April 15—Easter-Tuesday.
April 16—St. Anicetus, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bishop Haven is expected in Boston on the 1st of May.

The Baptist ministry in this country have decreased 121 in one year.

An irreverent man calls Mr. Hepworth's new church "a collection of pepper-boxes."

The Episcopalians are to have a Cathedral of St. John the Divine at Albany.

The *Occident* states that a great religious awakening is now going on in California.

The records still show more than 800 Presbyterian and 775 Congregational clergymen without pastorates.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has become a Universalist.

There is a revival among the Quakers in Maine, accompanied by several innovations, among them the singing of hymns.

Spurgeon dislikes the prefix "Rev.," and has informed his friends that he will send to the dead-letter office all letters to himself having it in the address.

The Pope has appointed the following Bishops for the United States: The Rev. M. A. Corrigan, for the Diocese of Newark, and the Rev. Mr. Goss, for the Diocese of Savannah.

The Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., has been appointed by the Baptist Publication Society to edit a history of the Baptist denomination for the century past.

There are thirty-four Episcopal churches in New York having the free-pew system in operation. Of these, seven are self-supporting, and eleven are supported by Trinity Church.

The Rev. John E. Palmer, the oldest clergyman in the Universalist denomination, died at Waterford, Vt., on the 11th inst. He was 90 years old on the 22d day of last February.

The Rev. Dr. J. Webster resigns the charge of the Hebrew Temple, in Columbus, Ohio, of which he has been pastor for three years. He goes to New Haven, Conn., to take charge of a Jewish congregation in that city.

On the western coast of Africa are found over 100 organized churches, and some 15,000 converts. In Sierra Leone, 50,000 civilized Africans worship God every Sabbath.

In 1820, the only Roman Catholics in the City of Hartford, Conn., were two sisters, Mrs. Cosgrove and Mrs. Murphy. Now there are 18,000, and a great Cathedral has been begun.

The Maryland Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church has unanimously voted to expunge the word "white" from its Discipline, thus removing all distinction on account of color or race.

It is illustrative of the spirit and temper of Methodism, that it has six journals in this country, all styled *Advocate*, with some varying prefix, and an aggregate circulation of 150,000 copies.

Dr. E. H. Chapin, the eminent Universalist minister in New York, most earnestly warns his hearers of punishment beyond the grave, but holds that suffering as the fruit of sin will not be endless.

A proposition is made through the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist, representing the Church South, to remove all limitation upon the pastoral term, leaving the duration of each pastor's service to the discretion of the Bishops.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

"Alixe," one of the greatest dramatic successes of the present day—the play in which Miss Clara Morris, as *Alixe*, at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre, sprang into prominence as one of America's first actresses—is to be produced this week at Hooley's Opera-House, introducing to the Chicago public for the first time Miss Eliza O'Conner, late from the St. Louis and New Orleans theatres, and Miss Josie Batchelder, from the Eastern theatres. The play will be placed upon the stage with all the elegance and care peculiar to Hooley's, and will be acted finely, if one may judge from the distribution of characters:

Alixe........Miss Eliza O'Conner
Madame Valory........Miss Kate Meek
Marquise De Cessarenne........Miss Sydney Cowell
Lucienne........Miss Josie Batchelder
Ceawranne........Mr. John Dillon
Henry Duke De Mirandol........Mr. John W. Blaisdell
Ceuxvenol Kerdran........Mr. James W. Norris
Count De Somerive........Mr. W. B. Arnold
Valentine........Mr. S. B. Reed
Claudine........Miss Ida Mason

The following is a brief sketch of the plot: The *Countess De Somerive*, eighteen years prior to the beginning of the play, is prevailed upon to desert her husband and only child *Lucienne*. She subsequently became a mother, *Alixe* being the first of her unholy passion. When the curtain rises *Alixe* is 17, and is madly in love with *Henry Kerdran*. He returns her affection, although he is the affianced husband of *Lucienne*, to whom he was betrothed in early childhood. They encounter each other at the country house of the *Marquis Cesarenne*, and live a happy fortnight together, when the arrival of *Lucienne* and her father and the coming of *Madam Valory* the mother of *Alixe*, brings matters to a crisis. *Madam Valory* implores *Alixe* to give *Henry* up; she refuses, and then ensues a stormy, terrible scene between mother and daughter, which reaches a climax by the denunciation of *Madam Valory* by her deserted husband. In the fourth act, *Alixe*, nerved to desperation, and finding herself not only a child of shame but the rival of her sister, rushes to the river and drowns herself. The body of the suicide, all limp and cold in death as when lifted from the stream, is carried on the stage in the last act, and the curtain descends upon the sad picture of misery and retribution, which never fails to draw tears from eyes of the audience.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Neilson has played *Juliet* to crowded houses at McVicker's Theatre during the week, though the weather has been most unfavorable to amusements. Her audiences have been of the most refined and critical, and they have yielded to her a meed of admiration and approval of which any living artist might be proud. Her engagement ends this week, during which she will give three more representations of *Juliet*, on Tuesday, and Saturday nights. On Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and at the Saturday matinee, Miss Neilson will appear as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It," supported by the company, as follows:

Celia........Mary Myers
Audrey........Clara Stonall
Phoebe........Emma Marble
Duke Frederick........Neil Grey
Banished Duke........W. H. Holmes
Jaques........W. H. Power
Orlando........J. O'Neil
Touchstone........Ed Barry
Adam........F. B. Pierce
Le Beau........F. E. Ellison
Corin........H. Wood
Amiens........E. Mosely
Oliver........M. J. Pendleton
Jaques Du Bois........H. Stewart
Sylvius........C. Hawthorne
William........Luke Martin
Charles the Wrestler........C. B. Doyle

Eugenie Berthier has complimented Miss Neilson with the dedication of a new set of waltzes, which will be played by the orchestra at McVicker's during this week.

On Monday of next week, Mark Smith, one of the most popular of American actors, begins an engagement at McVicker's, appearing as *Jaques Fauvel*, in "Le Centenaire."

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

"Law in New York," a new drama, which, we are told, is "principally illustrative of the comic phase of the administration of justice in the Empire City," is to be produced at Aiken's Theatre to-morrow evening and during the week. In the play Mr. Stuart Robson will make his first appearance as *John Beal*, "of the Broadway Squad," with songs. Mr. Robson is recognized as one of the leading American comedians, and we can safely promise a novel treat in his rendition of the part of the New York policeman. He will be supported by a strong dramatic company in which we find the names of McKee Rankin, Frank Lawlor, Kitty Blanchard, Ada Gilman, Lucy Arthur, and many others. "Law in New York" will be given at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

F. S. Chanfrau, whose superb character-impersonations have made him one of the most successful of stars, will delight the Academy patrons this week by his artistic rendering of *Kit*, in his celebrated play of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." The full strength of the excellent Academy Company is required to complete the cast of characters, in which are included Messrs. Nobles, Webster, Marble, Renney, Dean, Everham, Johnson, Carhart, Miss Waite, Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Carhart, and others. "Kit" will be remembered as an intensely interesting drama.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

A complete change of programme is arranged for this week at Myers' Opera-House. To-morrow evening occurs the benefit of Mr. J. R. Kemble, the Stage Manager and Interlocutor of the Company, than whom a more efficient and justly popular man in his position does not black his face. Mr. Kemble has been identified with minstrelsy in Chicago for nearly five years, and it is to his ability and taste that we are chiefly indebted for the present high standard of that class of amusement. He deserves a significant testimonial. A bill of rich novelties is announced for the benefit night, and during the week. In the first part there are new songs by Kayne, Tyrrell, Surridge, Arlington, and Cotton, with "Scenes at the Circus" for the finale. In the second part Billy Rice expatiates on the "Coming Crisis;" the vocal quartette give one of their choice selections; Arlington, Cotton, and Rice continue the "Three Graces;" Mackin and Wilson appear in their artistic songs and dances; followed by "Law in Chicago," by Rice, Kemble, Arlington, Surridge, Kayne, and Martin; and, in conclusion, a new burlesque, "Romeo and Juliet," by Mr. Edward S. Marble, the author of "Hamlet, Prince of Bridgeport." An idea of the manner in which "Romeo and Juliet" will be acted can be gained from the distribution of the parts:

Escalus, Prince of Verona........J. Lang
Capulet........R. M. Kayne
Romeo........Ben Cotton
Mercutio........J. R. Kemble
Benvolio........J. H. Surridge
Tybalt........Billy Rice
Paris........F. Wilson
Balthazar........J. Mackin
Apothecary........R. T. Tyrrell
Juliet........W. Arlington
Nurse........C. Fostell

NIXON'S.

The bill presented for the entertainment of the public at Wilder & Co.'s Circus, during the past week, has not only been replete with interesting features, but the performances were marked by a degree of excellence in their rendition seldom equaled in arenic exhibitions. And this is the natural sequence which follows the engagement of superior talent. Never before in the city of Chicago has there been a finer entertainment of its kind than Wilder's Circus. Mlle Dockrill's wonderful equestrianism elicited and merited the loudest applause and universal praise. Louie Boshell's wire performance it were impossible to improve. While a few of those who pleased us during the past week have taken their departure, the management announce a programme for the ensuing week fully in keeping with the usual degree of exciting interest. A great majority of the old favorites are retained, and many new acts will be introduced. A novel feature, and one particularly interesting to the young folks, will be the turning loose in the ring of a herd of lilliputian horses and a wild buffalo calf, prior to the grand entry. The management announce this to be positively the last week of their entertainment, and we advise all who wish to see a first-class circus in every particular to visit the amphitheatre before Mr. Wilder takes his departure.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Edith Blande is giving the people of St. Joseph a taste of the blonde business.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers and J. P. McCollom have gone to San Francisco to fill an engagement.

"Traces of a desultory talent" are believed to have been discovered in Olive Logan's last play.

The artless Barnum scrupulously numbers all his show wagons, beginning with sixty as his unit.

Gen. Garlington, of Atlanta, has written a drama embracing the period of Butler's rule in New Orleans.

A new drama, founded on the impeachment trial of ex-Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, is holding the local boards out there.

Mr. Buckstone reached the twentieth anniversary of his management of the London Haymarket Theatre on the 23d of March.

A rumor to the effect that Mr. Boucicault is about to produce an "original play," induces a sarcastic Englishman to ask, "Whose is it?"

One of the traveling circus companies reports that it paid $120,000 for licenses, and $425,000 to hotels and livery-stables, last season.

The sweetest creature on the English stage must be Miss Laura Honey, who describes herself as being a Great American Minstrel and Instrumentalist.

A stage battle was interfered with in a Philadelphia theatre recently by a policeman who threatened the bespangled warriors with real capture if they didn't let up.

Mr. J. K. Emmet concluded his engagement at the London Adelphi, on March 7, giving the eighty-seventh consecutive performance of "Fritz." The Vokes family appeared for his benefit.

During Miss Neilson's engagement in Cleveland, the local papers, always accurate indications of local culture and intelligence, found it necessary to give a synopsis of the plot of "As You Like It."

Hughey Dougherty, the celebrated negro minstrel, with a small company, has been playing at the Cape of Good Hope, Africa, and at last accounts, like Livingstone, was making for the interior.

"The Original African Minstrels" is the name of a company of colored men now organizing for the purpose of exhibiting at Vienna during the exposition, and then making a tour of Great Britain.

Madame Ristori lately acted in Rome, for the benefit of sufferers by the inundation of the Plains of Ferrara. She appeared in the third act of "Mary Stuart." The receipts were 6,885 francs.

Managers of theatres in Liverpool, Eng., are required to close performances by 11 o'clock on Saturday evenings, and have been notified that they will be most rigorously prosecuted if they do not comply with this order.

It is stated that Mr. Bateman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, London, gives Mr. W. G. Wills, the author of the play of "Charles I." (in addition to a liberal sum for the drama), a retaining fee of ten guineas per week on the sole condition that he does not write for any other theatre.

The *Golden Age* says if all the leading actors and actresses in the country should assemble in a single drawing-room, not in assumed parts, but their real characters, it would be as easily seen that Charlotte Cushman was the chief intellect among them, as that Agassiz is the first of our naturalists, or as Webster was the chief of our Senators.

The same Clinton (Iowa) church which refused to let Mrs. Siddons read in it, on account of her having been an actress, opens its pulpit to James E. Murdoch, the veteran actor, who has been on the boards nearly forty years. But then it is so long since Murdoch capered after an ungodly fashion that the odor of unrighteousness has quite blown away from him.

A Lima (Peru) correspondent, in a recent letter, states that the great dramatic artist, Ernesto Rossi, on the occasion of his benefit in that city, was presented with 35,000 francs, a massive gold and platina box, a gold medal surrounded by thirty diamonds, a gold star containing ten solitaires, a diamond solitaire breastpin, sleeve-buttons, and shirt-studs, and a large medal of gold, covered with brilliants.

A movement is being set on foot for the restoration of the tomb where lie the remains of Edmund Kean, the tragedian. Kean was buried in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalene, Richmond, Surrey, and the hand of time has sadly dilapidated the monument erected to him. It is stated that some leading members of the theatrical profession and well-known dramatic authors are about to form a committee with a view to the restoration of the great actor's tomb.

Jarrett & Palmer have received a telegram from London that their agent has engaged "Lulu" for the pantomime that is to follow "The Scouts of the Prairie." Lulu is an athlete (sex unknown and greatly disputed) who springs high up into the air and clutches the bar of a trapeze, on which some thrilling feats are performed. He (or she) has made a great sensation in London and St. Petersburg during the past two years, and is said to be paid $1,000 per week, gold.

Mr. James Oakes, one of the executors of the will of Mr. Forrest, writes to the Boston *Gazette*: "I am busily at work taking care of the books that were injured by the late fire in Mr. Forrest's library, many of which will need rebinding; and I am glad to say the most of those which were destroyed by the fire can be replaced. The folio edition of Shakspeare, of 1623, cannot be replaced; but I have saved a considerable portion of it in a charred condition. Simply as a relic, it will be of historic worth."

Ned Buntline, who manages the Indian stage business, has cleared $30,000 so quick. Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack each receive $1,000 a week, and spend it like lords. Jack has an Indian fondness for gew-gaws. He bought of Tiffany, in New York, a huge gold chain, almost half the size of a ship's cable, and long enough to go around his neck, for which he paid $1,000. He also scoured the city for the biggest watch that money would buy, and he got one, they say, as large as a spittoon. He is now prepared to astonish the natives of the effete European capitals.

The original Ravels are all alive, but the youngest is more than 60 years old. When this troupe was last in the United States, two young ladies were riding in a car and wished to open the window near them. They failed, and one suggested asking the aid of an old gentleman sitting on the seat next behind them. "Oh, no," responded the other, "don't trouble the old man." To their astonishment this aged individual rose, stepped in the aisle, made a low bow to the young ladies, and then turned a somersault forward and then one backward. After this he made another bow, and then threw up the window. This was Gabriel Ravel, aged 70.

A novel exhibition and festival will take place on the 1st of May next at the Palais de l'Industrie of Paris. The manager of the Theatre de la Gaite, M. Ballande, appeals to all dramatic celebrities of all countries for their support in the organization of a "Grand Moliere Jubilee." The plays of Moliere will be successively given with a different cast of actors for each play, and divers Professors and men of letters will deliver lectures before the performances. At the same time the admirers of the great author will find ample repayment for their curiosity in a museum composed of the autographs, portraits, manuscripts, and rare editions of the works of Moliere. M. Ballande has collected almost every object associated with Moliere's name, including the wooden arm-chair of a barber of Dax, where he was wont to sit for hours observing the barber's customers.

MUSIC.

The most prominent musical event of the present week will be the third concert and reception of the Apollo Musical Club, which takes place at Standard Hall on Tuesday, the 15th. As has been before stated, the concert will be given only to the associate members of the Club. After the concert, there will be music for the promenade and dance. The programme of the evening is as follows:

PART I.

1. Chapel Chorus........Kreutzer
2. {a. Spring Night........Schumann / {b. Welcome, Fair Wood........Franz
Miss Fanny Root.
3. Sweet and Low Chorus........Barnby
4. Aria, from "Tannhauser,"........Wagner
Mr. A. Bischoff.
5. {a. Nocturne........Chopin / {b. Papillion........Schumann
Mr. N. Ledochowsky.
6. Spring of Love........Spohr
Miss Fanny Root.
7. Cavalry Song—Chorus........Liszt

PART II.

8. Sans Souci—Chorus........Mangold
9. Duett from "Stradella"........Flotow
Messrs. Bischoff and Foltz.
10. The Merry Chafers—Chorus........Shun
11. Simon, the Cellarer........Hatton
Mr. Frank Bowen.
12. {a. Champagne Song........Schroeter
13. {b. Student's Song........Mendelssohn
14. Whose Fault Is It?—Chorus........Kuntze

LURLINE CLUB CONCERT.

The Lurline Club (male quartette) will give a concert at Klare's Hall, 70 and 72 North Clark street, on the 15th, with the following programme:

1. Chorus—"Lurline"........Lurline Club
2. Piano Solo—"Last Hope"—Gottschalk........Mr. Edw. Ederer
3. Tenor Solo—"Good Night"—Abt........Mr. G. Voss
4. Quartette—"Serenade"........Misses Louisa and Libbie Jacobs, and Messrs. Kastrup and Apfel.
5. Zither Solo—"Potpourri"........Mr. F. Baehr
6. Chorus—"To the Fatherland"........Lurline Club
7. Soprano Solo—"Robert le Diable"..Miss Dora Kucke
8. Duett for Violin and Piano—"Martha." Mr. G. Schwarz and Edw. Ederer
9. Chorus—"Sailor's Song"........Lurline Club
10. Zither Solo........Mr. F. Baehr
11. Tenor Solo—"Sleep Well, Sweet Angel." Mr. G. Voss
12. Chorus—"Knight's Farewell"........Lurline Club

MR. GEARY'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

Gustavus Geary's annual concert has come to be one of the institutions of the city, and is always looked forward to with interest by his friends. It occurs on Thursday evening, the 17th, at Martine's Hall, on Ada street, and on this occasion Mr. Geary will have the assistance of Mrs. Carrington, Miss Baxter, Mrs. Owen, and Messrs. Owen, Finlayson, Goodwillie, and Leibling. A novel feature of the occasion will be the production of Locke's music to "Macbeth" by soloists and chorus, to accompany the reading of the Murder Scene by Mr. W. G. Taylor. The programme of the evening:

Duetto—"Lost, Proscribed" (Martha)........Flotow
Messrs. Ben Owen and Thomas Goodwillie.
Serenade—(New) "Come o'er the Sea" (Words by Moore)........Geary
Mr. Gustavus Geary.
Ballad—"Bliss Forever Past," (Puritan's Daughter)........Balfe
Mrs. Owen.
Solo—(Pianoforte) "Mose in Egitto,"........Thalberg
Mons. Emil Leibling.
Song—(Descriptive) "The Village Blacksmith"...Weiss
Mr. Finlay Finlayson.
Song—(New) "The Goat Bells"........G. B. Allen
Mrs. Carrington.
Romanza—(New) "Roll on, Deep Ocean," composed for Mr. Goodwillie by...Gustavus Geary
Mr. Thomas Goodwillie.
Song—"Thou Everywhere"........Lachner
Miss Emma Baxter.
Irish Melody—"Farewell, but Whenever You Welcome the Hour"........Moore
Mr. Gustavus Geary.
Terzetto—Ave Maria........Ben Owen
Mrs. Carrington, Mrs. Owen, and Mr. Ben Owen.

THE HAYMAKERS.

The cantata of "The Haymakers" will be repeated next Thursday evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, by the class of the University, embracing upward of eighty ladies and gentlemen.

FAREWELL CONCERT.

Mr. Robert Goldbeck, who is on the eve of leaving this city for Europe, announces a farewell concert at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church on the 24th. The details will be given hereafter.

GERMAN OPERA.

Leonard Grover, the manager, has been in the city during the past week canvassing the prospects for a season of German opera with his St. Louis troupe, which embraces Habelmann, Jager, Roemer, Lafontaine, Franosch, and Hermanns (not the basso, but the tenor buffo). No definite arrangements, however, have yet been made.

TURNER HALL.

The programme for this afternoon's concert at Turner Hall is as follows:

1. March—"King John"........Hauschild
2. Overture to "Orpheus"........Offenbach
3. Potpourri—"The Easter Fair at Leipzic"........Menzel
4. Potpourri—"Offenbachiana"........Conradi
5. Overture to "William Tell"........Rossini
6. Waltz—"Morning Journals"........Strauss
7. Potpourri from "Il Trovatore"........Verdi
8. Overture to "The Magic Flute"........Mozart
9. Quadrille—"En Vogue"........Strauss

The programme for the evening concert will be as follows:

1. Fest March........Hoffmann
2. Overture to "Midsummer Night's Dream"........Mendelssohn
3. Duo concertante for clarionet and fagotto.
Messrs. Weisenbach and Ulricet.
4. Allegretto to the Eighth Symphony........Beethoven
5. Solo for horn.
Mr. A. Muller.
6. Overture to "Rienzi"........Wagner
7. "Sweet Longing," fantasie for 'cello and flute.
8. Invitation to the Dance........Von Weber

THE GERMANIA CONCERT.

The programme for the Germania Concert this afternoon is as follows:

1. March, "Ole Bull"........Bach
2. Fest—Overture........Leutner
3. Waltz, "Lustschwarmer"........Strauss
4. Grand Potpourri, "Vox Populi"........Conradi
5. Oboe Solo, "Souvenir d'Italia"........Diethe
Mr. Bareither.
6. Polka, "Two Nightingales"........Jullien
7. Overture, "Martha"........Flotow
8. Finale from "Lucia di Lammermoor"....Donizetti
9. Quadrille, "Forward"........C. Sir

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. S. Brainard & Sons, Cleveland, have just issued the following music of the cheap and popular school: "Angels Call Me, Mother Dear," by Arthur Baker; "Kiss me Mother, Kiss your Darling," by Charles Grobe; "Evergreen Schottische," by Charles Kinkel; "Goblin Galop," by Henry Eikmeier; "Gertrude Waltz," by Henry M. Brainard; "I've a Home by the Sea," quartette; "Dream of Home," quartette; "The Rose Bush;" "The Old, Old Story;" "The Beautiful Forever," quartette; "I leave Thee Now;" and "The Glory of Man," quartette for male voices—all by William T. Rogers.

Messrs. Chandler and Curtiss, 252 State street, have just issued a new song by Alfred Pease, "The Morning Star," the words taken from Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette." The song is one of the best Mr. Pease has ever written.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Aimee Troupe announce a sacred concert in Boston!

La Franc is singing in "Guillaume Tell" in Rome.

Lucca and Kellogg sing two nights next month in Buffalo.

William Castle, the American tenor, is engaged for the Edinburgh Festival.

Brignoli is revisiting his Italian relatives, after a separation of twenty years.

"Lohengrin" is in rehearsal at Milan, with Campanini in the title-role.

Caroline Richings will give opera this week in Indianapolis.

La Grange is living in Paris. She has left the operatic stage, but sang lately at a charity concert.

Mme. Lind-Goldschmidt is reported as likely to sing in a forthcoming charity concert in Berlin.

During the Vienna Exhibition, Russian operas and dramas will be given.

Ferdinand Hiller is a poet as well as a composer. He has written a poem in memory of Chopin.

Charles Fletcher, a violinist, and his wife a pianist, are among the rising celebrities of England.

A new opera comique, entitled "Mina," by M. Ambroise Thomas, is in the press.

A cantata by Rubinstein, founded on Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship," has just been published in Leipsic.

Mr. Appy has discovered a wonderful boy violinist in Niagara County, and is now controlling his musical education.

The Fabbri Italian Opera Troupe closed their season at the California Theatre, San Francisco, on the 16th, with "Der Freischutz."

According to all accounts Madame Parepa-Rosa is achieving a success in Egypt fully commensurate with her merits.

The Naples *Observer* has words of praise for two young Americans, Miss Miles and Miss Margaret Bailey, who recently appeared in opera and in concert.

A concert, tendered as a compliment to Miss Annie Louise Cary by the citizens of Portland, Me., the lady's native city, will take place there April 15.

Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud has declined the Russian proposal that an indemnity should be paid to Herr Strakosch, and that she should abandon the idea of a second tour in America.

Mozart's "Zauberflote" has been performed in a queer way at Riga. As there was no artiste capable of singing the part of the *Queen of Night*, the role was confided to a comedienne, by whom it was spoken.

Madame Adelina Patti appeared in Verdi's "Traviata," at Vienna, on the 11th inst., with Signor Nicolini as *Alfredo*, and Signor Graziani as the elder *Germont*. Signor Arditi was the conductor.

Robert Schumann once wrote of Meyerbeer's "Prophet," "I think the music wretched; I have no words to express my disgust." Ferdinand Hiller, to whom this silly remark was addressed, does the memory of Schumann an unkindness by publishing the fact.

Mme. Lucca sang last week in Baltimore and in Washington. She has quite recovered from her indisposition. Commencing on April 14, one week of Italian opera is to be had in Cincinnati.

It seems that Signorina Beatrice Amore, whose debut in "Traviata," at the Malta Opera-House, was so successful, is not Mrs. Reed, of Brooklyn, after all, but a Miss Trimble, of Newark, daughter of H. W. Trimble, United States Consular Agent at Malta.

Mr. Gye, the English impresario, is lying ill at Vienna. A London journal says he was "suddenly seized with acute inflammation of the joints of the right foot." This, we suppose, means that Mr. Gye has got the gout.

Miss Rose Hersee, the prima donna of the English Opera Company, under the escort of Mr. Fred. Widdows, of Washington, D. C., had an interview with President Grant and family at the White House, during her visit there, which proved pleasant and agreeable to all parties.

August Belmont owns one of the large boxes at the Academy of Music, New York. It is his and his heirs as long as the building stands, and his family can always attend any performance without paying. The price paid for this box was $17,500.

The success of Italian opera in Spain, is not endangered by political events. Such has been the success of Mme. Marie Sasse, in "Lucrezia Borgia," at Madrid, that the manager has, it is said, at once re-engaged her for the ensuing season, at the salary of 90,000fr. (£3,600) for five months.

It is more than a quarter of a century since the famed Hungarian baritone-basso, Herr Pischek, delighted London musical circles by his splendid singing of music of all schools, but more especially of national German songs. He has just died at Stuttgardt, where, at the Royal Opera-House, he was for years the leading artist. His funeral, on the 19th ult., was a public one, all classes of the community, and even royalty, being represented at the cemetery.

Miss Kellogg, being at the Continental, Philadelphia, and having a spare hour, invited the hired help about the house who could be spared from their duties to assemble in the ladies' sitting-room about 9 o'clock. She had her music and some musical instruments with her, and played and sang for them a choice selection of her best pieces, interspersing with them a number of Irish ballads and negro minstrel melodies. It was a very graceful act in the great cantatrice, and is as creditable to her generosity as it was enjoyable to those who do not often have the good fortune to hear such music sung and played as she can do it.

Herr Keler Bela wants to come to America, and makes known the following conditions on which he will undertake the tour: He must find a manager in New York or other large American city in possession of sufficient means to render the engagement a certainty by depositing a certain sum of money with his banker, either at Berlin or Wiesbaden. He would then require to select from the musicians of New York an orchestra of from thirty to forty men, with a view of their being ultimately engaged by the manager, Bela himself to be engaged as their director for a whole season, and, according to the custom in vogue in America, all to be paid at the end of every week or after each concert. "Further," he says, "I should want a free pass to and from America, free living at the hotels, and have my expenses paid in traveling in and between the various cities, etc. I should want to give my concerts in the Vienna-Strauss fashion, introducing pretty selections from Polish operas, waltzes, polkas, galops; also Hungarian music, etc., from various composers." Keler Bela is evidently a very modest man.

Miss Nilsson, as our readers remember, had her farewell benefit at St. Petersburg on the 27th—15th, Russian time—of February. She appeared as *Margherita* in "Faust." The Russian journals are full of the most remarkable accounts of that evening. A list of the splendid gifts presented to Miss Nilsson may be of interest. These gifts were a pair of ear-rings, emeralds surrounded with diamonds, valued at 12,000 francs; a crown of laurel leaves, in pure gold, valued at 16,000 francs; a number of bouquets, among them one with a gold ribbon, on which were engraved the words "Return soon," and another one with a silver ribbon, on which the word "Remember" was enameled in blue; and, lastly, during the last inter-act a garland of flowers was delivered to her on the stage, attached to which was an address signed by more than a thousand persons of the highest classes of society. This address was in a frame of gold with diamonds, three of which hung in the shape of teardrops from the word "Adieu," written in rubies and sapphires. Altogether, the demonstration was one of the most splendid ever offered to a singer.

Speaking of the Ocean Symphony, the *New York World* says: "Rubinstein may not be a good conductor of most music. But he is the best of all possible conductors of his own. His appearance is picturesque, his manner singularly animated and free at the same time from the buffooneries of Jullien and Strauss. He used no score, but kept his eyes for the orchestra and beat time with his right hand, while his left was only used to enforce a crescendo or diminuendo, or a full fortissimo strain. He played upon his orchestra, in a word, with the same freedom and mastery with which he plays upon a pianoforte, and with a proportionate effect. At the close of the symphony, the applause was such as greets a famous prima donna, rather than the composer and conductor of a great work of imagination and scholarship, and men ordinarily quite sedate found themselves on their feet without knowing very well why, with their hats in one hand and their handkerchiefs in the other swelling the burst of 'Bravo.' It is idle at this time of day to be discussing the symphony. It is enough to say that those who heard the performance of it last night will remember it as one of the most notable events in the musical history of New York."

Mr. Theodore Thomas was in a state of great anxiety when he reached the City of Cincinnati, a few days since, being in hourly expectation of news from home of an interesting event. After the concert in the evening, he received a telegram from his family physician in New York, containing, among other information, the statement, "Mother and son doing as well as could be expected." His anxiety was instantly gone, and next morning at rehearsal he was in the best of spirits as he took the baton to begin the most difficult music of the evening programme. He called attention, gave the usual beats, when he was astounded to hear, instead of the opening note from the violin, an unearthly screech from a bass horn. This was followed by a discordant yawp from the cellos, mingled with a pandemonium of unearthly sounds from all the instruments. He thought of witchcraft, of insanity, of mutiny, and of everything else that could account for such an unprecedented act of insubordination, and was revolving in his mind how he should proceed to meet the emergency, when one of the members of the orchestra rose and addressed the astonished conductor, congratulating him in the name of the orchestra upon the birth of a son. Mr. Thomas was enlightened. He gave notice that special arrangements for the celebration of the event by the orchestra after the concert Friday night would be made by him. The rehearsal then proceeded, and at night, after the concert, fifty members of the orchestra drank to the health of the young son of Theodore Thomas.

AMERICAN MAGAZINES.

The Abuse of Reading—The Sanscrit Language.

Agriculture and Mining in California.

Two Poems by Joaquin Miller.

OLD AND NEW.

Josiah P. Quincy, in his paper on "THE ABUSE OF READING," calls attention to the evils that may result from too much good reading. He has known people, he says, who would have done as well to pay a man to keep them from books, as Coleridge did to pay a man to keep him from opium:

Some of us are old enough to remember a few survivors of a generation that was brought up on comparatively few books. How little knew the so-called educated men of that period, and yet how much! They were all acquainted with the greater Greek and Roman classics; and in English they had read and re-read Locke, Bacon, Milton in prose and verse, Shakspeare, and, above all, the Bible. An intimate acquaintance with these few volumes constituted their culture; but these they had mastered. They made extracts from them in commonplace books, discussed them at their social meeting, and, as it were, absorbed them into their blood. They read actively, not passively. They were not tempted to hurry through a book because there was a public library across the way offering a thousand others equally worthy of attention. They were compelled to make the most of their author, to pause over his statements, question his conclusions, and to arbitrate between truth and his view of it. It is easy to recognize the work done by the measured reading toward developing the intellect, storing the mind with images, and training the man to habits of accuracy and perseverance.

Then comes the perplexing question, What are we to do about reading newspapers, with their endless variety of facts, arguments, and appeals, in overwhelming, too generous profusion? Do they not flood the mind, and distract the powers of thought? To this Mr. Quincy replies:

To this perplexing question, What ought I to do about newspapers? at least this partial answer may be confidently returned, You cannot do without them. Doubt any one's good sense who speaks scornfully of newspapers. There is much in them that is trifling, and, perhaps, demoralizing; but, in the best of them, how much that is wise and noble! What wealth of enjoyment and instruction they may bring to every home where they are rightly selected, and rightly read! I have a few choice volumes on my shelves, among them an Olivet Cicero and a folio Shakspeare; but I would save my newspaper scrap-books before either of them. I have no volumes that contain so much sound thought, good English, good sense, and important knowledge. If you ask for wit, I will agree to match every jest and sarcasm in "The School for Scandal" with something from my scrap-book quite as good in the way of epigram, and flashed upon some mischief which it is important should be seen. Here are full reports of lectures on history by Hedge, poetry by Lowell, science by Agassiz and Tyndall. Here are Mill's speeches in Parliament, his free-trade letters to New York admirers, and Mr. Greeley's reply to them. You will find copious extracts giving the heart of the best modern books, and intelligent summaries of the systems they advocate. Here are occasional sermons into which leading American divines have put their most earnest thought. Here are vigorous expressions of the best political intelligence clipped from the leaders of the best newspapers. And, quite as important, here are little crisp criticisms of blundering political work from indignant critics whose daily duty has brought them face to face with absurdities of legislation. Take the best newspapers by all means—as many of them as you can afford—and take nine-tenths of their reading matter for granted. Some of it is good for nobody; much of it is good for somebody; but only a small part is wanted by you. But how precious are these fragments, if wisely chosen! If you are interested in the investigation of any political subject,—and every American citizen should have some study of this sort,—you will find in almost every newspaper an illustration of some aspect of it. Remember that it is better to subscribe to a few first-class newspapers, that you may read at home with the scissors in your hand, than to glance over a score of them in a public reading-room. Almost every thing that it is good and useful to know gets said, or copied, or suggested in some column of our free press. Venerable absurdities are exposed by thinkers of acknowledged ability; and institutions worth preserving are defended against the assaults of the foolish. But, if newspapers may be put to noblest uses, they may be so used as to enervate, and even to demoralize. Let us love them wisely, but not too well.

Joaquin Miller, whose pen is prolific if nothing else, follows his poem against St. Paul's with this discharge at

WESTMINSTER:

The Abbey broods beside the turbid Thames;
Her mother-heart is filled with memories;
Her every niche is stored with storied names;
They move before me like a mist of seas;
I am confused, am made abashed, by these
Most kingly souls, grand, silent, and severe.
I am not equal, I should so displease
The living—dead. I dare not enter; drear
And stained in storms of grander days all things appear.

I go! But shall I not return again
When Art has taught me gentler, kindlier skill,
And Time has given force and strength of strain?
I go! Oh, ye that dignify and fill
The chronicles of earth! I would instill
Into my soul somehow the atmosphere
Of sanctity that here usurps the will;
But go; I seek the tomb of one—a peer
Of peers—whose dust a fool refused to cherish here.

Nearly every one knows, in a vague sort of way, that the result of the researches of Sir W. Jones, Colebrook, Bopp, Grimm, and other Sanscrit scholars, has been to show that the Hindoos, Germans, French, English,—in brief, all the Indo-European races,—are of the same blood and origin. In

"LANGUAGE AND GOLD,"

A. H. Louis dwells upon this topic, and wonders that this discovery of the Aryan brotherhood, "so touching in its appeal to sympathy, so stimulating to the imagination, so gratifying to the intellect," was not made before. As far back as 1585, a European named Sassetti had studied Sanscrit,—had found out its great antiquity. He knew—most important of all—that it had, ages before, been the subject of such profound, searching, accurate, and philosophical grammatical treatment at the hands of the native scholars as no European speech has ever experienced. He saw—for no one who gives the most casual glance to it can escape seeing—that it had many words in common with his native Italian tongue. But he was blind to what the dullest eye sees now. Mr. Louis wonders that the Greeks, when they penetrated the Peninsula under Alexander the Great, did not detect the likeness of Sanscrit to their own mother tongue. He wonders that the English residents in India did not notice the resemblance between Sanscrit and the languages with which they were familiar:

My surprise, then, may be judged when I found, in the first twenty-four hours of my intercourse with natives in Bombay, that they were talking in a language of which every word, nearly, was unmistakable Greek, German, or Latin, clipped certainly, and deformed, but not so distorted as not to be recognizable on the instant. I shall never forget the thrill with which I recognized in one of the first three words that I ever heard from a native's lips an old familiar Greek friend, well known, indeed, to all of us, Greek readers or not, because we use it compounded in a word that describes a valuable bit of scientific machinery that hangs in many of our houses, and plays a great part in the seafaring life of sea-loving Americans and Englishmen. This word came from the *kuli*, or porter, who put my baggage on to the carriage that was to convey me and it to the hotel from the steamer. One trunk bothered him much, it was so big and heavy. He heaved his best with it for a minute or two, then gave it up, turned to me with a hospitable grin, and the remark, "*Bhot bary sahib!*" *Sahib* means "lord," and the natives apply it to all white men from over the seas, without discrimination of nationality, who visit their land. So that even Americans, painful as it no doubt must be to their democratic feelings to be so addressed, have to put up, as best they may, with the benighted salutation. For the rest, it was plain, from words and incident, that the poor fellow was declaring the trunk to be too "heavy" for him; for *bary* was very clearly (Greek *barus*) heavy.

Only one more instance of this correspondence of Hindostanee speech with familiar ancient European speech I will mention. It was the same evening, at the hotel. Dinner being concluded, and the moment of tobacco come, I saw a gentleman tenderly handle a cigar, and cry, "Boy!"—as servants are *garcon* in France, so are they "boy" throughout the East—"boy! *Ag laon;*" and, accordingly, the boy brought, with the pretty fashion which prevails in a land too hot for the phosphoric match to be quite a safe thing in familiar use, live charcoal on an elegant silver sconce, handing it gravely from one to another round the table. But "*ag laon*" are words, one of them, very plainly, clipped Latin, the other perfectly good Greek, and signify, "bring fire." So it appeared, that, for centuries, European gentlemen more or less acquainted with Greek and Latin had been asking for and receiving fire from the hands of the natives, without getting light enough with it, to their minds, to observe that the language employed on these occasions was that of classical ancient Europe. There has been nothing like this, in real life or out of it, that I remember, unless it be the delighted astonishment of Moliere's M. Jourdain, when he found that he had been talking prose all his life without knowing it. I tried in vain to penetrate the mystery of this insensibility in the English residents. But in return to my agitated inquiry, often repeated, whether it was really the case that they did not notice that the Hindostanee, in which they held converse with the natives, was all either German, or Greek, or Latin, I received answers, which, on grounds of mingled prudence and humanity, forbade much pursuit of the subject; for as regards the modern languages, other than English, there were obvious marks of contempt in the answers of these gentlemen, which I feared might extend to myself, if I went too far. And, as to the Greek and Latin, these clearly brought up in their minds such memories of early agonies of school-boy days as would have made it unkind to press the matter; and these feelings on their part, pervaded and colored as they also obviously were in the minds of some of them, by a not-disguised sentiment that "niggers" were unpleasant people, not to be attended to beyond necessity, effectually stopped my inquiries.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY.

In the plea which J. Ross Browne makes for a thorough system of irrigation for the deserts of CALIFORNIA and drainage for its swamps, he makes some interesting statements as to the agricultural capacity of that State. If people were asked what was California's staple, they would be apt to say that it was gold. In fact, it is wheat:

During the years named, we imported from the Atlantic States and South America most of the supplies necessary for the support of our population. Contrast this with our agricultural products during the past year. The total value of the wheat, barley, oats, hay, wine, wool, fruit, butter, cheese, and hides, produced in California during 1872, is estimated at $75,000,000, of which our exports will probably exceed $50,000,000. The wheat crop alone reaches about $25,000,000, being an excess of $5,000,000 over our gold yield; and the total of our agricultural products exceeds by about $10,000,000 the entire yield of precious metals throughout the United States.

These astounding results have been produced by the hard labor and individual energy of a farming population numbering in the aggregate less than 24,000 souls. The total agricultural product is not less than $75,000,000, and this has been produced by a farming population of 24,000, almost entirely without the aid of capital. It is in great part clear profit to the State. The mining business shows very different results, and business habits not nearly as creditable:

The latest mining-stock statement is that the dividends on all the mining stocks deemed of sufficient importance to be quoted on the Stock Board, only exceed the assessments of 1872 by *one and a half millions of dollars!* While individuals have made money, I fear a true record of all mines worked would not show much better results. If we consider the amount of capital invested in mining, in machinery, sluices, mills, and dead work, and the estimated population of 50,000 actually engaged in that branch of industry, and compare the results with those achieved by our farming population, numbering less than one-half, I am sure it will be admitted that the agricultural counties have done their share in contributing to the wealth of the State.

Mr. Browne complains that all the financial influences of the State are bent toward turning all its capital and effort into mining enterprises:

Let any farmer who desires to dyke, drain, irrigate, or fence his land; to plant a fruit orchard, a vineyard, or an orange grove; to go into the business of cotton-raising, silk-growing, or the manufacture of beet-sugar—all sound and legitimate enterprises, well tested on this coast—let such a farmer undertake to raise money in San Francisco at a reasonable rate of interest, and he will find that the money market is "unusually tight." By working at it a long time, offering ruinous rates of interest, sharing his prospective profits liberally, and giving security to the amount of three to one, he may possibly be accommodated, but I would be sorry to invest largely in his chances. The fact that his enterprise is sound and legitimate is sufficient to damn it. Even now I believe he could raise money more readily on diamond lands than on swamp lands or agricultural enterprises.

The farmers have succeeded in spite of all banks and capitalists:

No banks or bank rings have stood ready to take shares in their enterprises and back them by heavy loans; their stock has never drawn forth the millions hoarded on California street; they have never subsidized Legislatures to reduce their taxes to mere nominal rates; very few accommodations have been extended to them either by capitalists or by legislators; and yet, to-day, the actual cash results of their industry add more to the wealth of the country than all the mines of all the States and Territories in the Union.

Joaquin Miller wastes his poetic substance in riotous rhyming about the Sierras, as follows:

SIERRAS.

Like fragments of an uncompleted world,
From icy bleak Alaska, white with spray,
To where the peaks of Darien lie curled
In clouds, the broken lands loom bold and gray.
The seamen, nearing San Francisco Bay,
Forget the compass here; with sturdy hand
They seize the wheel, look up, then bravely lay
The ship to shore by snowy peaks that stand
The stern and proud patrician fathers of the land.

They stand, white stairs of heaven—stand, a line
Of climbing, endless, and eternal white.
They look upon the far and flashing brine,
Upon the boundless plains, the broken height
Of Kamiakin's battlements. The flight
Of time is underneath their untopped towers.
They seem to push aside the moon at night,
To jostle and unloose the stars. The flowers
Of heaven fall about their brows in shining showers.

They stand, a line of lifted snowy isles,
High held above a tossed and tumbled sea—
A sea of wood in wild unmeasured miles;
White pyramids of Faith, where man is free;
White monuments of Hope, that yet shall be
The mounts of matchless and immortal song. . . .
I look far down the hollow days; I see
The bearded prophets, simple-souled and strong,
That fill the hills and thrill with song the heeding throng.

Serene and satisfied! supreme! white, lone
As God, they loom above cloud-banners furled;
They look as cold as kings upon a throne;
The mantling wings of night are crushed and curled
As feathers curl. The elements are hurled
From off their bosoms, and are bidden go,
Like evil spirits, to an under-world.
They stretch from Cariboo to Mexico,
A line of battle-tents in everlasting snow.

A WINTER FANTASY.

Your veil is thick, and none would know
The pretty face it quite obscures;
But if you foot it through the snow,
Distrust those little boots of yours.

The tell-tale snow, a sparkling mold,
Says where they go and whence they came;
Lightly they touch its carpet cold,
And, where they touch, they sign your name.

Who runs may read! On twinkling feet
You trip where all may soon detect you;
And where, still rosy-cold, you meet
The nested Loves—They quite expect you!

A Chinese Murderer.

A recent trial at Shan Ting shows that a Chinese Judge is nearly as sentimental as the average French juryman who finds "extenuating circumstances" for the acts of the worst criminals. The assassin of a high official, murdered twelve years ago, gave himself up to the authorities, and when placed on trial avowed his act in these words: "The man," he said, "whom I assassinated, caused, twelve years ago, the death of my father by giving false testimony against him. Since the day my father was beheaded I have followed everywhere, step by step, the perjurer whom I had sworn to kill. If all that time I delayed taking revenge, it was because, in the event of my being condemned for murder, there would be no one to render funeral honors to my mother, for I was her only son. She died three months ago, and I have killed my father's murderer. If I have delayed surrendering myself, it was because I had important affairs to arrange." The Judge did not reproach this candid criminal with taking the law into his own hands, but, much to the satisfaction of the spectators, set him free for "having shown great filial attachment."

THE LAKE-FRONT QUESTION.

Judge Drummond's Opinion in the Injunction Case.

The Legislature having repealed the Lake-Front act, we republish the opinion delivered by Judge Drummond, Aug. 28, 1869, in the injunction suit instituted to restrain the railway companies from occupying the ground on the lake-shore, between Randolph and Madison streets, for the erection of a passenger depot:

THE OPINION.

In the case of The United States v. The Illinois Central Railroad Company and others, a motion for a preliminary injunction has been argued heretofore, and the Court will now proceed to decide that motion.

The questions involved in this case are of the very highest importance, affecting interests of great value, and they should be more fully considered, and opportunity given for further argument and investigation. I do not propose, now, to do more than state the conclusions to which I have arrived, with, perhaps, some incidental argument indicating why I have reached those conclusions.

The facts are substantially these: After the litigation concerning the south fraction of Sec. 10, in Township 39, Range 14 east of the third principal meridian, upon which Fort Dearborn was situated, had been settled by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States—as reported in the case of Wilcox v. Jackson, 13 Peters—in favor of the right of the United States to the land, the Secretary of War, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1819, proceeded to dispose by sale of a portion of the land, the right and title of which had been determined to be in the United States by this decision. With the view of facilitating the sale of the land, Mr. Burchard, in 1839, as the agent of the Government, made a plat of it, dividing it into lots, blocks, and streets, in analogy and conformity with the practice existing under the law of the State concerning town plats. The plat thus made by Mr. Burchard was recorded in the Recorder's office. Upon the plat thus made out and recorded there was a strip of land, south of Randolph street and north of Madison street, and between certain blocks and lots and Lake Michigan, designated as "public ground, forever to remain vacant of buildings;" and, by a memorandum added to the plat, it was declared that "The public ground between Randolph and Madison streets, and fronting upon Lake Michigan, is not to be occupied with buildings of any description."

Sales were at that time made of many of the lots, in conformity with the plat, and titles given under the authority of the Secretary of War.

In 1850, Congress granted to the State of Illinois certain lands for the construction of a railroad from Cairo, with branches to Chicago and Galena; and by an act of the Legislature of 1851 of this State, the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad was terminated at Twelfth street, in the City of Chicago. By a subsequent act, of 1852, authority was given to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to proceed from Twelfth street to the South Branch of the Chicago River; and, by a contract made with the city, and an ordinance affecting the same, between the City and the Railroad Company, a track was constructed, about 400 feet, I think, east of Michigan avenue, and from Twelfth street to the South Branch of the Chicago River.

The bill alleges that this was done without authority on the part of the United States, and that the latter was not a party in any way to this arrangement.

It will be seen from what has been stated that, after the land had been thus set apart, in the way described, the City of Chicago assumed a certain control and authority over it, making this contract and passing this ordinance upon that assumption. The track thus made by the Illinois Central Railway Company was used from the time of its construction up to the passage of the recent act of the Legislature, of April 16, 1869, which has given rise to this controversy.

By that act, there was granted to some of the defendants a portion of land described as the south fraction of Sec. 10, for the erection thereon of a passenger depot, and for "such other purposes as the business of said companies may require." In consideration of this grant, thus made by the act of the Legislature, the railroad companies—the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Michigan Central—were required to pay to the City of Chicago $800,000, in the manner therein described. And the Common Council of the City of Chicago were authorized and empowered to quit-claim and release to the Illinois Central Railroad Company and others any and all claim and interest concerning the said land.

The bill alleges that, under the act of the Legislature, these companies threaten to proceed and erect buildings upon this land thus described, and thus set apart for the especial public purpose mentioned.

The question is whether, as the case is presented, they have a right, under this act of the Legislature, thus to proceed.

First, as to the position of the United States touching this land, the south fraction of Sec. 10:

There can be no doubt, I think, under the facts as stated, that, with the consent of the Government, through its authorized agents, the land was dedicated to public use of the kind and character mentioned by the plat. It may be asked whether this dedication was what is called a statutory dedication, or whether it was a dedication at common law? I think it was a dedication at common law, and not a dedication under the statute. It is true that there was an attempt apparently to conform to the conditions required by the law in relation to town-plats. It was made out; it was recorded; but all the various provisions required by law do not seem to have been complied with. And I understand the rule to be, if that is not the case it is not a statutory dedication, the effect of which is the vesting of the fee in the public to the streets and public grounds marked and designated upon the plat as such. And this seems to be the result of the decision in the case of The United States v. The City of Chicago, reported in 7 Howard. That decision could not have been made if the Supreme Court of the United States had supposed that the title to the streets and the fee of the streets was vested in the City of Chicago as representing the public. It was a question that necessarily arose in that case, and one of the questions, in fact, submitted and certified up to the Supreme Court, and upon which the decision of that court was required and given.

This being so, it was, consequently, a dedication at common law, and not under our statute.

It seems to me that a distinction can be taken between a dedication which is general, without any restriction or limitation, and a special dedication for a particular purpose. Here the condition annexed to the dedication was, that it was forever to remain vacant of buildings. The United States, therefore, hold the title to the land, subject to the dedication which had been affixed to it in fee, having, however, no control over it inconsistent with the purpose for which it was dedicated, but, as I apprehend, still having entire control over it consistent with those purposes. It not being a statutory dedication under our law, the fee of the public grounds not being vested in the City of Chicago, it must remain in the United States.

Then, there being this special dedication, the question is as to the power of the general public over it; either the City of Chicago, for certain purposes, representing the rights of the public, or the State of Illinois, for other purposes, so representing them.

It is the undoubted right of every person owning property to dispose of it in such a manner as he chooses, consistently with law and public policy. It is, therefore, the right of every property-holder, unless there is some law or some public policy which prevents, to dedicate his property to public use, general or special; and I apprehend there could not be and was not any law, State or Federal, to prevent the special dedication of this property in the way in which it was designated on the plat by the agent of the Government. That being so, when property is thus dedicated, what are the rights of the public over it? Can they change the object and purpose of the dedication? Would not this be interfering with the undoubted right of every person to dispose of his property as to him shall seem fit?

There may be perhaps some force in the argument which declare that when property is dedicated generally to the public, without specifying the particular purpose, the public may use it for one purpose at one time, and for another at a different time; but when the owner of property dedicates it to a particular public purpose, being not inconsistent with the law or public policy, I deny the right of the State, or of the municipality, to divert it from that purpose, except under the general authority which the public has to take property for public uses, which is sometimes deemed the right of eminent domain. If an individual shall grant a lot of land, or a square in a city, for the purpose of constructing a school-house upon it, or a church, or an institution of science, or for any useful purpose, that property cannot be taken, as I apprehend, by the public, except in the same way that any property can be taken. In one sense, the property of every man, of course, is subject to the control of the Government; but then, when it is thus subject to the control of the Government, it is in conformity with law, and under the adjudication of law, by the courts, and not by a simple stroke of legislation, and I think some of the authorities that have been asked are inconsistent with this principle.

The case of Williams against the New York Central Railroad Company, reported in 16 New York, proceeds upon the correctness of this doctrine. There the owner of land dedicated a portion of it to the City of Syracuse as a public street. The Legislature undertook to grant it to the Railroad Company—a portion of the street. The Court of Appeals of New York held that it could not be done without accountability to the owner of the street. And, although some cavil is made with this decision in the case of The People v. Kerr, 27 New York, still this principle is conceded.

The case of Wellington and others, petitioners, reported in 16 Pickering, is in conformity with this doctrine. The opinion of Chief Justice Shaw proceeds upon the basis that there had not been a diversion by the act of the Legislature of the land from the public use to which it was appropriated by the owners. That undoubtedly was a strong case, and where the question distinctly came up.

The case of Wayer v. the Troy Union Railroad Company, 25 New York, is also in conformity with this principle.

In fact, what safety would there be in any other rule than this? And when it is enunciated, coupled with the qualification that the State may take the land for public purposes under the right of eminent domain, there certainly cannot be any objection to it.—*Salus populi est suprema lex*,—and this leaves the right of the individual over his property, and the rights of the State, in harmony with each other, maintaining in full force the right of the owner to annex such qualifications or conditions to the disposition of his property as he chooses, subject, however, to that supreme law which looks to the safety of the State, and which authorizes the appropriation of that property, where that safety demands.

Now, what is done in this case? Is the action of this State, or of these defendants, in conformity with this principle? It grants the right of the State of Illinois to these companies in this land. What is that right? It can only be, so far as the owner of the property is concerned, the right to appropriate it for public use in conformity with law. Has the Legislature of the State the right to divert land which has been appropriated to a special purpose from that purpose, and say that in consequence of that they will give such a compensation to the owner? Is not that what this act does to all intents and purposes? It declares that in consequence of the grant made by the State of Illinois, these defendants (the railroad companies) shall pay to the City of Chicago $800,000. It is certainly a diversion,—so understood, so contemplated, and not denied by counsel,—from the purpose for which the land was originally dedicated.

If this were not the object and purpose, for what were the $800,000 to be given to the City of Chicago?

True, it may be said, and is said, that there may be private rights. There may be the right of the owners of lots abutting on this property, the right of prospect, the right of air and view, and all those things. That is one thing. But has not the public, in relation to the various streets and public grounds, composed of the aggregate of individuals, certain rights as well as the owners of lots abutting upon the streets and upon the public squares? And is that right, by a mere stroke of the pen, to be taken away from each individual of the public where the ground is dedicated to a special purpose? In other words, can a mere legislative enactment close up our public streets, and parks, and squares? Is there nothing else required to give effect to it, and is the individual to be left without any other redress except what may arise indirectly by an action against the wrong-doer, which shall sound in damages?

This will not be claimed,—this is not claimed, as I understand, in this case. It is said that all claimed by this legislative act is the right of the public; that the rights of individuals have to be affected by some other proceeding. That may be true. There can be no doubt, I apprehend, of the right of every individual owner who may be injured by the wrongful acts of these defendants to proceed against them for that injury, and to apply to the courts for redress, but, what is the result in the meantime? The land thus taken, if used for the purpose claimed under this law, can be built upon. In other words, the condition annexed to the dedication, declaring that it was forever to remain vacant of buildings, is nullified by the construction of buildings and depots. It would seem as though there should be a preventive remedy which may arrest this violation of the dedication, rather than leave the parties to the inadequate redress of an action at law and sounding in damages merely.

Then I hold that these principles are true in this case; that the United States remained the owner of this land, subject to the use conferred upon the public by the dedication that was made. That neither the State nor the city had the right to divert this land from the special dedication thus affixed to it, except by the exercise of the right of eminent domain, which must be, not by an application to the Legislature, but by an application to the courts, in conformity with law, and where the rights of the parties can be adjudicated.

The only remaining question is, whether the United States is in a position to apply to a court of equity to prevent these acts from being done which the railroad companies seek to do under this law.

This is a quesion about which there may be and is some difficulty. No adjudication has been referred to on either side, where the question has been distinctly presented. It is true that in the case in 27 New York, already referred to, the public, together with the owner of the lots abutting upon the street, was made a plaintiff, and no objection seems to have been taken on that ground. There is a case (Stuytevant v. New York) reported in 11 Paige, where the owner of property dedicated a square to public use in the City of New York, to which the municipality assented, and in relation to which they made a contract. The Court there held that the owner could call upon the city to comply with its contract. There does not seem, as I have said, to be any adjudication bearing directly upon the question. Therefore, although I had great doubt about it, and am not entirely free from doubt in relation to it, still looking at it upon principle, the question is whether the United States cannot, under the circumstances of the case, call upon a court of equity to effectuate the conditions of the grant.

Under the circumstances detailed, these railroad companies, defendants, threaten to block up land thus dedicated in this particular way to public use. The bill alleges, and the allegation must at present be admitted, that there was a warrantee, by implication it is true, on the part of the Government, to these various persons to whom the property was sold, that the land should thus remain dedicated in the particular way designated, and in point of fact, there can be no doubt of the object and intent of all the parties to this transaction. It was the understanding of the Government through its agent that this land was to be forever free from buildings, so that there could thus be an outlook upon the lake. It was dedicated for public purposes, and might be so used, but this never was to be the purpose; buildings were never to be constructed there. Under these circumstances, upon principle, has not a trustee who thus holds the land, subject to this dedication, and to the conditions annexed to it, the right to appeal to a court of equity to enforce the purpose? It seems to me that he has.

It is true that allusion has been made and such I understand to be the fact, that a bill has been filed by the owner of a lot abutting upon this ground. With the view that I have taken of the law of the case it will be seen that I do not doubt the right of the owner to apply to a court of equity to procure such a diversion as is contemplated here, and under the circumstances indicated. And I suppose it is not very material in which case the order of the Court is made, whether in this or in the other. I think it, however, a matter of the very highest importance, that when rights so momentous are involved, and where the consequence of permitting these defendants to proceed and construct buildings might affect so seriously the interests of the public and of private owners, it should be ultimately determined that this statute of the Legislature is not in conformity with those interests, that the order of the court should be made now, on the threshold, before any buildings are constructed.

It is true that where there is a doubt as to the right for the injunction, a court of equity does not grant it. But where the Court has no doubt of the right to the injunction, and the question is one of pleading to a certain extent, perhaps, the principle might not apply. Looking at it in the absence of authority and with the best consideration that I have been able to give the subject, I think that the United States, having this interest, may appeal to a court of equity as it has done.

In doing this it is not necessary to decide whether this act of the Legislature causes the property to revert to the original owner, or whether it still remains subject to the rights of the public, and the act itself is alone illegal. The Supreme Court, in what is called the Pittsburgh case, reported in 6 Peters, 468, seems to think that, where there was a diversion of the land from the original purpose of the dedication, that the land would still remain subject to the original condition and purpose, and that the attempt at diversion would simply be ineffectual.

Again, I must confess that I have not been uninfluenced, perhaps, by the kind of legislation which has been adopted in this case. Do these railroad companies want land for the construction of their buildings? There is a way in which they can apply under the law to the courts for the condemnation of that land. Whether it is for a public purpose; whether they can thus make an application, is a judicial question. As I understand, the Legislature cannot, by a mere enactment, take land from a private owner and give it to a corporation, even for a public purpose. It must proceed in conformity with the law, and if compensation is to be given, the amount is to be judicially ascertained, and not determined in advance by a mere word in a statute.

The injunction will be granted.

A LOST ART REVIVED.

The Empress Josephine's Old Point de Venise Laces—The Empress Eugenie's Dress—A New York Importer's Story.

From the New York Sun.

It is well known among ladies who are connoisseurs in lace, that the manufacture of old Point de Venise has been among the lost arts for upwards of a century. Whenever one of our American princesses on her round of morning shopping asks for Point de Venise, the salesman, who is well informed in laces knows at once that his customer is not. If he is sharp, shrewd, and unscrupulous, he practises a deception by showing the lady some other lace; if he is honest he tells her the truth. A representative of the *Sun*, while looking for items for a trade report a few days ago, gathered the following facts from a lace importer and head of the lace department in a wholesale dry goods house, whose cash receipts from sales amount to over sixty millions annually:

About five years before the fall of Paris and banishment of Napoleon III. the Empress Eugenie discovered one day among a lot of old laces which had been transferred to her as souvenirs of the Empress Josephine, and which her daughter, Queen Hortense, had religiously preserved as relics of her illustrious mother, about a quarter of a yard of a lace flounce of a most singular and beautiful mesh and beautiful design. The ex-Empress is a dilettante and connoisseur in laces as well as in many other fine arts. She saw at a glance that she possessed an art treasure, the more valuable as it was yellow with age, broken and mutilated. She sent at once for M. De Lisle, the President of the Compagnie des Indes, lace manufacturers of Paris, and, spreading her treasure before his admiring eyes, said:

"Monsieur, I wish this lace reproduced, mesh and design, in a full lace dress for myself. Can your lace-makers do it?"

Bowing low before the beautiful woman, the manufacturer replied:

"Your Royal Highness gives me a difficult commission, one, I fear, impossible to perform. Your remnant is real old Point de Venise, of which there are but few samples in existence, and the art of making it is lost."

"Can we not revive it?" asked the Empress. "I give *carte blanche* in making the experiment, and another *carte blanche* for my dress when finished."

"Madame, I will see what can be done. If possible it shall be accomplished," and bowing again he retired from the royal presence, taking with him the old piece of Point de Venise.

When an Empress commands everybody hastens to obey. So the President of the Compagnie des Indes lost no time. He first submitted the sample of Queen Hortense's relic to his own adult experienced lace-makers. None knew the mesh. He placed it under powerful lenses—no better success. Its intricacy baffled them all. No instruments, however fine, nor fingers the most skillful, under eyes the most practised, could tell how it could be reproduced. Our manufacturer was perplexed, but not in despair. His next step was to ransack the whole Empire for the oldest lace-makers living. About forty old women, sexagenarians and octogenarians, were taken to Paris. They were provided with the best of glasses, and the most powerful hand lenses. One after the other examined the old flounce. Alas! not one knew the mesh. M. De Lisle was almost desperate. He had tried adult ingenuity and the experience of age, now he must resort to youth. He selected from his young girls twenty of the most intelligent workers,—those with the strongest eyes and deftest fingers. To each he gave a section of the old sample. He provided them with lenses and every appliance for work. In the meantime they were secluded, and given every necessary comfort, so that their eyes, their fingers, and their minds might be in perfect working order. He watched the work from day to day, and week to week; still no progress seemed to be made. At length he left the house one evening almost persuaded to give up the experiment. This was about one year after the Imperial order had been given. The next day he was late in reaching his office, but as soon as he arrived the superintendent of the lace-workers met him with the long-wished-for welcome, but almost incredible intelligence that one of the young girls had discovered the old Point de Venise mesh. The President hurried to the room, where the successful young worker was bending over her lace-cushion. He seized a lens, examined the work in her hands, compared it with the original, and a quiet smile stole over his features.

"*Eh bien!*" he exclaimed softly, "*Il est acheve!*"

Turning to the successful discoverer he rewarded her with the place of teacher to the others and generalsup serintendent of the work, and communicated with the Empress, who, among all her engagements, had kept diligent watch of the progress of affairs.

Now he work was begun in earnest. It was four years before it approached completoin, but from time to time the Empress visited the manufactory, showing the greatest joy and pride that a lost art had been restored by the lace-weavers of France in her reign. Before the dress was finished, Paris was in ashes and Eugenie an exile. But the lace-weavers escaped the general destruction, and Eugenie's dress was spared. The generous and noble woman did not forget M. De Lisle nor her order. She wrote to him from England saying that "though no longer an Empress, nor enjoying the income of royalty, she would take the dress when finished if he should be a loser by keeping it."

The manufacturer, not to be out done in nobility or generosity, laid the case as stated in the Empress' letter, before the Directors of the Company. They were touched with the misfortunes and genuine nobility of the beautiful woman, and unanimously decided to release her from her engagement. This now historic dress is to be exhibited at the Vienna Exposition as the first specimen of Point de Venise manufactured in more than a hundred years.

LINES TO MY LADY-LOVE.

BY A COMMON-PLACE PERSON.

To thee, were I a humble bee,
I'd hourly wing my honeyed flight.
To thee, were I a ship at sea,
I'd sail, though land were in my sight.
To thee, were I a pussy-cat,
I'd spring, as though 'twere on a rat!

To thee, were I a stickleback,
I'd swim as fast as fins can move.
To thee, were I a hunter's hack,
I'd gallop on the hoofs of love.
But, as I'm but a simple man,
I'll come by train, love—if I can!

—*Punch's Almanac.*

Causes of Death.

The last publication of the British death-rate and its causes is curious reading. One man died from the bite of a cat; and two more from the bites respectively of a ferret and an adder. Another was stung to death by bees. A man and a boy died of falling from velocipedes, and an old lady was killed by injuries inflicted by that agreeable machine. The swallowing of a shell, a screw, and a cherry-stone put a period to the lives of three infants, while two died of putting one a stone, the other a bead into the ear. Swallowing bones sent three people out of the world, swallowing coins finished two, and swallowing a pin quickly pricked on grim Death for one. A scratch from a thorn killed a woman of middle age; improper medicine poisoned eight people, and improper food five. Four hundred and forty-four young children were smothered by bed-clothes; and 930 persons during the year lost their lives in railway accidents. The proportion of suicides to every million of the population is about seventy—the deaths by hanging, the knife, and drowning being the most. Heart disease the year's record shows to be increasing—a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the greater wear and tear of business, and the increased mental activity of the age.

TREE-PLANTING.

Ornamental Planting on the Avenues and Streets.

BY H. W. S. CLEVELAND, LANDSCAPE-GARDENER.

I have endeavored, in the few articles which I have heretofore published, to show how greatly THE BEAUTY AND ATTRACTIVE INTEREST of our fine streets and avenues might be increased, by doing away with the area-railings, and thus adding to the width of the present areas on each side to the apparent breadth of the street; by the tasteful arrangement and tidy keeping of the areas, which would then be susceptible of cultivation, and, whether simply kept in rich sward, or planted with shrubs or flowers, would contribute incalculably to the pleasant aspect of the street; and by the judicious selection and systematic planting of such trees as may be relied on for health and vigorous growth, as well as such distinct and desirable characteristics of form and foliage as would insure not only an aggregate effect of elegance and refreshing verdure, but a perfection of individual development which would render each tree an object of interest and beauty in itself. I think that no one will deny that, if such a system were generally carried out, it would do more than is possible by any other means, to give to the city a distinct character OF REFINEMENT AND ELEGANCE in its outward features. No extent or magnificence of parks outside the city can contribute so much to our own enjoyment, or to excite the admiration of strangers, as such attention to the decoration of the spacious thoroughfares which we traverse daily in the passage to and from our places of business. No architectural display can suffice, without the aid of living verdure, to convey the best effect of its own richness, or give a finished expression to its surroundings.

It would be a waste of time to urge that these objects are desirable, since no one to whom it is not self-evident would be convinced by argument. But it is not to be supposed that any large number of proprietors of residence-property are so deficient in taste or cultivation as not to perceive the truths which I have stated. It may be too much to hope that the planting and culture of trees throughout the city should be placed in charge of a competent Superintendent, though it is hard to see why such a measure should not at once commend itself to any one who will give it a moment's thought; but EVERY PROPRIETOR OF A LOT has it in his power to contribute to the beauty of the city, and to render a service to the cause of popular education, by making such use of objects of natural beauty, in decorating the area under his control, as will enhance the elegance of the palace, or confer upon the simplest dwelling the charm of a home-like expression. If the residents on a single block would combine, and adopt a uniform design of tree-planting, and employ a competent person to take charge of the whole,—attending regularly to the necessary duties of watering and keeping everything neat and tidy,—the effect would be so pleasing that it would hardly fail to be copied, and in time become universal. There are always plenty of competent gardeners to be found at the employment-office of the Young Men's Christian Association, whom it would be a charity thus to employ, and the tax upon each proprietor would be light. But, if such combination cannot be secured, every individual proprietor should remember that it is in his power TO SET A GOOD EXAMPLE, and add to the generally pleasant aspect of the neighborhood, by a tasteful arrangement and keeping of the few square feet of ground of which he has control; and, if no higher motive urges him to the performance of such a duty, he should reflect that the value of residence-property may be affected in no small degree by the general character it bears for elegance, or the reverse.

Thus far I have had reference mainly to the more elegant and spacious avenues and streets, of which few cities can boast such an extent as Chicago. But the same principle applies to the LESS PRETENTIOUS STREETS, which may, and should, contribute largely to the general character of the city for beauty, and the air of refinement which comes from an evident universal appreciation of the charms of grass, trees, vines, and flowers. One of the characteristics of our city, which we may reflect upon with a strong feeling of satisfaction, is the very large proportion of the laboring population who own their homesteads. The terrible evils resulting, in the older cities, from the existence of whole streets and districts of tenement-houses, the inhabitants of which are utterly unable to escape from the squalor and pollution which surrounds them, are comparatively unknown here; and, on the other hand, we have, what is equally unknown in the older cities, MILES UPON MILES of streets composed exclusively of neat one or two story houses, which, with the lots on which they stand, are owned by the occupants, by far the larger portion of whom are intelligent and respectable working men, and, in frequent instances, men of very considerable cultivation. To all such proprietors, the motive of self-interest should be a powerful one to induce them to beautify and adorn their homes by such culture as is possible on their limited areas. THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS, it is true, is only possible to a very limited extent in the city. On the sunny sides of streets which are comparatively retired, and but little traversed, some hardy varieties may be grown successfully, but, on the more frequented thoroughfares, the dust, and shade, and poisonous gases to which they are exposed, are destructive of the freshness and richness of color which constitute their attractive charm. The florists who supply the markets are forced to renew the stock of potted plants which they bring in from their green-houses, at intervals of only a few days, so rapidly do they lose their beauty under THE INFLUENCE OF CITY AIR. Among the many recent notices of plans for the new Court-House, I observe that some of the reporters (more familiar, probably, with flowers of rhetoric than with those of garden-culture) have dwelt with enthusiasm upon a feature of one of the designs, which comprised an open court within the building, which is to be laid out as a flower-garden, the beauties of which, it is said, are attractively displayed in the design. As the building is described as being "higher than the Chamber of Commerce," the absurdity of supposing that flowers could be made to grow AT THE BOTTOM OF SUCH A WELL will be apparent to every florist. It is not likely that even grass would be able to maintain anything better than a miserably sickly existence, especially in view of the fact that it would be largely dependent upon tobacco-juice for subsistence; and the nearest approach to the visions of tropical verdure indulged in by the writers alluded to would probably be a crop of chickweed, plantain, and burdock.

Sunshine and pure air are absolutely essential to the health of flowers, and, without vigorous health, they can possess no beauty. But there are many varieties of TREES, SHRUBS, AND VINES, such as I have enumerated, which might be used in the localities alluded to, and would confer upon them a character of cosy comfort scarcely less attractive in its general character than the stately elegance of the more aristocratic avenues. A liberal use of vines should especially be recommended for this purpose; and many an old fence, or out-house, or other unsightly object, may be rendered attractive by using it as a support for a climber which will soon clothe its sides with rich verdure. Many of the annuals are desirable for this purpose, growing rapidly from seed, and requiring no care,—such as morning-glory, cypress-vines, flowering peas, scarlet runners, mock orange, etc. GRAPE-VINES, too, may be made ornamental, and a source of luxury, which any lot-owner may enjoy.

I remember seeing, many years ago, in Philadelphia (I think at the corner of Eighth and Pine streets), a grape-vine trained up the side of a four-story house in a single stem, like a lightning rod, or rather like a cable, without a branch or a leaf till it reached the roof, where it was trained over an arbor, and produced annually a large crop of fruit,—being thus elevated into pure air and sunshine, out of the way of dust and thieves. A very little labor would enable any one who owns a house to provide himself with such a source of supply, for all the surface area of soil it requires is where the stem comes out of the ground. The roots will ramble under the ground wherever they please, and, if feed simply with the soap suds from the weekly wash, will render a rich annual return of luscious grapes.

However simple and unpretending a dwelling may be, the appearance of neat and tidy culture, whether for utility or ornament, of whatever ground pertains to it, conveys always an involuntary sense of RESPECT FOR THE OCCUPANT, which is entirely independent of other claims to consideration. On the other hand, the effect is always chilling and repulsive of a residence the grounds of which wear a neglected look, even though the house itself may be costly and pretentious. As the character of a community is that of the majority of the individuals composing it, so the external characteristics of a city are comprised in the aggregate results of the efforts of individuals to render their own premises attractive. Chicago is already eminent as a city of spacious avenues and magnificent buildings. The charm of tasteful culture is ALL THAT IS REQUIRED to soften down the sense of incompleteness which pertains to recent structures, however elegant in themselves, or to give a pleasant and home-like expression to the plain dwellings which must for a long time form a prominent feature of a large portion of the city. If the hints I have given have served in any degree to excite an interest in the subject, or to aid in its execution, my object will have been accomplished.

LIVING ON ONE'S INCOME.

Remarks of Senator Chandler, and His Skirmish with Senator Logan, on the Bill to Increase Congressional Salary.

From the Congressional Record.

Mr. Chandler—The Senator from Wisconsin says this is a practical question, and it is, sir, a very practical question. It means business. It is not for me, Mr. President, to criticise the action of brother Senators, or of members of the other House. It is not for me to say what the services of individuals here are worth. I have no doubt that in the estimation of most of the members of this body the pay they receive is inadequate; but I have never known a vacancy in this body that had not at least one man willing to fill it for the pay. In my own State I think there must be at least fifty men to-day who would be willing to sacrifice themselves to take my place; and I presume there is not another State in the Union but could furnish a large number of men ready and anxious to take the place of every member of this body upon the compensation we now receive.

Mr. President, when you come to the cost of living, it is a mere matter of taste. There was a Quaker living in Philadelphia a few years ago, a hatter, and one day a rather rough man came in to purchase a hat, and inquired of the Quaker if he could not take a dollar less than he asked for it. Said the Quaker: "As I live, friend, I cannot." With a large-sized adjective, the man turned and said: "Then live cheaper." That was his response. Said the Friend: "Thee can take a hat; thou art the first man who has understood my secret." If a man will live within his means he can, in all probability, whatever he gets; and whether you pay $5,000, or $7,000, or $7,500, does not interfere at all with the expense of living. A man who will not live upon $5,000 will not live upon $7,500. He will not live within his means if he does not live on $5,000. And what is to-day the compensation that we receive? Why, Mr. President, our duties here occupy about four and a half months in the year, certainly not more than five months at the outside. For that we receive $5,000 a year, or a little over $1,000 a month. It would be very hard to satisfy my constitutents that $1,000 a month was not as much as I could earn. I think I could earn more, for I do not believe there is a man in this body, or in the other House, who has made one-half of the pecuniary sacrifice that I have made in occupying a seat in this body, and yet I was perfectly willing, and have been continuously willing, to occupy the seat for the pay.

Mr. Logan—Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Chandler—Certainly.

Mr. Logan—Please state to the Senate what your annual expenses are for living in Washington City.

Mr. Chandler—I do not think it any of the Senator's business. [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan—I do not think it is either; but will you state them approximately?

Mr. Chandler—I live within my means, and it is nobody's business how much I spend.

Mr. Logan—That is true; but you spoke about men living within their means.

Mr. Chandler—I cannot tell how much I spend.

Mr. Logan—Do you think it costs you $20,000 a year to live here?

Mr. Chandler—I am not here to be questioned. I spend what I please at home or in Washington, and it is nobody's business.

Mr. Logan—I know that; but if you had no income but the $5,000 salary how would you get along?

Mr. Chandler—Then I should live within the $5,000 most certainly, and would in all probability lay by a little. [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan—The point I wish to make is, that inasmuch as you are not dependent on that, you want to require poor men to live within their means,—within the $5,000,—and you to have an opportunity of living on $20,000 or $25,000 if you desire. That is about the difference, is it not?

Mr. Chandler—I have always lived within my means, and I always expect to do so.

Mr. Logan—Rich men generally do.

Mr. Chandler—I was very willing to come here and occupy a seat on this floor at the salary which was then prescribed by law, and I am willing to do so yet.

Mr. Logan—Would you not have been willing to come if the salary had not been anything at all? [Laughter.]

Mr. Chandler—I might, and I might not. [Laughter.] But I consider that the average Congressman is well paid. There could be here and there a man who could earn more money than he receives as a member of Congress. I have no doubt that my distinguished friend from Illinois could earn $20,000 or $25,000 at his profession; but the average Congressman and the average Senator is paid all that he is worth for the services that he renders, and if a large moiety of both bodies should conclude that they could not possibly afford to remain with the salary, and should therefore resign, I do not think the country would suffer. [Laughter.]

Life in the Tropics.

The idea generally entertained of the tropics is that they are Eden-like regions abounding in the most brilliant flowers, the most magnificent birds, as well as the most varied and abundant animal life. To compare them with temperate regions in these particulars, to declare that the temperate zones are, in fact, the true lands of floral and animal abundance, would have sounded to our ancestors like the language of madmen. Yet the voice of modern discovery has dispelled this ideal, as it has destroyed a dozen other strongholds of ancient belief, and our fancies must veer to a new conception of the realms of perpetual summer. We are now assured that there is no special abundance of flowers in the tropics. Wallace tells us that equatorial landscapes are marked by fine foliage and a rarity of flowers. The large and magnificent flowers which we know to be of tropical origin are rare, and are gathered from widely-separated districts. The short period of bloom usual in these regions also causes a paucity of floral adornment, and as a rule temperate landscapes far exceed tropical in variety and abundance of flowers. The same may be said in regard to birds and animal life, the tropics in this particular also falling far below the temperates. Strain wandered for weeks through the woods of Central America without seeing an animal, and rarely a bird, and, as far as he could judge, the rivers contained no fish. Even the frigid zones appear to surpass the tropics in this respect. Thus in Alaska animal life is abundant in summer, and the rivers swarm with fish; the white hare, the moose, the beaver, abound. The Kamtchatdales have thousands of reindeer, and as a rule the short summer of the extreme north is marked by a great animal abundance. So in regard to the song of birds. It is almost entirely a temperate phenomenon. Song is indeed rather an exceptional feature than an attribute of birds. The singers are comparatively few, and these few dwell chiefly outside the tropics. Why these few sweet-voiced tribes have been so far favored above their contemporaries is one of the questions in natural science which yet await a solution. Yet in the tropics are found the largest and fiercest beasts, the most poisonous reptiles and insects, the most brilliant birds and flowers. This carniverous fierceness may be one principal reason of the paucity of life, as it needs a wide district to support each of these rapacious animals. So there may be a lack of the food necessary to support other more gentle creatures. We have an instance of this in the temperate zones in the absence of bird life in the pine forests. The great woods of Russia are strangely silent from this cause, the pines seeming incapable of sustaining the smaller animal life. The character of life in the tropics is in remarkable accordance with the intensity of solar light and heat to which they are subjected. The fire of the sun seems to impart fierceness to the mammals, its rich hues to give intense brilliance to birds and flowers, its production of malaria to fill with venom the insects and reptiles. The equatorial regions are thus truly the lands of the sun, whose warmth and brilliance is typified throughout the tropics in a thousand symbols, even the human race there gaining an impulsive and passionate character which is foreign to the cooler yet more enduring dwellers within the temperate zones.—*Charles Morris.*

ORIENTAL EXPLORATIONS.

The British Examination of the Sea of Galilee.

Identification of the Ruins of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida.

Results of Mr. Layard's Assyrian Investigations.

The Cuneiform Writing—What Progress Has Been Made in Deciphering It.

In the last *Blackwood* there is a very interesting article on Explorations. It treats first of an examination of the

SEA OF GALILEE

by the British Engineer expedition. The Sea of Galilee, or Sea of Tiberias, or Lake of Gennesareth, in a sheet of water formed by the expansion of the bed of the Jordan. It is about 12½ miles long from north to south, and at its broadest part, 6¾ miles wide from east to west. But its width is by no means regular, its shape being that of a pear or leg of mutton, the broadest part toward the north, and the more projecting side toward the west,—the eastern shore being by comparison straight, except near the lower end. It is full of fish. Its waters, thick and muddy at the extreme north, become clear and bright as they approach its narrow end; for Jordan, which flows into it a foul stream, leaves the lake a pure and sweet river.

As for the famous cities on its borders in the time of Christ, of most of them it cannot be said where they were, and this survey now just begins to give us some reliable data for identifying their ruins:

TIBERIAS

is there, on the west coast, rather below the centre of the lake. Its sea-wall, broken columns, towers, aqueducts, attest the glory of its ancient estate; but the modern Tiberias is but a poor collection of houses, chiefly inhabited by Jews who have returned to Palestine. Its filth and vermin have become a proverb. About four miles north of this, a heap of ruins, now named Medjel, marks the site of that

MAGDALA

where Mary Magdalene had her home. North of this again, is the plain of Gennesareth, an area of great beauty and fertility, along which, as to say, are several heaps of rubbish, denoting, probably, the places of old towns and villages wherein our Lord taught. But there are other and more famous ones than those which we have mentioned; one is impatient to hear of the proud Capernaum, of Chorazin, of Bethsaida. What report is there of these? Well, there is so little positively to be said of them—rather there was so little positively to be said, for the surveyors have done much toward bringing them to life again—that where they stood is a question. Josephus, the pedantic sage, has never essayed to establish the identity of Tell Hum, a mere heap of rubbish with one or other of the cities of which has been jealous for his own heap. There have been differences and controversies, and there would have been, for many a day, controversies destined to end in nothing, had not the surveyors, by subjecting each ruin and all its surroundings to rigid measurement, put controversy all be seen and judged of on the map at a glance, brought the different speculations to a test. We will not say what the many speculations have been, but state what seems most likely to be the truth after the unsentimental process of applying the chain and compass. A heap known as Tell Hum, nearly as extensive as the ruins of old Tiberias, is, in Capt. Wilson's opinion, what remains of

CAPERNAUM.

It is learned from Josephus that near to Capernaum was a celebrated fountain; and a fountain apparently answering to his description has been found at Et Tabigah, a mile and a half from Tel Hum, as shown on the map. Moreover, it has been ascertained that Tel Hum is a larger ruin than any other in the present in that neighborhood; and it is a common opinion that Capernaum was of more importance than either of the other two cities, Bethsaida and Chorazin. A very old traveler has left it on record that Capernaum had no wall; and Tel Hum must have been a long straggling city, without a wall. It seems, too, that the name Tel Hum may be derived from Capernaum or Capharnaum. It is to be remarked, also, that there was a synagogue at Capernaum; for we are told (John vi. 59) that our Lord taught therein; and the remains of a synagogue, which the explorers well knew how to distinguish from any other building, have been found at Tel Hum.

About two and a half miles to the north of Tel Hum, and nearly the same distance up a valley from the shore of the lake, is a ruin named Kerazeh. The name always suggested

CHORAZIN;

but travelers were unable to identify it with that city, because to their view the area of the ruins was very small. Here, however, the hard facts of the survey come to the aid of inquiring minds: the ruins look small, because at a hundred yards' distance the masonry here can hardly be distinguished from the surrounding rocks; but when carefully examined and tried by the chain, they are found to be by no means insignificant, but to indicate that the area of the city was nearly, if not quite, equal to that of Capernaum, if Capernaum is Tel Hum. At Kerazeh, also, the ruins of a synagogue have been found. Many of the dwelling-houses here are in a tolerably perfect state; and Capt. Wilson, very reasonably supposing that these give a good idea of the kind of house in which our Saviour dwelt, writes a description of them which we quote:—

They are generally square, of different sizes,—the largest measure was nearly thirty feet,—and have one or two columns down the centre to support the roof, which appears to have been flat, like the modern Arab houses. The walls are about two feet thick, built of masonry, or of loose blocks of basalt. There is a low doorway in the centre of one of the walls, and each house has windows (niches, I think) high and six and a half inches wide. In one or two cases the houses were divided into four chambers.

Traces of the main road which led out of the city towards Damascus have been discovered. The city would have been in sight from the water for a long time as it neared Tell Hum. But the fact of its magnitude having been brought to light, there is no reason why we should object to Kerazeh as the modern form of Chorazin. Indeed, Capt. Wilson has no doubt about their being the same.

Capt. Wilson more than once notices the assistance which he received from the Sinaitic and Vatican MSS., and the Tauchnitz edition of the New Testament, which, by a slight difference with the authorized version, make the passages of our Lord and His disciples over the water, and some circumstances of time and place, harmonise completely with the sites which he ascribes to the cities, while in the same accounts our version would perplex a little.

The information given concerning

BETHSAIDA

is not very precise; neither does Capt. Wilson himself appear to be firmly convinced, although, on the whole, he inclines to place the city at Khan Minyeh, a ruin on a cliff overhanging the lake, two and a half miles south of Tel Hum.

One-third of the way down the east coast of the sea, and nearly opposite to Magdala, is a ruin inclosed by a wall three feet thick, and named Kherza. This, Capt. Wilson, agreeing with some former travelers, decides to be

GERGESA,

the place where our Lord delivered the two demoniacs, and where He permitted the devils whom He had cast out to go into the herd of swine. Close to Gergesa the coast becomes suddenly steep; and this, no doubt, is the place where the swine ran down into the sea. A view of the maps, too, helps to smooth away an apparent discrepancy in the Gospels. Two of the evangelists say that the miracle was wrought in the country of the Gadarenes; but Capt. Wilson shows that if the miracle had been wrought at Gadara, the swine would have had a gallop of two miles after rushing down the steep before they got to the sea; and he suggests, either that Gergesa was subject to Gadara, and might therefore properly be said to be in the country of the Gadarenes, or else that "Gadarenes" has been written in MSS. of Mark and Luke for "Gergesenes," which latter is the name given in Matthew.

THE TEMPESTS

on the Sea of Galilee are sudden, terrible, and short-lived. They would appear to have been very dangerous to such boats as were in use in the days of the apostles; for we find the followers of our Lord, fishermen as they were, greatly alarmed on these occasions. When their master was asleep on board, and when they saw the figure walking on the water, they thought their lives in danger. Capt. Wilson witnessed one of these treacherous tempests, and has given a description of it, which perhaps we do well to quote:

Sudden storms, such as those mentioned in the New Testament, are by no means uncommon; and I had a good opportunity of watching one of them from the ruins of Gamala, on the eastern hills. The morning was delightful; a gentle easterly breeze, and not a cloud in the sky to give warning of what was coming. Suddenly, about mid-day, there was a sound of distant thunder, and a small cloud, "no bigger than a man's hand," was seen rising over the heights of Lubieh to the west. In a few moments the cloud appeared to spread, and heavy black masses came rolling down the hills towards the lake, completely obscuring Tabor and Hattin. At this moment the breeze died away, there were a few minutes of perfect calm, during which the sun shone out with intense power, and the surface of the lake was smooth and even as a mirror. Tiberias, Mejdel, and other buildings stood out in sharp relief from the gloom behind; but they were soon lost sight of as the thunder-cloud swept past these, and rapidly advancing across the lake, lifted the placid water into a bright sheet of foam: in another moment it reached the ruins, driving myself and companion to take refuge in a cistern, where, for nearly an hour, we were confined, listening to the rattling peals of its thunder, and torrents of rain. The effect of half the lake in perfect rest, whilst the other half was in wild confusion, was extremely grand. It would have fared badly with any light craft caught in mid-lake by the storm; and we could not help thinking of that memorable occasion on which the storm is so graphically described as "coming down" upon the lake.

The latter part of the article is devoted to Mr. Layard's

ASSYRIAN EXPLORATIONS.

Having given an account of what was found in the mounds on the Zigris, the deductions which science has made from these relics are presented. It has been pretty clearly made out that the whole of the discovered buildings were either royal palaces or temples, or public buildings of some kind; and while, to this day, learned men are not quite agreed as to the reading of the cuneiform writing, nor as to the meaning of the words, there is sufficient accord among them to warrant a belief that we have got at the meaning of much of the Assyrian writing, and that we can tell who built some of the palaces;

The nor thwest palace at Nimroud is the largest there, and the oldest palace that has been found. Its builder had a jaw-breaking name—just such a name as the Greeks would have smoothed down into

SARDANAPALUS.

He was a great warrior and builder, and flourished 900 years B. C. Since we have become acquainted with Assyrian remains and records, it is known that there were several Kings whose names would be probably written "Sardanapalus" by the Greeks. Possibly, these have been confounded, and the note of two or more of them ascribed to one. Clearly, he is not the one now speaking cannot be the Sardanapalus with whom we are best acquainted—namely, the one who lost the empire.

SHALMANESER,

son of the above, built the centre palace at Nimroud. He also was a great conqueror, and greatly strengthened his empire. He had tributaries in Chaldea, Babylonia, and probably in Persia, Syria, Phœnicia, and Northern Mesopotamia. Armenia and Media also paid him tribute; and in one tablet the Jewish King Jehu is said to have acknowledged his power in this way. This fixes Shalmaneser's period to somewhere about 840 years B. C.

Shalmaneser's grandson, whose name is given as

IVA-LUSH,

built some upper chambers on the mound of Nimroud, between the north-west and the south-west palaces. He also was a conqueror, and he had a wife with a name so suspiciously like

SEMIRAMIS

that some students believe her, though a personage with no pretension, to be the figure about which fables and glories have been wrapped and hung until she expanded into the classical Semiramis.

The southeastern palace at Nimroud was built by

TIGLATH-PILESER,

the third monarch of that name. He it was who carried away captive some of the Jewish tribes.

The palace at Khorsabad, the remains of which were discovered by M. Botta, was the work of

SARGON

(named in Isaiah, xx. 1), who seems to have been an Eastern Napoleon. He not only subdued the countries near about him, but also Syria, Egypt, and Ethiopia, and carried his arms into Asia Minor, and even to the island of Cyprus.

The name of the next builder is more familiar to us.

SENNACHERIB,

the son of Sargon, erected the grand palace at Kouyunjik, and he and his descendants filled it with inscribed records of his reign, so that a full Assyrian history of that period (705 to 680 B. C.) may be forthcoming.

We know already from Scripture that Sennacherib was succeeded by his son

ESAR-HADDON;

and the Assyrian chronicles agree with this account, giving the successor's name as Asshurakh-idin. This Esar-haddon built the southwest palace at Nimroud with materials taken from the older palaces. He it was who carried Manasseh, King of Judah, away captive to Babylon, about 677 B. C.

His son,

A SECOND SARDANAPALUS,

built the second or northern palace at Kouyunjik. He greatly embellished the palace of Sennacherib, filling it with sculptures exhibiting that monarch's exploits, and he left ample materials for collecting the history of his own reign. He contributes something, no doubt, to the Greek Sardanapalus—indeed he is believed to be the builder of Tarsus and Anchiale, and the author of the celebrated sensual motto about eating and drinking and being jolly—but his son was the Sovereign who lost the Empire, and perished in the burning palace to which he had himself set fire. The Assyrian name of this son does not look like Sardanapalus at all, and at present we do not know why the Greeks attributed the act of self-immolation to a Sardanapalus.

AS THE MYSTERY OF THE CUNEIFORM WRITING

is what stands between us and an extensive and accurate knowledge of many periods in the history of Persia, Babylonia, and Assyria, some account of this writing and its difficulties, as well as of the means by which the difficulties were to some extent overcome, may be interesting:

The element or unit in this kind of writing is a figure in the shape of a wedge or arrow-head. Every separate symbol, such as a letter or numeral, is either a single wedge placed in a certain attitude, or a cluster of wedges grouped in a particular manner. A single wedge may of course be written vertically with the thin or the broad end uppermost, it may be written horizontally with the broad end to the right or to the left, and it may be written inclined to the vertical or to the horizontal, and its point turned either way—representing in every one of these attitudes a different sound. If this variety can be achieved with a single wedge, the great number of sounds that may be represented by different combinations of two and three wedges may be imagined. To find the different shapes that can be made out of a limited number is an exercise in permutation; but if the number of wedges be unlimited, the combinations are infinite. When in modern times the remains of this kind of writing began to attract attention, there was not the slightest clue to interpretation. The meaning had utterly perished. If only a word, or even a letter, had been certainly understood, the ingenious brains of scholars would speedily by its means have learned something more, and then from that something advanced a further stage, from the small seed obtaining at last a tree with many branches. But the ignorance was absolute; and yet, as we shall see, it was not hopeless, even for the dullest students from curiosity to the solution of this hard enigma. After a time, the faintest possible ray of light began to appear. There was reason to believe, from the length and the number of the words in three different sentences on the same stone, that one and the same meaning had been expressed in three different languages, or that each of these symbols was a translation of another two. This discovery did not seem to promise much, for all three tongues were written in cuneiform characters, and all three were entirely unknown. If, as in the case of the Rosetta stone, one or more of the inscriptions had been legible and intelligible, the unknown part or parts would at once have been to a certain extent clear. But where all three languages and modes of writing were equally obscure, how should any one of them serve to interpret the others? And yet these trilingual inscriptions were the means of bringing light upon all three languages and modes of writing. A learned and most ingenious German scholar (Grotefend) observed that a great many of these inscriptions were nearly the same as to length and characters, the difference being in two or three words introduced at a particular part of the inscription. He thought it likely that the inscriptions might repeat some set form, glorifying the King, or announcing some act of his, as the erection of a building, and that the words which were not always the same were the names of the different Kings and of their fathers, like Jeroboam the son of Nebat, according to the Eastern custom. This idea was strengthened by the discovery that the word which seemed to represent the King on one stone would represent the King's father on a later stone, and from a still later stone entirely disappear, while a new name was introduced. The learned decipherer at last became satisfied that these variable words denoted a succession of Kings. He made a guess at the names on some tablets known to relate to Persia—assuming that the characters on the oldest stone meant Darius the son of Hystaspes, and that when one of these names vanished while the other remained, although in a different position, and a new name was introduced, the changed characters meant Xerxes, the son of Darius. (Of course he was aware of the extreme improbability of the names being spelt in Persian the same as in Greek; but he assumed that there would be an approach to identity of spelling.) Fortunately he had hit the mark, and, having assured himself that he knew the names intended, he was able to ascertain the sounds of some of the letters; these letters, with a little clever guessing, led to the discovery of others, and so a breach was made in the wall of thick darkness which had shrouded the cuneiform writing. It need hardly be stated that when one of the tongues on the trilingual tablets came to be known, a key more or less effectual would be found for the others. In this way much progress has been made with the interpretation, which has in many cases been proved to be sound by its disclosure of facts unknown before, but which subsequent discoveries have verified. Several times in the course of his narrative Mr. Layard points to this verification, saying of some historical fact which his researches had brought to light, or which had been worked out of inscriptions in some other tongue, that it had been previously announced by Sir H. Rawlinson, or Mr. Hincks, or M. Oppert, who had learned it from the cuneiform tablets or cylinders. Thus it was proved that they had read the cuneiform writing aright in many instances. There remain, notwithstanding, numerous difficulties. Translators do not agree as to all the details, and in some of the tongues symbols have been used for whole words, like hieroglyphics; so that one may know the alphabet, and yet be ignorant of what these signs mean. One of the cylinders found in Nineveh was a sort of hornbook showing what many of these signs meant, and thus little by little the darkness is being dispelled.

THE WORDS OF THE SCRIPTURE RECITE CURIOUS ILLUSTRATION

on the slab a castle is portrayed with the shields of the defenders hung round the walls; and in the 27th chapter of Ezekiel, verse 11, are the words "they hanged their shields upon thy walls round about." It would seem, from the context in Ezekiel, that the object of this was to set off the beauty of the citadel; and we see from the sculptures that such a practice, whatever may have been its object, prevailed among Assyrian warriors. It is recorded in the Second Book of Kings that the heads of the seventy sons of Ahab were brought to Jezreel in baskets and laid in two heaps at the gate. The sculptures abundantly show that acts of this kind were not uncommon; for we see not only the head of decapitation, or the carrying away the head of an enemy as a trophy, but also the official reception of the heaps of heads—soldiers bringing them in, and officers taking account of them. The prophet Zechariah mentions "the bells of the horses," and the sculptures explain the allusion, as in them the horses of the cavalry and of the chariots are continually represented with bells round their necks. Shushan, the palace, is mentioned in the inscriptions the same as in Scripture. Instances of the Scriptural records and the Assyrian remains illustrating one another repeatedly occur; but perhaps in nothing is this so remarkable as in the mutual light reflected from the written description of Solomon's temple and palaces, of their workmanship and ornaments, and from the remains, representations, and accounts of the Assyrian palaces. There is every reason to believe that the wood in the magnificent Assyrian palaces was cedar of Lebanon; and some of it, quite sound, remains to this day in the mounds. Mr. Layard, smelling one day in the excavations the fragrance of cedar, inquired the meaning of it, and found that the Arabs, wanting a fire, were burning a beam from the ruins; it had retained its scent for probably three thousand years. The bronzes which were found cannot have been all made of native, or even of Asiatic metal; the tin was procured immediately from Phœnicia, which was tributary to Assyria. But we know that the Phœnicians came to Britain for their tin; so that the relics which an Englishman digs out of the mounds of Nineveh, the present age, and which belonged to Sennacherib and his ancestors, contain Cornish tin taken from the mines three or four thousand years ago.

EVENING.

Now the shades of evening fall.
The Sun had kissed the Western Lake,
And sunk beneath its breast;
Its hosts of light arched down the night
With golden, glittering crest.

The sad, pale Moon, with envious eye,
Looked on the flushed scene;
Then called the Breeze to woo the Lake,
And chase its fears away.

And, o'er the strange, enchanted scene,
Soft fell a misty veil;
The twilight-fingers darkened, dropped,
Atween the flickering sail.

I stood upon the silent street;
Its echoes waked lone thought;
I mused of things I should have done,
Of things I should have bought;

Of home,—of kindred far away,
Watching the daylight fade,
And keeping "nice," with anxious care,
The evening marmalade.

And often, down the lonely road,
My wearied gaze would turn,
Thinking—alas! I know not why,
Of bills I had to pay;

Until the weary, tiresome strife,
With all its weight of care,
Its fleeting funds, intrusive duns,
Seemed more than I could bear.

But list! A faint, uncertain sound
Falls on my eager ear;
A glimmering light—darkness breaks,
A swelling sound I hear.

And onward, up the narrow way,
Moves on, a shadowy shape,
With ringing clang, and shimmering gleam,
As if some foe to 'scape.

And there, in front, a stalwart man,
With weapon brandished high,
Ills foaming, fainting steed urged on,
As if to do or die.

It comes! It comes! as conquerors' drums
Swell louder from afar;
It rushes on: and now it stops;
It is the State-street car!

H. C. J.

Unexplored Lands.

The *Academy*, London, gives us some interesting details upon the unknown regions of the globe. These regions are mainly four: The Antarctic region, the extent of which is about seventy-five times that of Great Britain; the Arctic region, Central Africa, and Western Australia. That which is found round the South Pole is almost conterminous with the Antarctic circle, and can be traced out by the furthest points reached by the voyagers Cook, Bellingshausen, Weddell, Biscoe, Kemp, Balleny, d'Urville, Wilkes, Ross, and Moore, from 1772 to 1842. That part of its boundary of barrier ice which lies nearest the South Pole, in latitude 78 degrees 10 minutes south of New Zealand, was obtained by Ross in February, 1842. The unknown region of the Arctic Pole is also more or less circular in form, except where it stretches southward to the vast inland ice-fields of Greenland. In the long list of "furthest points" which constitute its margin, the inroads made on the previously unknown by Gillis, Wrangell, Parry, Collinson, Maclintock, Kane, Hogarth, Hayes, Payor, and Mack, from 1707 till 1871, remain perhaps the most notable. No one has as yet approached nearer the North Pole than Parry, who reached the latitude of 81 degrees and 45 minutes over ice, to northward of Spitzbergen, in July of 1827. The unexplored African area of tropical forests and great population, the most interesting of all, because it is the most promising in useful results, stretches from the furthest points explored by the Portuguese travelers of 1806, of the Hungarian Ladislaus Magyar in 1850, and of Livingstone, in later years, on the south, to the points nearest the equator reached by Barth in 1855, on the north. Eastward its outline is given by points on the routes of Speke in 1862, Baker in 1864, Schweinfurth in 1870, and Livingstone in 1870-1872. On the west, the limits of unknown Africa approach very closely to the the coast, and, near the equator, have only been driven inland at the extremities of Du Chaillu's journeys of 1865 and 1856, and by the high point on the Ogowe River attained by Walker in 1868. The settled parts of the coastland of Angola gave the boundary on the southwest. If it be successful the "Livingstone-Congo" expedition, under Lieut. Grandy, will penetrate to the very heart of the unknown space. In Australia the great unknown desert region lies west of the track explored from Perth to Adelaide by Eyre in 1840-41, which now south to north by Stuart in 1860-62, which now marks the line of telegraphic communication across the continent. On the south it extends almost to the steep shores of the great Australian Bight; on the north, the greatest inroad on its domain was made by A. C. Gregory in 1856; westward its outline is formed by the turning-points of the journeys made by Ross, A. C. Gregory, Austin, F. Gregory, and Forrest, from 1840 to the present time. The areas of these unknown regions are approximately as follows:

	Square miles.
South Polar area	4,500,000
North Polar area	2,500,000
Central African area	1,000,000
Australian area	850,000

THE SECRET SOCIETY.

I was once a commercial traveler for a large London firm, trading between London and Russia, consequently I passed a considerable time in the latter country, chiefly in St. Petersburg, where, and speak the language as well as my own.

I became attached by e though, I must confess, perhaps it was because I had been country that every other man might sit down and crack a one whom you thought th had evermet, and next day with your bosom friend of evidence against you charge be proved and pron ing from something you said about Russia), you mi silence and wisdom for thre cell.

I had been warned of th aged intimacy with any one get sick of it all, and sec home to England to ask d an event happened which st of my life.

It was the beginning of warm in St. Petersbu day's work was ove to the bathing-pla the hot weather I was accus hours. To-day I was not t often happened; there was Russian sojourning himself i I wasn't very long before example, and in twenty min drying myself and watching young fellow.

"He must be tolerably said to myself, "to stay long;" for he was in it whe long he had been there befo not say.

I turned away to dress, as trowsers and shirt, when I if he was out yet or perform tics; but he was no I looked for his clothes there, but no signs of t heavens! what was that? and was another, and a bare scream for help! To jump half dressed, and haul him of an instant. He was pa and, till I felt his hea I thought him dead; labor, rubbing, chafing, brandy, which I providentl got him into a hackney c his address from a card in driven to his home.

I shall never forget the s man and myself helping th fellow from the cab, the ha his widowed mother and only ing down the garden to the were bringing his corpse.

In a few hours he was co way to recovery. In the mea ple had insisted on my going dered their man-servant to brandy and swathe me in pooh-pooh'd it at first, fore the excitement of the off; and as soon as I got through by the stiff brandy and water, which mad licionsly drowsy, I thought proper thing in accepting.

Some time in the evening a complete set of clothing la feeling as right as a trivet, dressed. Being dressed, I w how the patient was getting of my door, the one vis-a-vis the next door came forward wi stretched.

"Now, you are yourself a you a mother's blessing for only son;" and with these wo hands, and, placing them on claimed, "May God bless yo for the great good you have my household lay down their render you a service."

She then kissed me once on twice on the chin, in Russian. "And now come to see I charmingly, and cannot rest preserver.

We entered the room, and was the light-haired youth, I first saw in the water. body I had dragged out, hair clinging tightly to side him sat the most and ever seen. I the blessings and thanks they my head—so let them have it a full of me to the top of the

The end of it was that I was up my lodgings and live with natural consequence being the with Catrina, the lovely daugh not so natural a consequence) never spent such happy days a peaceful new home of mine. Throughout my whole career never found anything sufficient ship for me; and Catrina—sweetest of all! Catrina no ere long accepted me as her af

Alas! it was destined by F happiness was not to last, and it. Afterward, I thought it sto which blew was too perfect a permanent.

The blow fell upon me about three weeks after the accident happened—in fact, I received two blows together.

One was a letter from my mother was dangerously ill, and to see her alive. I must confess at once to England. The other was from my employers, informing that, as the firm had experienced severe losses in the Colonies, my services would no longer be required. There I was! What was to be done? I showed Catrina both letters, and asked her advice.

"Go home directly," she sai

"Will you come with me, Ca

"No," she replied; "I mother."

I had two most miserable d ranging about my departure. P a berth for me, and it was ag return I should marry Catrin in Russia for life.

The next day I was en route

I found my mother very ill fever, but not in danger. Of very long before both she and my attachment to Catrina, and, although they had to admit that she see attached to me.

My mother got rapidly bett was recommended to go to Ho the mineral baths and drink th insisted on my accompanying her. We arrived after a hot and dusty two days' journey, I secured excellent rooms in a c on the *Unter Promenade*, which, to my mind, is by far the healthiest locality a place was very crowded. All s big-wigs, from royal highnesses risters, were there. The enormous.

I enjoyed myself very much as a great number of Russ known in their own country; treat to me to speak the langua minded me so much of Russian home. There was I took a great fancy to Scholvolski, a commercial t sport. He seemed to have fancy to me, and often dine with him at the restaura friend of his dined with us—a why I knew not, unless it was th was diabolical, sensual, cruel told my friend Scholvolski wouldn't join his again if he knew which he replied, laughingly a bad fellow, only his face him."

If I had been in Russia I shou as I did. In fact, I did not have encouraged Scholvolski, and in the second, opened my lips and spoke to a of the coastland of Angola gave the boundary on the southwest. If it be successful the "Livingstone-Congo" expedition, under Lieut. Grandy, will penetrate to the very heart of the unknown space. In Australia the great unknown desert region lies west of the track explored from Perth to Adelaide by Eyre in 1840-41, which now south to north by Stuart in 1860-62, which now marks the line of telegraphic communication across the continent. On the south it extends almost to the steep shores of the great Australian Bight; on the north, the greatest inroad on its domain was made by A. C. Gregory in 1856; westward its outline is formed by the turning-points of the journeys made by Ross, A. C. Gregory, Austin, F. Gregory, and Forrest, from 1840 to the present time. The areas of these unknown regions are approximately as follows:

I had been about a month mother was wonderfully impr anxious to get back home, wh circumstance happened to m received a letter from Ca that three weeks and was quite willing to return ho tient to ascertain if my letters Russia and had been forwa wrote a long, loving letter to her I had missed her usual wee forming her also of my mother and of my impatient desire to g and make her my wife with as little delay as possible.

We settled to leave Homburg the following day; and I went to post my letter and bid adieu to my friends. Coming out of the post-office, on the lower step I saw something glittering in the sun. I picked it up—it was the prettiest little ornament I ever saw. A scarf-pin, evidently made to fasten like a brooch, about the size of a shilling; and round it some cabalistic figures inclosed within a garter; two letters interwoven in the centre on red and blue enamel—the letters being in brilliants; a blue enamel "I" at the top, and the letter K hanging from the bottom in plain gold.

I thought the best way to find its owner was to wear it myself; so I stuck it in the left lapel of my coat, and on my black coat it glistened famously. I looked next morning among the list of things lost in the glass case in the vestibule of the Kursaal; but no notice was up yet. "Well," I thought, "I'll give it till to-morrow, and then I'll hand it to the Commissaire of Police."

In looking for Scholvolski I met his obnoxious friend, who glared in a frightful way at the jewel in my coat, which made me say, in fun, "How do you like the order I have received?"

"Did you receive that?" he asked, apparently unable to keep his eyes off it.

"Why shouldn't I?" I answered, laughing.

"He turned on his heel, and left me suddenly.

At last, seated at the roulette-table, I found Scholvolski. I touched him on the shoulder and asked, "What luck?"

"Ah, my dear friend," he answered, "the same—always bad. How are you? But what! what!" and he, too, stared with all his might at my order, and seemed to turn pale.

"Well," I thought, "this must be something remarkably interesting. Do they take me for a King in disguise; or do they think I've stolen the decoration? At any rate, I won't tell them until I find out what they mean.

"Come away quickly," said Scholvolski, taking my arm and leading me on to the terrace, where we sat down at a table and had some coffee. All this time he never took his eyes off my decoration.

At last I said, "Well, my friend, how do you like my new order, eh? I flatter myself this is rather better than your dirty little bit of green and orange ribbon."

"Have you had it long?" he asked, seriously.

"No," I replied, "not very long. Why?"

"Oh, nothing; only I thought."

And hearing a whistle in the grounds below, he jumped up, and, without saying a word, rushed down the steps. In a minute or two I saw him emerge from some trees with his horrid friend. They were both talking most vehemently, and gesticulating like two mad Frenchmen.

"Hollos!" I thought; "that whistle sounded like a signal. I'll try and imitate it, and see if it brings him back," and as well as I could, I gave it—two high notes, then two low, and one very shrill. I seemed to have hit it rather smartly, for both jumped as if shot, and looked up to the place whence the whistle proceeded. My friend Scholvolski rushed to me and said:

"Did you whistle then?"

"Yes," I replied. "Is it such a wonderful thing to be able to imitate a whistle? My dear friend, it's an Englishman's solace and delight. We whistle all day long."

"Ah!" he muttered, "an Englishman? True; but half Russian."

Saying which, he rejoined his companion, and they separated more frantic than ever. From their looks it very distinctly was evidently the theme of their conversation. "Well," I thought, "I'm not sorry to be going to-morrow. I'm getting tired of Homburg and of Scholvolski; he's too much with that brute."

He came up to me soon, and I began to bid him my adieux.

"Oh, come and dine with me—quite alone, I assure you; this is your last night."

In vain I pleaded packing.

"Bah!" said he; "you have a good hour before dinner."

It was of no use; he would take no excuse, and when I said, "All right," a curious look came over his face. I didn't understand it then

"I did some horses after dinner.

We had a most sumptuous dinner—by far the best he had ever given me. He drank very deeply, and I am ashamed to say I did the same—a thing I am not given to at all; but whether it was the hot night, the hot room, or the excellence of the wine (it was the best Johannisberg, two napoleons the bottle), I know not; all I remember is, my having had great arguments about Russian politics, secret societies, and other things connected with his country; and I felt anything but firm on my legs.

"I'll see you home, old fellow," he said, taking my arm and leading me out. "*Allons* for home, then. You've got your order all right, hayn't you?" he asked, with a leer, staring down on it, his face, to my distempered vision, appeared as two turnips.

"Oh, yes, I've got it safe enough," I laughingly answered. "I'm not going to lose such a treasure as that."

"No, sir, that you don't," he shouted again, and looked yellower than ever.

By this time we had passed through the vestibule, and he hailed a carriage off the stand.

"Get in," he said, quite roughly.

"No, thanks," I replied. "I prefer the fresh air, and will walk home; so good night, and good by."

"Oh, do just drive with me as far as my lodgings, and we'll walk back to your house together," he pleaded, in his old, kind, gentle way; and, as it was our last night together, I thought I'd humor him, so I got into the cab. He gave some directions in a low tone to the cabman, and we drove off in the opposite direction to my home. Once or three times I asked my companion where on earth we were going to; but he sat silent, puffing a cigar, and looking very serious; and seeing we were in the country, I could not stand it any longer, so I leant out of the cab and asked the coachman where he was driving. I did not catch his answer, for at his moment we pulled up at a solitary, gloomy-looking detached house.

"Here we are. Jump out," said Scholvolski. The cab drove off rapidly toward Homburg.

"What house is this?" I inquired.

"My lodging," he replied, at the same time giving the peculiar whistle I had heard that afternoon in the gardens.

As he finished speaking, a small panel in the upper portion of the door opened; whereupon Scholvolski said two or three sharp words which I did not catch, and the noise of unlocking and unbarring the door immediately followed.

"Enter," said my friend.

I had half a mind to turn sharp round, and make a bolt for Homburg. How I wished I had done so before many minutes had elapsed! Scholvolski, following close behind me, gave me a push away from the door, near to which I was lingering, and at the same instant it shut with a tremendous bang. The janitor, who now held in his lamp, was a gigantic, ugly Russian, lynx-eyed, and his head was closely shaved (the arm being bound for the arm of the chair) "as very large."

"The night is half over," said the President, "and we have hours before dawn; so come, Karl, the hatchet; and Scholvolski, you write down the sentence. Gentlemen, you write down the charge."

"Come on," shouted Scholvolski, and show of the dark passage. "Bring

"All right," answered Scholvolski was waiting. Then, throwing at the same time my friend thing in a few violent push that sent me flying gave me another, that, to save myself from go into the record the back of a chair, sat. I, myself, and recovered my sight, stood, large, long room, brilliantly was in a table running nearly the which were seated about a dozen smoking cigarettes. A man was at the head of the table got up, men, seconds."

To my horror, this Scholvolski's friend, President of the party.

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I glanced in the direction he indicated, and man had on his breast a facsimile of the

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During this time I had been standing in the centre of the room, with Scholvolski near me.

He now said: "Won't you take a seat and join in the conversation?"

"No, thank you," I replied, feigning coolness. "As I is no fete, I must be off; but, tell me, before I go, who are these gentlemen, and what is the meaning of the order they each wear?"

"You'll soon know," he answered; and, addressing a long tone, "Mr. to the table, said, in a warning to us all to be President, and gentlemen, this man has asked me to explain who you are, and the meaning of the order (although he himself wears one of the order (although he himself wears one on your breasts). What answer shall I give him?"

Whereupon the President rose, and said, "Gentlemen, what do you say to trying the traitor now?"

The men round the table silently nodded their heads.

"Good," rejoined the President. "Let the trial begin."

"What does this mean?" I asked of my friend. "Are they rehearsing a scene from a play? At all events, I'm sorry I can't stay to see the fun. So, if you won't come, I must find my way home alone. So good night. Gentlemen, I have the honor to wish you a very good evening."

With a polite bow, I turned to the door, and was finished speaking, a small panel in the upper portion of the door opened; whereupon Scholvolski said two or three sharp words which I did not catch, and the noise of unlocking and unbarring the door immediately followed.

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THE PLANS.

Those Submitted by Messrs. Cochrane & Miller.

Mr. W. L. B. Jenney's Much-Talked-of Gothic Design.

The Plans of Henry L. Gay and Burling & Adler.

A Lawyer's Defense of a Central Court.

In THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday we gave four of the plans submitted by leading architects for the new city and county buildings. In to-day's issue we give some more, and shall continue to do so until a conclusion is arrived at.

MESSRS. COCHRANE & MILLER.

"Venetian" is the device adopted by these architects. The design selected by them is in the Italian style of architecture, which the architects have regarded as being the most appropriate for a building in which to dispense justice and make laws, especially as a building situated as this will be should embody those features that possess the greatest grandeur, boldness, and effect, and are economical in construction. The architects do not share the general opinion that in a design for so large a building the horizontal outline should be broken by a grand central dome, or towers at the corners,—a custom that appears to prevail in most of our public buildings. In the design presented by them there is no break in the walls of the entire building, the portico forming the only projection for the relief of the wall surface. This is dictated in part from the location of the building, and in order not to obstruct the view of the grand clock-tower from the street corners; for the greatest distance of the point of sight cannot exceed 500 feet; and also to preserve those lines of beauty which are so characteristic of the Italian style of architecture.

The building, setting back, as it does, twenty feet from the street line, will give sufficient distance from the opposite side of the street to show to good effect the proportions of the structure. The basement story, being finished with the large rustic blocks, with its heavy molded base capped by the water-table, will give the effect of great solidity to the building, and the mammoth pedestals supporting the columns of the portices, being fifteen feet high, will produce a grandeur not surpassed in any building on this continent. The columns themselves, being very massive, and the portices, two stories in height, projecting twenty feet from the wall-line of the building, will serve to break up the continuity of the facades of the building, and in the sunlight will cast effective shadow.

The style of the work of the principal story, having the staircase courses vermiculated, will give life and character to the design; the quoins, for the principal and second story, likewise. These stories and the basement really serve as the base of the building; the superstructure, as it is seen, starting from the top of the first story portices. Probably the grandest feature of the design, except the portices, consists of the large arcade windows of the upper story; they being finished with bold pilasters, transom rails and archivolts, and being deeply recessed, will produce a good effect of light and shade.

The main cornice of the building will be very massive, and in proportion to the rest of the structure. It will be a plain cantilever cornice, with dentils and modillions between, it being the object of the architects to discard all ornamentation in this connection. The balustrade on the top of the building will consist of paneled pedestals over the piers, and balusters between. The balustrade over the centres of the portices are to be panel-ended, with projecting faces, forming pedestals for groups of statuary.

The building will be of stone on the exterior; there will be a base-course 4 feet 2 inches high, be workmanship to consist of coarse bush-hammered, with tooled margins, very bold, and to have a heavy molding on the top. Above this, for the first story, there will be three courses of stone, cut with large faces, the chacks to be 9 inches high and sunk 4 inches, and finished with coarse vertical drove-work; the rustic blocks will have wide raised joints, and the face of them to be crosspointed. Above this work will be a molded water table, 6 inches high; the pedestals for the columns of the portices are of the same height as this last story, and have a base and cap corresponding with the base and water-table of the building. The die of the pedestals to be paneled on each side and richly molded. Above the water-table are the staircase courses 2 feet 6 inches high, the principal story, 2 feet 3 inches high, with rusticated blocks. The finish for the principal story will consist of a plinth course and seven courses of ashlar, laid off in rustic blocks, with drove margins, and the alternate courses to be vermiculated the same as those in the principal story of the Chamber of Commerce, except bolder. The windows in this story to have molded sills, 1 foot 6 inches high, on these sills, for the jamb of the window, will stand square antes 1 foot wide and with 18 inches reveal, with beveled bases and chisted caps. The quoins at the corners of the building are 6 feet wide, and will continue the same style for the principal and second stories; the alternate ones to be vermiculated the same as the face of the wall in the principal story. Over the principal story, between the quoins and the pilasters back of the portico, there will be a molded lintel course, 2 feet 3 inches high, extending round the entire building. The second story will be finished with ashlar work, laid off in rustics, as below; these piers will be plain bush-hammered work with tooled margins. And the piers between the windows will have foliated caps with abacus supporting the cornice above.

The porticos will be the same on the four fronts, and each will have ten Corinthian columns placed in couplets on the front, and triplets at the corners; the wall-face, back of these columns, will be enriched with pilasters corresponding; the columns and pilasters will stand upon the massive pedestals, and will have full base and capitals. The cornice of the first story portices will be a plain block modillion cornice, of stone; the modillions to be only on the exterior. To be iron lintels carrying the soffit of the portices, molded to correspond with the architrave, and the ceiling to be of plain stone and made water-tight, and to form the floor of the portico above. A cornice, corresponding with the first story portico cornice, to extend around the entire building, forming the division line between the upper story and those below.

The columns of the first story portico are 4 feet in diameter, and the length of the column, including the plinth, base, and capital is 36 feet 6 inches. And the height of the entablature is 9 feet, including the architrave, frieze, and cornice. We have proportioned this to these as the much solidity to the first story, as Corinthian will admit, in order to produce massiveness.

In the centre of each front, within the portico, will be a grand archway entrances, 16 feet wide and 32 feet high; the jambs to be heavily molded, and at the top to be keyed key-stones; the spandrels will be richly paneled. Over this grand archway will be a segment-topped window with molded architrave, with enriched scroll and carved finish at the bottom.

The third or upper story of the building, together with the cornice and balustrade. The crowning feature of the exterior, requires a rise of the building is such properly proportioned altitude, and in order to fix the upper story from the structure we have added also have capped windows massive and large entablature cornice, as the walls with as massive portico will satisfy columns of the second and imposing effect for the grandie structure depends feet of the ture. On the top of the largely upon this story will be a balustrade cornice of the extend around the entire course, and balustrades under the windows building, of the columns of the portices, and and pedestals over the columns; at the pedestals building in this story, there will corner the same as those below, except they be plain, bush-hammered, with tooled margins deep rustic joints; the quoins will extend to the under side of the architrave of the cornice. The wall surface of this story, except where occupied by pilasters, will be plain abbed ashlar. The windows for the third story will be 9 feet wide by 20 feet high, above the 31 feet high above the basement, measured outside face will consist of a pilaster, 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep, with beveled base and foliated cap; over these pilasters will be an entablature extending from pilaster to pilaster over the piers, between the windows. This entablature to consist of a molded architrave, plain frieze and molded cornice; above this entablature, and over the windows, will spring heavy molded archivolts. There will be stone transom rails for all these windows, corresponding with the entablature; these transom rails will recess, as shown on the perspective drawing.

Within the wall-space, between the pilasters of the portices in the third-story, will be windows, with pilasters the same as the other windows in this story, there being no archivolts over them, except the centre window, which is Venetian, with double pilasters on either side; and the spandrels over it are paneled and richly ornamented; the key-stone is also richly carved. The entablature for the windows on either side to be straight (not to recess in the windows), and over this will be placed a circular opening, molded and surrounded with a very rich, classic wreath in *basso relievo*.

The design for the clock-tower fully answers the purposes for which it is intended, being sufficiently large for strength and solidity; it not being the purpose that it should serve as a dome and rotunda for the building, in which case it would be required to be much larger, to be in proportion to the whole structure, and as would be required, provided the building was to be located within an open park or more isolated; but as it seems necessary that the city and county buildings should be furnished with a clock, it is requisite that the dial should be so elevated that it can be seen on the streets opposite the building and at a distance within the city; and it seems proper to place the tower in the centre of the building, for it is hard to discriminate between the streets on the four sides. This is the prime reason for making the four fonts of the building the same in every respect. The lower base of the tower will form a grand balcony for observation. The first story of the tower being finished with heavy rustic work and Roman-Doric cornice, will give the effect of solidity; the second story of the tower is very grand in its proportions. The heavy pilasters at the corners, and the massive arcade windows, will produce boldness, even at a great distance. The upper story, which contains the clock-dial, will appear lighter in construction, being finished with Corinthian pilasters and deutil cornice above, the clock-dial being placed within a panel on each side. The tower above is capped with a round dome, richly paneled and ornamented, surmounted by a lantern, finished on top with small tholus and classic finial. The tower and porticos are to be richly adorned with statuary. One of the grandest features of the design consists of two grand interior courts, which are 60x180 feet. The finish of the walls of these courts is in the arcade style, light and cheerful, and are designed to be of iron, painted white. Brick, however, can be used with equal success.

In the arrangement of the plan, there is a grand hallway 36 feet wide, with grand staircases, the same being in the centre of each front, entered from the street through the large archways; these entrances are the same from the streets on the four sides. One of the first requisites in arranging the plan has been to locate the rooms for the different offices, courts, etc., in the most convenient and proper parts of the building, and also to furnish light to every apartment; and to accomplish this we have arranged for two grand open courts, each 60 by 180 feet, the walls surmounting them having windows on the four sides; light is thus furnished to all the interior rooms and corridors. The rooms on the street fronts, in order to accommodate the court-rooms, are necessarily made 40 feet wide; back of these rooms are placed the corridors, lighted from the courts; and from the fact of there being so large a number of windows in the court walls, the corridors will be nearly as light as though they were not inclosed, and by this means we are enabled to furnish a large amount of light to the interior of the rooms that are on the front streets. The rooms also in the centre of the building will have ample light from the corridors, by means of the arcade windows, and will have the advantage of being excluded from the noise of the street.

MR. W. L. B. JENNEY

submits a design designated as "Gothic," about which something has already been said in these columns. It is in a style which may be called modern English Gothic, one which is certain to call out a great deal of discussion. In fact, since 1859, when the Gothic designs of Sir Edward Barry were adopted for the English Houses of Parliament, there have been active discussion among European architects concerning the relative merits of the different styles for large public buildings. To such an extent has this been carried that it has been dignified with the title of the "Battle of Styles." During this period the advocates of the Classic and Gothic have each exhausted all the arguments that can be invented, each to support his own practice, until, by common consent, the victory was awarded to the Gothic, as now modified to suit modern requirements; the strongest arguments in its favor being that it adapted itself far better to our wants, that it was so flexible that any plan that seemed most advantageous could be adopted, almost without regard to style, and that afterwards the exterior designed to meet these requirements, often developing its most attractive features, where a Classic elevation would be impossible; and, moreover, that for a given sum a more artistic and effective building could be produced in Gothic than in any other style.

In defending his plan and its style, Mr. Jenney says: "A public temple will receive more light from above, for the ceremonies of the priesthood, and a broad colonnade without, for processions to be viewed by the multitude, is a starting point, perhaps, the most remote possible from the requirements of a modern city hall and court-house; moreover, the Classic is too exacting in the proportions of its parts, and the spacing of its columns, to allow of readily adaptation to the required plan. Interior spaces, with two or more stories between, remains, with two or more stories between, remains condemned. It was a failure in the hands of Michael Angelo, and lesser minds have not succeeded no better success."

Among buildings of recent construction in Gothic style may be mentioned the British Houses of Parliament, the Town Hall, the new Law Courts of London, the Town Hall at Bradford, of Manchester, the Town Hall at Bradford, of Manchester, the Town Hall at Leeds, of Liverpool, of Wales; and a countless profusion of Colleges of Wales; and a countless profusion of Colleges of Oxford, Cambridge, and Eton. The buildings of three centuries ago of grand old buildings of the popularity of this style in England in the past.

Mr. Jenney rejects all domes, as their character, ill adapted to our material in expensive, and useless; and has intimate, very towers, because of their imposing arcaded two character, and that they can be turned to tutral use. The clock on Washington street, would is very massive, be designed as a fire alarm, to contain the bell and look-out. The apartments of the Fire Marshal are situated immediately adjacent in the designated story. Should it be thought desirable, the entire tower above second story could be devoted to the use of the Fire Department. The tower on Randolph street he has designated as a clock-tower with four huge clock faces, 12 feet diameter, placed so high that they can be seen from all parts of the city. This clock can be regulated from the Observatory. It can also be illuminated at night. In the plan given can be arranged a central entrance, from each of the streets, into the first story. The basement being but 2 feet below the sidewalk, admits of entrances not only into each hall, but also into the rooms where it desired. There is provided an inclined plane within the lot, leading down under the sidewalk, to sheds for the waggies of the city and county officers, as great inconvenience has heretofore been experienced for want of a secure place to hitch a horse.

A single, large, covered court is left in the centre of the building, for light and air, 82 feet by 106 feet, because it adapts itself readily to the requirements, and will produce the maximum of light, this being the grand feature in the two courts of his plan. This court is floored over on a level with the floor of the first story with iron and prismatic lights, forming a place for gatherings, and, uniting, as it does, the several halls, allows a ready communication to all parts of the building.

Should prismatic light work be deemed too costly for this floor Mr. Jenney proposes the alternative of heavy sheets of rough plate glass, at intervals, in a floor of slabs of limestone. Inasmuch as the patent on Hyatt's lights expires before this floor will be wanted, the cost will be much less than it will be at the present time.

This court is roofed with a high sky-light, of iron and rough plate glass, close in winter, but allowing all the panels in the vertical sides to revolve on a central axis, so as to give some 25 square feet of air-space for summer ventilation. These panels are easily arranged so as to be worked from the hall below. Canvas awnings can be rolled down, from a central roller, on either side, to exclude the sun when desired. These can also be made to work from upper hall, and be quickly rolled up in case of high wind. A wire netting, attached underneath to the frame of the sky-light, will be security against the falling of any glass, should the action of breakage be deemed possible.

This arrangement of a covered court will avoid all the unpleasantness incidental to an open one, by keeping out the cold, wet, and snow, and will allow of extensive ventilation in summer, and admit of its being the most attractive feature in the building, having all the advantages of a grand rotunda, at a fraction of the cost.

In regard to the arrangements of the rooms, the architect believes that they will be found to fill all requirements, without any awkward or inconvenient features, although it is not to be expected but that the occupants of each of the several suits will be able to suggest advantageous modification in the details, that can readily be introduced, without any change in the general features of the design. This could not be otherwise until the architect can be brought into personal intercourse with each of these gentlemen, which can easily be done, before any plan is allowed to be executed.

The building is to be constructed, as nearly as possible, fire-proof, and the architect proposes to adopt a system used somewhat in Europe.

This system consists of inclosing exposed surfaces of wood with non-combustible material, such as mortar or cement, and shutting off communications between floors by a strata of masonry between studdings at the foot of partitions.

This will confine the fire to the place where it originated a sufficient time to allow the Fire Department to extinguish it with small loss. I propose water pipes from the engine rooms to the several parts of the building with hose always ready attached, and speaking-tubes by the side of them communicating with the engineer in basement, so as to have water in quantity, at any part of the building, immediately on the discovery of a fire.

The estimated cost of this building is $1,666,840.

HENRY L. GAY.

With the motto "Aut Cæsar aut Nihil," Mr. Gay submits a design which we have already noticed;

The plan of building is rectangular, and extends to within twenty feet of lot lines on all sides. There are four central entrances from the four streets, to basement and first story, with entrance halls twenty feet in width, and corridors connecting, fifteen feet wide, extending around the entire building, with offices upon right and left of corridors.

There is an open court in centre 70x180 feet; floor line of open court is one step below line of first story floor, beneath the floor line of open court in space corresponding to basement story, is placed the heating and ventilating apparatus, divided into four sections, heating and ventilating the four quarters of the building, and provided with smoke-consuming apparatus, and approached by drive-way for teams from street.

In centre of the open court rises the column, standing 300 feet from street grade to statue; it is 84 feet in diameter at base line, and 16 feet in diameter at line of neck to capital of column. This column contains the fire flues, ventilating flues, and artesian well, and in its centre a passenger-elevator, connecting the watch-room and balcony above; exteriorally this column is treated as a triumphal column of the great fire, with tablets for description at base of shaft, and surmounted by a colossal figure of "Victory," holding aloft in her raised right hand the typical wreath, while the left is thrown downward and back, holding the fire-torch, over which she claims to be triumphant.

The central features of the facades of the City Hall and Court-House are similarly treated, and are wide, central-arched, and semi-domed entrances, height of arches 75x42 feet in width, flanked upon either side by double columns standing out in full relief, surmounted by full entablature and pedestals, and crowned by symbolic statuary in marble. Over the portals of the main entrance doors are placed in Roman letters, the date of the erection, and above forming the crowning features of the semi-domed arch-way, are bronze bas-relievos, in five divisions; the central ones of each side are ornamented by two winged figures bearing aloft the seals of the city and county respectively; the other compartments are devoted to historical representations, beginning on the county side with the early events of the town and surrounding country, and terminating on the city side by events connected with the city; the central features are finished by full pedimental cornices and domed roofs, and of a height of 160 feet from sidewalk line to top. The domed roofs contain the clocks, and machinery, and the telegraphic fire-alarm apparatus, connected with the bell.

The usual dome which has been considered almost conventional to court-houses has been discarded, owing to the enormous expense attending its construction, and with the consideration of its few practical uses, and of its being entirely lost sight of in the actual construction, as the main building, covering the entire square, will hide from view any such feature as a dome, if placed, as it should be, in the centre, from all sides, even at a height of 300 feet, as such only be seen from the neighboring house-tops, or from a great distance, while a column such as represented in the design, having the advantages of usefulness as well as architectural beauty, forms as prominent a feature as the dome, and will be as prominent a landmark, and will not obstruct the important light and air required for the open court-halls, while the expense of its construction will not exceed one-sixth of the entire cost of a dome.

The arrangement of the rooms are entirely departmental, the principal court-rooms fronting up upon the open court (which, being as wide as any street, gives ample light and ventilation), are away from the noise and dust of the busy street, and each court is placed upon the same floor as their dockets, for ready record of each. All of the city and county offices which have direct business relations with each other are placed en suite, or in close communication. Every room is thoroughly lighted, heated, and ventilated. Two passenger elevators are provided for the use of the public, besides four grand staircases connecting the several stories.

The basement story is placed entirely above ground on a step up from sidewalk to floor line, and is 16 feet in clear; first story is 22 feet in clear; second story 20 feet in clear; third story 32 feet in clear in main rooms, ante-rooms and corridors, 20 feet in clear.

The building throughout is entirely fire-proof in all its parts, and the entire cost is $2,600,000.

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During the past week we gave a careful perusal to the pamphlet of "Instructions to Architects," issued by the Building Committee as a guide to the competing architects. The impression thoroughly impressed the contents of this rather formidable document upon our memory, we returned to the examination of the plans submitted. It is surprising to note how small the number is of those who have complied in every particular with the instructions of the Committee. More than half of the competing architects have curtailed the dimensions of their buildings some as much as one-half the space called for by the Committee, which of course has given them a large amount of space for offices, corridors, and courts. Others in the have boldly shifted rooms from one story to another. Rooms which the Committee had in the first story, are, in some plans, second st to the basement, and in others to the to these di etc. So accustomed had we become doubted the dions from instructions that we accompanying ument contained in the pamphlet "that it furnishes an, "Fitness and Economy," by the instructions ry room and vault called for ed, some larger." The smaller than demand the description of each fo exercise required in plan in all its details. We ed us to examine this noted above correct in almo and the assertion fashall now endeavor to deal ery particular, its principal

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COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	6,600	4,661	5,367	1,464
Wheat, bu	7,200	5,483	14,847	1,390
Corn, bu	87,000	88,270	6,487	1,022
Oats, bu	19,200	17,170	14,340	2,612
Rye, bu	3,077	520	3,077	1,008
Barley, bu	9,050	8,540	6,742	24,400
Grass seed, lbs	27,770	79,150	84,770	39,291
Flax seed, lbs	.....	.....	6,500	.....
Broom corn, lbs	5,400	12,010	924	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	197,130	301,790	1003,576	807,800
Beef, brls	1	219	208	234
Pork, brls	1	100	2,292	82
Lard, lbs	20,880	31,750	321,920	225,945
Tallow, lbs	12,680	16,220	26,160	.....
Butter, lbs	37,750	35,235	5,700	1,120
Dressed hogs, No	60	63	.....	.....
Live hogs, No	2,119	6,128	11,251	6,120
Cattle, No	1,276	2,266	2,983	1,981
Sheep, No	1,276	257	616	774
Hides, lbs	49,400	117,677	106,220	144,216
Highwines, brls	261	288	349	234
Wool, lbs	88,411	.....	81,000	.....
Potatoes, bu	5,470	4,963	1,509	1,056
Lumber, M feet	225	1,549	1,568	976
Shingles, M	1,200	1,030	900	826
Lath, M	150	573	60	91
Salt, brls	280	.....	544	668

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 5,613 bu wheat; 6,891 bu corn; 1,169 bu oats; 820 bu rye; 1,701 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 21,615 bu wheat; 14,202 bu corn; 9,551 bu oats; 2,253 bu rye; 4,427 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 4 cars wheat; 31 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 61 cars, or 30,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	*April 12,*	*April 5,*	*April 13,*
	1873.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	52,162	60,229	28,533
Wheat, bu	109,637	179,433	37,165
Corn, bu	146,500	257,321	381,790
Oats, bu	130,120	178,690	109,830
Rye, bu	3,337	11,021	3,944
Barley, bu	53,910	46,305	17,130
Live hogs, No	69,951	81,920	34,216
Cattle, No	14,004	17,488	11,034
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	50,968	65,298	22,024
Wheat, bu	191,633	194,826	71,222
Corn, bu	52,693	81,184	318,033
Oats, bu	120,419	142,883	177,236
Rye, bu	7,967	5,778	11,107
Barley, bu	28,621	69,099	38,758
Live hogs, No	52,582	58,831	29,029
Cattle, No	12,251	13,502	8,330

At last the clouds that have enveloped us so long, like a pall, are lifted. The day opened out in sunshine, and a fine drying wind that promised to speedily lick up the superabundant moisture, and leave the land once more in a tillable condition. It came tardily, but there was a general appreciation of the value of the old proverb, "Better late than never;" and the same weather in the country will soon cause unvonted activity in the fields, while the small receipts consequent thereon will partially compensate for the heavier feeling due to better crop prospects.

The river has long been free from ice, the Illinois & Michigan Canal is opened, and advices from the Straits of Mackinaw indicate that they will be open for the passage of vessels before many days. The winter embargo is thus almost removed, and the summer business is practically begun, though not theoretically so, as vessels are being loaded up all around, in readiness for the first trip. We may hope soon to see a more reasonable freight tariff in operation, which will permit the farmer to receive better prices for his grain, and favorable spring weather that will give promise of bounteous crops at the close of summer. With this must come a prosperous business to merchants, both in city and country, and a partial release from the pecuniary stringency which has had such a paralyzing effect upon commerce during the winter.

The proposal to make it the duty of the Sheriff to close up all elevators on which no license has been taken out, was the subject of some excited comment to-day. It was stated that such a proceeding would work untold injury to the owners of the grain in the elevators, while the warehouse proprietors would suffer compactively little. In other words the punishment would fall on the heads of innocent parties. Irrespective of this point, however, it should be noted that the license feature of the law has been taken under advisement by the Supreme Court of this State, and that the warehousemen will probably move to have it declared unconstitutional. Under the circumstances, therefore, the proposed legislation would be not only cruel but useless.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet to day but generally strong, in spite of fine weather, and several ranged a shade higher in price. The expectation of a decline on the advent of favorable skies and the determination to take advantage of it, seems to have defeated itself, as there was a fair demand for the leading staples, but little below the markets which prevailed from them from reaching lower figures without estimulating to activity at holders' quotations. There was much more activity outside than on 'Change.

The demand for dry goods continues uninterruptedly active, and firmness still prevails in all departments. Some of the leading brands of cotton textiles are becoming a little scarce, but the general stocks continue in unusually large and large as are the demands made upon our jobbers, they are promptly filling all orders. Groceries continue quiet, with no material fluctuation in values. The high price of gold imparts a firm tone to the market for nearly every article; and, under a better demand, certain lines would, no doubt, advance. No changes were noted in the canned goods market. Corn, tomatoes, peaches, pineapples, preserves, and in fact, most goods in the list are now meeting with a reasonably active demand, and prices are steadily working firmer. Cheese was again weak and unsettled. Fine goods are virtually out of the market, and quotations have undergone a further change, being reduced a ¼c all around, or to 16@16½c for New York factory, and to 14@ 15c for Western do. Coal remains quiet as previously quoted, $12.00 for Lackawanna, $10.00 for Erie, and $6.00 for Wilmington, being the prices current. There was a further "softening" in prices of butter, the decline in roll and poorer sorts of packed reaching fully 1c. Choice dairy was not quotably lower, the supply of such continuing to fall below the legitimate wants of local consumers. Eggs were firm and unchanged. The movement of trading in dried fruits was somewhat larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, the improvement being more noticeable in domestic than in foreign varieties. There was no appreciable advance in prices, though the general market is working firm. Fish met with only a fair inquiry on interior account, while the local demand was small. Prices were steady, except for cod, which are tending to lower figures. Hides and leather are firm. The almost impassable condition of the country roads causes a diminished supply of hay, and, notwithstanding the absence of anything like activity in the demand, there is a firm feeling both in pressed and in loose descriptions, though aside from prairie, which was quoted 50c per ton higher, no decided advance was made. Oils were moving freely, and were generally firm, turpentine being the only exception. Lard and linseed were strong; the latter at 2c advance. Tobacco, wood, pig iron, and paint were unchanged.

Trade in the various lumber yards continues moderate. There was no quotable change in prices. Metals and tinners' stock were active and firm. Iron, steel, and nails were in fair request at former prices. The inquiry for naval stores is improving. Brick, lime, cement, &c., were in moderate demand. There was no change in quotations. Wool was dull and nominal. Hops remain quiet, but are held firmly at the quoted prices. There was no particular change in broom corn, the demand is moderate and principally for the better grades. Clover seed was in good request and firmer. Timothy remains quiet and unchanged. Millet and Hungarian were in moderate demand and firm. Potatoes continue to meet with a good local and shipping demand, and choice peachblows are firm at 60@63c on track. Green fruits were unchanged. Eggs in large supply and lower. Sales were made to the local trade at 18@18½c.

Richness and were active and nominal at yesterday's prices, at 86¾c per gallon. The market closed with a rather firmer feeling, in sympathy with the tone of the latest New York advices.

Lake freights were inactive, and apparently a shade easier. Carriers still asked 18c for corn by sail to Buffalo; but it was stated that vessels could probably have been procured at 15c, had that figure been offered. This would make wheat to Buffalo about 16c. Through rates by lake and rail are quoted at 21c for corn and 33c for wheat to New York, and 33½c for corn to Boston.

Provisions were rather quiet, but again firmer, with almost nothing doing till near the close of the session. Mess pork advanced 10@15c per brl, under a fair demand for the June option. Lard was a shade firmer; and meats were generally held ¼c per lb higher, except sweet-pickled hams, which were offered freely at former quotations. We note that the outward movement has been quite active during the past week, and holders are growing more and more independent about selling, especially in meats, in view of the light stocks. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.80 @15.85; do seller May, $15.95@16.00; do seller June, $16.20@16.25; do seller July, $16.35@ 16.40; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.75@ 15.25. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.35@8.37½; do seller May, $8.45@8.47½; do seller June, $8.55 @8.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@ 12¾c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6¾@6¾c for shoulders; 7¾@8c for long clear; 8c for short ribs; and 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6¾@6¾c. English meats, 7¾@7¾c for Cumberlands; 8¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7¾c for shoulders, 9¾ for clear ribs, 9¾c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams. All packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.00@29.50. City tallow, 7¼@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¾ @6¼c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY F. GEORGE, REAL Estate Agent, 69 Clark-st., opposite old Court-House:
Fine stone-front dwelling, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., on long time, or partly in trade, $16,000.
Brick dwelling, 2-story, Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., very cheap, on time, $11,000.
Fine dwelling, large lot, Hyde Park; will take part in trade in acre property near city.
Grand boulevard, near Thirty-sixth-st., 200 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, 50 feet, near Cottage Grove.
5 acres south of, and near, Brighton.
10 acres near Great Northwestern Shops.
Cheap lots, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh-sts., near Wentworth-av., $1,000; Frankfort-st., $500 each.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, Rucker, near Kinzie, $4,250; cottage, Elizabeth-st., near Indiana, $2,350; Oakley-av., cottage and lot, $2,600; easy terms. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, 200 FEET front at Grand boulevard, entrance of south Park; splendid lot. HENRY F. GEORGE, 69 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SECURE THIS BARGAIN—LARGE 2-story building, store, dwelling, and lot, Forty-seventh, or Mason-st., first west of Clark-st. railroad track; $2,250 this week. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, 9 lot 26x100 feet, 50 Honore-st. Inquire at 404 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ALMOST GIVEN AWAY. Secure them Monday. House 127 North Halsted-st., 1 year; ground lease; cheap. 24, Hoyne-av., small house Warren-av., $250, near Wood-st.; to be removed. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6, 7, AND 9½ ACRES FRONTING HALsted-st., 4 acres Archer-st., 9 acres Lake-st., 10 acres 32, 37, 13; all offered at bargains. FINLEY, 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BELOW BOTTOM PRICES—COTtage, 5 rooms, and lot, Hoyne-av., near Adolph-st. Sholton-st., at $4,400, on Monday; easy terms. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DECIDED BARGAIN—NEAT COTtage, 6 rooms, bay, fine lot, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln, only $3,300; easy terms; hurry, you may lose it. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—5 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES, fronting north on 2-foot-wide alley, near corner Lemon-av.; price, $4,600 each; the cheapest houses for the st—ing the market. Also, one brick house on Indiana-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., to be completed by the 10th of May. Apply to WM. E. SMITH, 107 Douglas Place.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL BARGAIN—NEW COTtage, 6 rooms, 2 bays; ground 50 feet deep; $3,600. Oakley-av., second st. Monday, 3. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $200 DOWN, NEW COTTAGE and lot near Archer-av., with 2 blks to street cars, cheap. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE GROVE LOTS AT OAK PARK and River Forest. If you want a pleasant suburban home, go with me and see them. 20 minutes' ride on railroad. T. R. ANDREWS, Office 8 Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SLAUGHTERHOUSE, 24x100 feet, 2 stories high, with basement; 70 feet to alley terms. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT NO. 116 NORTH Lincoln-st.; will be sold cheap if applied for immediately. Inquire of WILLEY, 409 West Madison-st.; call day or evening.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW HOUSES, 12 ROOMS, 10-year ground lease on Kenwood, only $4,200 to $4,500. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CHOICE residence lots in the South Division:
80x132 ft. northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st.
100x132 ft. corner of South Park boulevard and Thirty-seventh-st.
The above are the choicest lots on the South Side; are offered low and on very easy terms.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front house, 13 rooms, all modern improvements, and 24 Sixth brick carry northeast corner Park-av., Seventh-st. SNYDER & CO., 14 Exchange Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERHOUSE FOR CASH—LOT ON Newberry-av., 24x132 ft., 2 stories high. H. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

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FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHEAP CASH AND monthly payments. Have a beautiful new house; lot 50 feet corner lot, close to station and Normal school; save rent now and secure a home. STOKES & WARD, 120 Randolph-st.

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40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 11, 39, 13.
Also, 20 acres in Sec. 30, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—AT WILMETTE, NEAR EVANSTON, on Milwaukee Railway, very desirable grove-lots near the depot; will be sold on easy terms; also, a number of lots on Ashland-av. and home-ave.; $4,000 can remain on the property for 4 or 5 years at 9 per cent. F. C. WELLS, Owner, 84 Washington-st.

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TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suite or separately, in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. Entrance 69 South Halsted, office Room 42.

TO RENT--6 NICE ROOMS AND BATHING ROOM. Apply at 826 Wabash-av. Can call on Sunday.

TO RENT--6 ROOMS ON WOLFRAM-ST., THIRD floor; large corner Flat; with three blocks from Clarke. cars. Apply at premises, or at 101 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--NORTH SIDE--2 LOWER FLOORS OF a brick house with modern improvements, south of Wisconsin-st., to first-class family with references. Terms, $35. Address O 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT--538 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.--TWO unfurnished parlors, with gas and use of bathing-room; also, one furnished room in the second story.

TO RENT--NO 80 ABERDEEN-ST.--TWO PLEASant unfurnished front rooms. Terms reasonable. References required.

TO RENT--TWO SPLENDID SUITES OF UNfurnished rooms. Also, 1 large single room; all to Keogh's Block, opposite the Post-Office. H. M. DAVENPORT, Room 16, Major Block.

TO RENT--1426 INDIANA-AV., FIRST FLOOR, consisting of 5 rooms and closets, with gas, water, and bath; $35 a month.

TO RENT--29 LARGE ROOMS, OVER STORES, 259 and 261 South Clark-st., betwixt Jackson st. and Van Buren. Splendid for a boarding-house; good light in all the rooms. Inquire on the premises, from 9 to 11, and 2 to 4, or 122 Ewing-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS, $3 PER MONTH; 1 flight South Halsted-st. Apply Monday.

TO RENT--1ST OF MAY--TO A RESPONSIBLE family, 8 rooms, and bath; 2nd floor; 1015 Jefferson-av. Wabash-st.

TO RENT--FRONT PARLORS OF DWELLING NO. 726 Wabash-av., unfurnished; also, large stable, or shop and shed in rear. Apply at premises.

TO RENT--NICE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, at 764 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM at 515 West Adams-st.

TO RENT--2 FRONT ROOMS. INQUIRE DR. STEPHENS, 84 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT--THE UPPER FLOOR, CONSISTING OF 6 rooms, with water, 1 block from Van Buren-st. cars. Inquire on the premises, 702 Tyler-st.

TO RENT--FOR HOUSE KEEPING, SUITES OF 6 rooms, gas, water, and water-closets with each; light and airy. In Tremaine's Block. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 259 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--2D AND 3D FLOORS OF 73 WEST Madison-st., containing 10 rooms, in good order, to some responsible family with references. Apply at 69 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--NO. 1458 INDIANA-AV., A SUIT OF front rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS--TWO ELEGANT-ly furnished rooms to rent, in the rear, to couple; also one single room suitable for single lady; accommodations are first-class. Apply 288 Chicago-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT--2S TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.--HANDSOME parlors, furnished, if desired, to a family or gentleman; also, one room overlooking the lake, suitable for two.

TO RENT--3S TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.--VERY DEsirable rooms on May 1, parlor floor and third story, to parties desiring first-class accomodations.

TO RENT--A LADY LIVING ALONE WOULD LIKE to rent a nicely-furnished parlor and bedroom to a widow or married couple; rent cheap. Inquire at 259 South Halsted-st., near Vanburen; cars.

TO RENT--FOUR FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping at 314 South Clark-st. Inquire on stairs.

TO RENT--VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURNISHed or unfurnished; references required. Apply at 91 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR FAMILIES or single gentlemen, with or without board, convenient to cars and omnibuses. 145 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ALSO AN UNFURnished, room in private family. 548 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--SUITS OF ROOMS (TWO EACH) IN Halsted-st. Opera House Building, cor. Halsted and Monroe-sts. Possession May 1. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., or Madison and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT--TWO FRONT CHAMBERS, EN SUITE, furnished. Hot and cold water baths, etc. Nice number for Prairie-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Address V 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT--62 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., ONE large furnished room for two gentlemen. Also, one small room.

TO RENT--4 NICE ROOMS, WATER IN KITCHEN, $14 per month; an American family preferred. 615 Centre-av.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO RE-spectable parties, with or without board, at No. 5 East, Polk-st. 2d door west of State.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, at Southeast corner Randolph and Franklin-sts. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT -- PLEASANT WELL-FURNISHED rooms, at 154 West Washington-st; terms $12.

TO RENT--ROOMS. 14 WEST QUINCY-ST., NEAR Desplaines.

TO RENT--FIVE LARGE, PLEASANT ROOMS, with closets, pantry, and water, on Polk-st., first block west of Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FOUR UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR housekeeping. Apply at 541 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--420 FULTON-ST., LOWER PART, $20. Also, upper front part, $12; to families no children. S. G. GOODWILLIE, 96 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM TO TWO GENtlemen or gentleman and lady, at No. 120 North Clark.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM, WELL CARED for, good location, and cheap, at 1026 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT--HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at Room 62, 79 and 81 Madison-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT--SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OVER Peck Brothers' store, 276 State-st., 12 rooms with water and gas; also, basement 24x66 feet. Apply to EVELETH COMPANY.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS IN BRICK house, $20 per month for both, corner Indiana and Green-sts.

TO RENT--3 LARGE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR keeping boarders, or a splendid place for a good dressmaker and millinery business established. Will sell patterns and furniture cheap for $150. Stamping more than pays the rent. Apply 733 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS suitable for two or more gentlemen at 331 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--LARGE WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, for rent with or without board, in new brick house southeast corner Rush-st. Bridge and Pearl-st.

TO RENT--CHOICE ROOMS, EITHER FURNISHed or unfurnished. 75 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT--SEVEN ROOMS, WITH BATH OVER store, from May 1. Apply in store, 679 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--3 LARGE PRIVATE ROOMS, NORTH front, good view; on Lee-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts., one block north of Division-st. J. LEACH & SONS, carpenters; see Lee-st.

TO RENT--THE UPPER FLOOR OF 128 HUBBARD-st., containing six rooms, pantry, and closet, with grate. Inquire of the owner, 1 Halsted-st., next to the premises.

TO RENT--ONE SINGLE ROOM; ALSO BARN. 58 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms, with hot and cold water, near Ashland-av. and Van Buren-st.; for gentlemen only. Address T 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT--3 VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, PLEASantly located for housekeeping and convenient to business. Inquire of C. M. LININGTON, 32 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF UNEXceptionable references wishing a large, handsomely furnished room with first-class table that cannot fail to suit the most refined taste, in a first-class family, on the corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st., only one half block from the lake. A private family. Please address W 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT--THREE PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and wife at 136 South Clark-st. Inquire on premises after 6 p. m.

TO RENT--COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping; rent, $10; one minute's walk from cars; one of the cheapest places in the city. Inquire at premises corner Clark and Madison-sts. Also, the UPPER STORY OF HOUSE, 7 rooms, 2 South Dearborn-st. Inquire at the house.

TO RENT--A NICELY-FURNISHED, LARGE front room, suitable for single gentleman or gentleman and wife, at 263 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--ROOMS--FROM MAY 1, WITH OR without board, to a first-class family on the West Side; handy to Madison-st. cars. Inquire at offices of Carson's Hotel, 142 Madison-st.

TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; also unfurnished housekeeping rooms; also one cottage. Apply 128 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--TWO OR THREE SMALL ROOMS IN a private house; no boarders. Call only evenings; 331 Warren-av.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM (FIRST-CLASS) for one or two gentlemen. Inquire at 44 Cornell-st., near Wabash-av., up stairs. T. BOURGOIN.

TO RENT--TWO FURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for two or more gentlemen. Inquire at 97 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT--THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 852 Clark-st., containing 6 rooms, gas and water. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT--TWO NICE FRONT ROOMS, 268 WEST Lake-st., 2d floor; housekeeping. E. E. CALDWELL & CO., 148 Madison-st.

TO RENT--THREE FRONT ROOMS, TO MAY 1, with water, in rear building; also, a back room on third floor; good location. Apply at 420 Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT--FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, in a private family, at 264 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--5, DESIRABLE PARTY IN THE trade, paper-hanging, painting, or building business, wishing to rent one-half of a store and basement, with dwelling rooms above, the other half rented as a first-class book store, may hear of a party by addressing P & H, Tribune office.

TO RENT--FURNISHED PARLOR, SUITABLE FOR one or two gentlemen, south of Twenty-eighth-st., on Indiana-av. Inquire after 6 o'clock, at No. 69 Michigan-av.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, SUITAble for gentleman, with gas, hot and cold water. Also, one single room. 2 Hubbard-st.

TO RENT--A LADY ABOUT RENTING A HOUSE would like to find a family that would like to rent a part. Address C 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--OFFICES WELL FINISHED AND WELL lighted, 2d and 3d floors, 245 and 247 Lake-st., and 244 and 246 Clark-st., at 47 LaSalle-st., at Board of Trade. Also, Chinese Screens. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, Room 1.

TO RENT--SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF building 245 South Canal-st., suitable for printing establishment or manufactory. Apply to J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 31 Canal-st.

TO RENT--STORE 276, IN BRICK BUILDING, on the South Side; first-class location for a good drug or boot and shoe store. Also, one store and dwelling for a good shoe. Call or address Room 4, 239 Clark-st., or Van Buren.

TO RENT--FIRST-CLASS BRICK STORE IN THE rear and second floor, No. 180 State-st. Inquire of P. O. Box No. 3, Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa.

TO RENT--HOTEL ON WEST LAKE-ST., NEAR La Salle-st. 18 rooms, doing a good business; has always paid 12 per cent. Also, the stock of furniture, if desired; rent or sale reasonable. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 La Salle-st.

TO RENT--TWO FLOORS (1ST AND 2D) OF BUILDing with power for manufacturing. Call at 56 South Canal-st., basement.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT--STORES AND OFFICES--NOS. 48, 54, 56, and 58 South Clark-st.

Nos. 196 South Clark-st., 60x80.

Nos. 196 and 197 Clark-st. (Kenjockety Block).

Nos. 201, 203, 207, and 211 Clark-st. (Kentucky Block).

Nos. 224, 226, 228, and 230 Wabash-av.

No. 945 State-st., corner Twentieth-st.

Offices for banks, real estate and lawyers, 24 the Rapids Block, 111 Madison-st., 2d floor. Stores, 175 and 181, 183 and 185 Clark-st., 227 large hall suitable for automatic-house or for society rooms, Clark and Kentucky Block. J. M. HARSHALL & CO., 24 Market-st., Room 1.

TO RENT--A LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY BASEMENT, now ready for occupancy, No. 251 and 253 Twenty-second-st. J. H. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st., Room 8.

TO RENT--GOOD ROOMS IN A GOOD LOCATION, to carry on the DRY-GOODS business, at reduced figures; also a good location for a watch-maker and jeweler; also a good location to open out a lumber yard; and also good business lots for sale at very reduced rates, provided the purchaser builds with brick the present season. For either or of the above address A. W. MERRY, P.O. Box No. 60, Gilman, Ill.

TO RENT--THE DESIRABLE STORES, NOS. 12 and 17, 19 and 21, and 22 and 25 Randolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Will be leased to good parties on favorable terms. These buildings are first-class, 82 feet deep to a 60-foot alley, with steam heating and hoisting apparatus; well lighted, good location. Apply to BOWEN BROTHERS, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT--STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCAtions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. HAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELL-lighted rooms; one 60x74, one 60x84, and one store, 20x74, southwest corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--THE WAREHOUSE, WITH ALL MODern conveniences, located on the northwest corner of Canal and Michigan-sts., at present occupied by H. W. Rogers, jr., to rent from May 1. Apply to MATTOCKS & MASON, 623 Wentworth-av.

TO RENT--STORE NO. 123 WEST MADISON-ST., south side, with dwelling and old business location; also dwelling-house with 11 rooms, corner of Robey-st. and Southwestern-av.; lot 132x166 feet. FRED DURNELL, Jr., No. 710 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--OR FOR STORAGE, OR MANUFACturing--West Side, 15 the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., a stone-building, containing three lofts suitable for heavy business as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address B 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--STORE 1297 STATE-ST. INQUIRE ON the premises. Also, rooms in Hyde Park, for small families. Inquire of D. R. MOORE, Hyde Park.

TO RENT--OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, corner Clark and Washington-sts., cheapest in the city. Apply at Room 6, Exchange Building.

TO RENT--LOW--A BASEMENT, 25 BY 36 FEET, 11 with large bank vault, suitable for light manufacturing or other purposes. Also, a store and dwelling, with barn also, a good location for a boot and shoe store. Also, a good business lot for sale at very reduced rates, provided the purchaser builds with brick the present season. For either or of the above address A. W. MERRY, P.O. Box No. 60, Gilman, Ill.

TO RENT--A STORE ON GROUND FLOOR, WITH basement; newly fitted up; rent, $600. Also, a store and dwelling, with 6 rooms, second floor. Gas, water, etc. Two single gentlemens preferred. This location. 1061 Indiana-av.

TO RENT--BASEMENT--No. 45 SOUTH CLARK-st., opposite Sherman House. Suitable for coal, good vault. Apply at SHURLY & CO., No. 13 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--BUILDING NO. 226 STATE-ST., CONtaining store below and 5 rooms up stairs. Apply to A. P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 13 and 15, No. 188 Washington-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE STORE, NO. 69 WEST LAKEst.; this is a first-class location for retail business; also 3 large rooms over the store. H. HAUGLAN, 115 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--3 STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., AND 4 stores on Kinzie-st. Apply 154 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT--OFFICE, CORNER OF CLARK AND Lake-sts., with vault and steam. G. S. LAURY, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 76 and 78 State-st., singly or together. J. MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--THE THREE UPPER FLOORS OF NOS. 153 and 155 South Water-st.; complete office; front and rear entrances and hoisting apparatus. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT--STORE AND TENEMENT OF 4 ROOMS. Inquire at 243 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT--A SMALL HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A saloon, paint shop, or a carpenter shop, or any business. 97 Adams-st.

TO RENT--STORE IS ONE OF THE BEST BUSIness locations in the city, in brick block 82 West Lake-st., suitable for dry goods or shoe store. Inquire at 168 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--FINE BRICK STORE, BASEMENT AND second story, No. 12 South Halsted-st., cheap to good tenant. Inquire at 10 Sherman House, Clark-st. entrance. Apply to CHARLES HAMFORD & CO., Marshall Field's Block.

TO RENT--STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST. FROM May 1, now occupied as a paper-hanging store. Inquire in harness shop next door.

TO RENT--STORE--LAKE-ST., NEAR WOOD. 84 and 86 West Lake-st., 2d floor. Inquire of the saloon. R. C. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, SIZE, 75 in brick building, 75 South Canal-st., for D. O. Haskell; with use of Exchange Hall, floor 75x100. STEVENS, restaurant corner Twenty-second-st. and Stuart-av.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--I HAVE 25 FIRST-CLASS tenants that want cottages, dwellings, and flats suitable for re-renting in different divisions of the city. House must be south of Twelfth and west of Twenty-fifth-st., and on the South Side. Must be good, and cheap for cash. Call at once for further conversation. Cannot be bulldozed. No change for 1-cent riding. G. S. BAILEY, 120 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON WEST SIDE FROM May 1, a house containing 8 rooms, suitable for a family of 5 or 10 rooms with modern improvements, between Madison and Harrison-sts., and Green-st. and Union Park. Address, stating terms, T Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A CASH TENANT, A house of 6 or 8 rooms and bath room; West Side preferred. Rent not over $400 per year. Address O 97, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing 7 or 8 rooms, and bath room; must have gas and water. Address, stating terms and location, C 59 Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL FURNISHED house, for two families, or two small houses. Must be near and cheap for cash. Address, with terms, P. O. Box 2,268, Chicago.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A GENTLEMAN--TWO unfurnished rooms, in second story, not more than one flight above third floor. Address L 87, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAY 1, SMALL HOUSE, or 2 or 3 rooms, on Division or Oak-sts. Apply at Hoag Coal Co. Office, 31 and 33 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GOOD SIZED BARN, for 2 horses, on West Side; must be cheap for cash. Lake-st. cottage. O. FERRINE, corner Lake-st. and Market-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR housekeeping, on West side, with good board, on South Side. Apply at No. 74 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, ON STATE-st., between Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first-sts., two or three front rooms for an office, or will take a floor with housekeeping parts. Address SINGLE PERSEVERER, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board; private family. Address O 67, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM MAY 1, LARGE house within 4 blocks of Halsted and West Madison-sts. Address L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED HOUSE, from 10 to 12 rooms, suitable for keeping boarders. Address L 1, No. 109 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--THE UPPER OR LOWER half of a house or a cottage convenient to Twenty-second-st. and State-st., by a first-class family. Address COLEMAN, care Chicago Union Bowling Company, City.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY FOUR GENTLEMEN, A suite of 4 rooms, with board, on the South Side, or West Side, on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts. preferred. Address O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN and his mother, plain, comfortable rooms, with board, small cottage. Address G. V. T. CO., 16 Fulton-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A 2-STORY HOUSE OF 7 OR 8 rooms in good neighborhood on West Side; four to six blocks from Madison-st. cars preferred. Address L 48, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE OR TWO ROOMS suitable for printing office, on South Side, between Madison and Lake-sts., Fifth-av. and Dearborn-st.; will pay $5 to $6 per month. Address O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR 5 OR 6 MONTHS, A furnished house of about 10 rooms in some pleasant suburban town, near the city, or will exchange a block of property in Chicago, on West Side, for the use of the furniture. Address A. N. ISE, Room 1, 102 East Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL FAMILY DEsire to rent a furnished house from a party who will board for the rent; references exchanged. Address O 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A furnished room, without board, on Wabash or Michigan-av., between Van Buren and Sixteenth-sts.; suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 259 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--FROM MAY 1, SIX OR seven rooms on South Side, north of Twelfth-st., for housekeeping. Address M, P. O. Box 287.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE, SOUTH OR West Side, centrally located, by gentleman and wife. Rent for board of owners (without children), with privilege of two large rooms, in best locality. Address, stating terms, BURT, 124 West Adams-st. Possession by May 1 or 5.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE WITH 8 OR 10 rooms, east of State-st., on South Side. Address, by a prompt tenant, on the 1st of May, P, 207 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A STORE, WITH TWO OR three living rooms, suitable for a saloon. Rent moderate. Address Z 18, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, A SMALL house or flat containing, east of State-st. and south of Thirty-fifth-st., 4 rooms; will pay $12 per month. Must be well kept; family of three; tenant and responsible tenant. Address, stating terms and location, P 72, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--1 OR 2 NICE FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife. Address A 89, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A CASH TENANT, A house of 6 or 8 rooms and bath room; West Side preferred. Rent not over $400 per year. Address O 97, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A TWO-STORY HOUSE, containing 7 or 8 rooms and bath room; must have gas and water. Address, stating terms and location, C 59 Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL FURNISHED house, for two families, or two small houses. Must be near and cheap for cash. Address, with terms, P. O. Box 2,268, Chicago.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want to hire a front suite of rooms on the one of the avenues north of Twenty-second-st.; must be located conveniently to the lake; will pay $40 per month; references will be given and required. Address P. O. Box 988, Chicago.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A MAN AND HIS wife, a house of 10 or 12 rooms, on the South Side, between Michigan and Randolph from May to Christmas. Rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address M, 105 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SUITE OF UNFURnished rooms. MRS. F. BROWN, 128 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO YOUNG GENTLEmen desire to rent a furnished room on one of the avenues, north of Eighteenth-st. Address P 100, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, for light housekeeping, north of Twenty-second-st. and east of State, or would take charge of house for family leaving the city. Good references given and required. BURKE, Jewish, corner State and Randolph-sts.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSES FOR FIRST-class tenants in all parts of the city. JACOB C. HAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL COTTAGE OR rooms, for light housekeeping, north of Twenty-third and east of State-st. Address R 74, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED--FOR SALE--HALF INTEREST in carpenter and building business; shop and machinery in first-class order, and business well established; owner selling, sickness in family. Apply rear 19 Aberdeen-st.

PARTNER WANTED--A PRACTICAL MAN AND about $15,000, to extend a first-class sewing machine business; machine is wholesale and retail; machine unsold. The machine has no superior, and there is no question as to good profits and success, as will be shown. Address P 24, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $20,000 CASH, TO extend a safe and very profitable business, well established; no better chance to mercantile trade. Inquire of LOOMIS, CORTRIGHT & CO., corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., up-stairs.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $3,000 TO $4,000 CAPital, in the custom shirt and gents' furnishing business, 3 years established; a rare chance for a young man; already established. The best references can be given. Address Y 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $8,000, TO TAKE THE place of a retiring partner, in one of the largest jobbing groceries in this city. Business and credit of the house fully established. Can have a half interest, or, if preferred, the whole. Income of $5,000 per annum payable monthly. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Must be ready for business May 1. Address T 20, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN THE FOUNDRY BUSIness; $2,000 required; from that amount can obtain pleasant and profitable employment. Address P 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH ABOUT $2,000, IN A good paying manufacturing business; legitimate, and well established. Address P 14, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $100, IN A LIGHT manufacturing business; large profits. Call Monday evening at 540 Canal-st., up stairs.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $400, IN A WELL-ESTablished business paying that amount monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 26.

PARTNER WANTED--A MARRIED PARTNER IN the dressmaking business; one that can cut and fit good. Address J 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $10,000 to $15,000, in large manufactory of standard article; to a person desiring business this will be a choice opportunity as it does not require a knowledge of the business to operate successfully. For further information address H 5, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--ADVERTISER HAS $6,000; desires partner with like amount to open first-class drug store on South Side, in the business centre, about Jefferson-st. Address, for interview, A drug, care of Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER to join the advertiser in opening a merchant tailoring establishment; one of the best locations in the city already established, and $1,000 to $2,000 will be all the capital required. W. JORDON, 129 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 IN a safe, legitimate, and profitable business; already established in Oshkosh, and years' profits. This will pay investigation. Address G 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN A GOOD PAYING MAN ufacturing business; $1,000 required. Best of references. Address, giving real name and where an interview can be had, T 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN DRESSMAKING BUSIness; must be a first-class fitter. Address R 80, care Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $700 TO $800 CAPital. Address JERRY PICKLEY, 120 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED--A PARTNER WITH SMALL capital to join a good business in an established good-paying business. For particulars call on or address R. W. HAND, Merchandise Broker, 151 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $3,000 TO $4,000, IN a legitimate and lucrative business. Address P 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $3,500 OR UPWARDS, in lucrative business. Southern or south security and salary given. Address with particulars, P 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, in light manufacturing business; profits large. Call at 163 South Clark-st., Room 6, GODDARD & STOKES.

PARTNER WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS PERSON, with some capital (of $500 or $600), experience in a popular bath institute. Address BUSINESS, Carrier 79.

PARTNER WANTED--EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent, with $10,000 to $15,000. Call at 81 Clark-st. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer in Brushes, 80 to 90 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED man in the real estate business. Address, with name, P 1, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--A PRACTICAL PUBLISHER, who will pay $1,500 for half interest in a prosperous Chicago periodical, with known security and large profits. Address P 2, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--$10,000 IN A SAFE AND profitable business, silent, or active partner. Investigation solicited. Address P 3, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--TO BUY HALF INTEREST in coffee and spice mill. Business well established; capital required, from $6,000 to $8,000. An office man preferred. Manager of the family business. Address O 57, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--SILENT--TO INVEST $2,500 in a good paying business. Best of reference given. Address, where can be seen, T 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED business (the only one of the kind in the city), with from $3,000 to $5,000, or will sell the entire business, with building, machinery, etc., as the capital is required. Address P 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $250 TO $500, MORE if desired, in a legitimate business in Chicago. Reference exchanged. Address, for one week, O 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--THE SUBSCRIBERS DEsire to retire either an active or special partner, with from $10,000 to $15,000 (as they have an equal interest) in a safe, legitimate, and profitable business, which they propose to enlarge to meet the increased business. First-class reference given and required. Address O 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH ABOUT $1,000 TO $1,500 to join me in the building business. I am actively engaged in Chicago for over nine years; a rare chance. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN REAL ESTATE BUSIness; one (1) years established; first-class office; small amount of money required; man of experience preferred. S 31, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM FOR single gentleman in business part of city. Address W 63, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAY 1, ONE NICELY FURnished room or 2 suits, for two gentlemen, South Side, north of Fourteenth-st. Address P 92, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--COMFORTABLE HOUSE in North Side, north of Chicago-av. and east of Wells-st. Address H 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICELY-FURNISHED room with all modern improvements, with or without board, by two young men. Address U 32, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--PART OR HALF OF STORE on East or West Madison-st. Address or call on A 2, 148 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, careful and prompt, two unfurnished rooms convenient to day board and street cars. Address U 88, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE, 7 TO 10 ROOMS; no basement; south of Twenty-second-st.; south of Wabash-av. and south side Madison-st.; family of three will pay $30 a month; cash in advance. Address or call on F. GOODWILL, 148 and 150 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--WE HAVE NUMEROUS first-class parties (who are willing to pay current rents) desirous to rent houses from 5 to 14 rooms; landlords can get their value by leaving us description, etc. JACOB C. HAGILL & SONS, Room 26, 239 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE SUITABLE FOR small family, in South Division; must be pleasantly located. Address P 64, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PLEASANT FURNISHED room, on the north side, the neighborhood of North-av. and Chicago-av. preferred. Address J 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, with a stable, on the West Side. Apply at 186 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FLOOR OF 5 OR 6 ROOMS for housekeeping, or would join a party in taking a house on one of the South Side avenues. P 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A STORE AND BASEMENT, suitable for a restaurant, or would rent the whole for restaurant, ice cream, etc., on State, Clark, Randolph, Washington, Madison, or Monroe-sts. Apply at 325 Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT--BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant with a small family, rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum, a nice 2-story house, or a cottage, containing from 8 to 10 rooms and all modern improvements, either on the South Side, north of Twenty-fifth-st., or on the West Side, north of Ohio and east of Wells. Address S, 720 Wabash-av.

WANTED--TO RENT--A TWO-STORY HOUSE OF 7 or 8 rooms and bath; must be north of Madison-st. cars; will pay from $30 to $35 per month. Inquire at office of Anderson's Hotel, 148 Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE CENTRALLY LOcated, suitable for boarding-house purposes, with 25 or 30 rooms. Address O, 100 Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE BY a quiet family; will board the owner for a term of years or rent, if necessary; either on West or South Division. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 141 LaSalle-st., 3d Block.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON SOUTH SIDE, EAST OF State-st., a newly furnished house of six or eight rooms, for family of four adults; rent moderate. Address, stating terms, P 90, Tribune office.

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PARTNER WANTED--A MARRIED PARTNER IN the dressm

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE FORCE HOUSE FOR SALE, IN THE CITY of Louisiana, Pike Co., Missouri, 117 miles above St. Louis, on the Mississippi River, with all the necessary arrangements for the pork business, smoke-house, etc., with three acres of ground attached. This is a rare chance for any party desirous of going into the pork and provision business, as the surrounding country is thickly settled with hogs, and a ready market for the sale of the product either in St. Louis or Chicago. For further particulars, apply to GILBERT, PEYCK & CO., Provision Brokers, No. 134 East Washington-st.

A MACHINE SHOP CONTAINING ONE 16-HORSE stationary engine, planer, lathe, drills, and all the necessary accompaniments of tools, in first-class running order, for sale lease, or exchange. Also, buildings in good condition, situate in the southwestern part of the city, doing a good paying business; good chance; only part cash required. Reason for selling, having another large business requiring all our attention. For information inquire of CLARK, RAFFIN & CO., 45½ Randolph-st., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

ANY PERSON WELL POSTED IN THE FRUIT business, having means enough to fit up in good style for that purpose, can hear of a first-class location by applying at TANNER BROS.' Restaurant, 39 South Clark-st.

A FRENCH PERFORATING MACHINE FOR MANufacturing perforated paper for clearing, for sale. Also, the largest selection of patterns in the United States, and receipts for making all colors of powders, and the good will of a large city and country trade. Will sell at a bargain if taken at once. Call at 226 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

A COPPER DISTILLERY, WITH FIXTURES COMplete, for sale at a bargain. Capacity of still, 600 gallons. Apply at 94 Illinois-st.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE, 179 BLUE ISLAND-av.

A LARGE JEWELRY BUSINESS, WELL ESTABlished, for sale. This is a rare opportunity for anyone wishing to engage in the trade. No capital required, $15,000 to $20,000. Address H 7, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING OFFICE ON THE South Side, doing a good business, for sale; will be sold for less than cost of type and fixtures. Call at once. Apply to OAKLEY & SON, 177 East Madison-st., Room 19.

A SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE—I WILL SELL AT A bargain, the furniture and fixtures of the Phoenix Hotel, opposite Northwestern depot. This is an old stand, doing a good business. Everything is in good running order, and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call on premises, No. 49 West Water-st.

A GOOD CLEAN STOCK OF CLOTHS AND DRY goods for sale or exchange for unincumbered Chicago city property. Amount, $8,000. ULRICH & BOND, 16 Dearborn-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BAKERY AND RESTAURANT doing a first-class business in best location. Enquire of ROCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

A LUMBER-MILL IN THE FINE REGIONS OF Michigan for sale or exchange. Will take real estate or city goods. McPHERSON & CO., No. 102 Washington-st., Room 25.

A NEAT CONFECTIONERY, DOING A GOOD cash business, for sale. Location good. Call and see it. No. 119 Twenty-second-st. Parties leaving the city.

A FINE BUSINESS CHANCE—A FIRST-CLASS Lasapia room on the South Side, centrally located, and doing a good business. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply for particulars apply at 113 West Madison-st., Room 2.

A SMALL STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING goods and toys for sale. Also, black walnut show case, 8 feet long, 2 feet by 3 feet, and 300 feet of shelving. Apply at 940 State-st.

A FIRST-RATE, PAYING AGENCY TO AN INDIvidual not afraid of work, for sale for cash. It is a splendid chance, as all advertising is done for the purchasing business. Address Box 274, M. & B. Exchange.

A LIGHT MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, FOR sale, paying profits, suitable for lady, or good sized lady. Call at Room 3, 236 State-st., up-stairs.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF GROCERIES FOR sale at very low figures. Inventories at 632 Hubbard-st., corner North Paulina, or 115 Paulina.

A NY PHYSICIAN OR DRUGGIST CAN BUY A very profitable small jobbing business, with well established country trade. Small capital required. Address, appointing interview, B 35, Tribune office.

A GOOD GROCERY AND SALOON FOR SALE cheap for cash. In good location. Address O 16, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE—A SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE or lease, for a reasonable rent. Fixtures, business, and nicely located. Address O 69, Tribune office.

A CORNER GROCERY STORE IN GOOD LOCAtion and doing good business for sale. Address 142 Fourth-av.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; good locality. Inquire at the place, 963 West Lake-st., near Leavitt.

A SMALL EUROPEAN HOTEL DOING A GOOD business, for sale. Satisfactory reasons of one principal. For particulars inquire of S. O. GORDON, at the Rest House, 124 East Washington-st.

A STATIONERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE for sale, 1 door south of DeKoven-sts., for sale for $100. Apply at 429 South Canal-st.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, 4 TO RENT, OR a partner taken. Inquire at No. 85 North Clark-st.

A BOARDING-HOUSE, WELL FURNISHED, AND 30 good boarders, with 3 years' lease, for $600, if sold reasonable. Everything new. Please be in. Full of good boarders. For sale on account of poor health. Inquire, or address, 800 WABASH-AV., corner Peoria-st., two doors south of Twenty-second.

BOARDING HOUSE ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Sixteenth-st., for sale; rent $1,000; furniture $600. Apply to D. DAVIS, 141 Lake-st.

CAPITALISTS OF CHICAGO ARE INVITED TO call and examine another wonderful invention, changing the whole manner of driving sewing machines, and producing most astonishing results. Agents wanted everywhere, for all kinds of sewing machines. Saves half the labor. Cannot turn the wrong way. Makes no dead moves at starting. It has no equal. Will be introduced to and of the first-class sewing machines in 15 minutes, doubling the work and halving the labor. It is the best and only great and practical improvement in sewing machines now before the public. Agents wanted at once to take the lead in the New York city during the next 4 months, and for 20 short days thereafter, as we have been unparalleled. It would seem as if everyone that saw this wonderful invention must have one, and that it is a crime to allow his neighbor to have it. The motion is the same pairing of the toes, so natural and easy that, while physicians for old and invalids, and ladies in delicate health, are loud in its praise, they invariably recommend the use of this as harmless and healthy. Call and examine, or address W. B. ROBINSON, at the Major Block, 154 Madison-st., Room R.

CIGAR STAND FOR SALE, IN ONE OF THE BEST locations in the city. Cheap for cash. Will hold same. Q 28, Tribune office.

CITY WASH-BOARD MANUFACTORY FOR SALE. Partner required; good business chance for the right party. Address C. ALLEN, Jerseyville, Ill., 8 to 10 p. m., 51 South Green-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS DEPOT FOR SALE. 263 West Lake-st.

CORNER GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE FOR sale; doing a cash business; in the best location. Apply at 263 West Chicago-av.

CORNER GROCERY, WITH FIXTURES, CAN BE rented cheap, by a good party. GAZETTE, SPENCER & CO., 111 and 113 Fifth-av.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN EVANSTON, DOING good trade. No. 102 Washington-st., Room 25. McPHERSON & CO.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, LOCATION GOOD. Stock light and fresh; only 2 years in city. Long lease increasing. McPHERSON & CO., No. 102 Washington-st., Room 25.

DRUG STORE—WEST SIDE—FOR SALE AT A discount; trade established. Address Z 15, Tribune office.

DRUG BUSINESS FOR SALE—CHEAP, SUITABLE for a physician or young man with small capital. Enquire at 51 Room 2, south Market-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERTY, the patent right for United States to manufacture a good article, useful and salable. Inquire at 345 Fifth-av.

FIXTURES, STOCK OF HATS, CAPS, AND gents' furnishing goods for sale, and store for rent; well and select stock in full variety, and stand of the South Side, where a good business is already established; good reasons given for selling. Call at 36 South State-st.

FIXTURES AND LEASE OF TWO STORES, MEAT and fruit, for sale, corner of Main and Washington sts., Evanston. Apply to W. W. ALLEN, 127 LaSalle-st.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY, THE BEST PAYING DRUG store in Muscatine, Iowa; stock worth about $4,000, will be sold for $2,500; terms liberal. Reasons for selling, Address HENRY GEISS, Muscatine, Iowa.

FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM FOR SALE; OWNer leaving on other business. Inquire 374 South State-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—The Summit House, at Marquette, Mich. This very popular hotel contains upward of 60 rooms, is finely furnished, and in excellent condition. Close to railroad depots and steamboat landing, and commands a beautiful view of the lake and harbor. Gas and water throughout the building. Inquire of THOMAS, For particulars, apply to subscribers, who have a photograph of the property. A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Gile Block.

FIXTURES, BOTTLES, ETC., COMPLETE, OF A drug store for sale or exchange; also some stock if wanted. Apply at 866 West Lake-st.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND RESTAURANT FOR sale. Daily receipts large. Owner will give satisfactory reason for selling upon interview. Address T 24, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND GENERAL MARKET IN A FAST growing part of the city for sale; good cash trade already established; good lease, fine stock and fixtures, at half their value, as partner wishes to change their business. Inquire of EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

GOOD WILL, FURNITURE, AND FIXTURES OF a first-class restaurant on East Madison-st., doing a cash business; real estate, pool located, could be taken in part payment. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

HOTEL KEEPERS, ATTENTION—4 YEARS' LEASE Hotel and saloon, Fayette, Ill., with 3 lots; hotel, saloon, on West Side, doing a paying business; rent $45.00. Owner going South. R. G. GOODFELLOW, 141 Madison-st.

HOTEL TO RENT—THE WELL-KNOWN CLIFTON of the West Side, is for rent, and can be had of the furniture, as desired; contains 60 rooms, all well furnished; will be leased for a term of years to a party of first capacity in Chicago. Inquire of JENKINS, Proprietor.

HOTEL LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN good location in Chicago; everything in the best order; will be sold at a bargain; owner going to Europe; reason for selling; terms easy. Inquire at 154 Clark-st., balance easy. Inquire at Room 26 Otis Block.

HALF-INTEREST IN SODA-WATER AND bottling factory, for sale. Address K 14, Tribune office.

IMPORTANT TO ANY ONE DESIROUS OF BUYing a long stock of millinery and goods for furnishing goods; long credit given. 177 West Lake-st.

LEASE AND FIXTURES, WITH OR WITHOUT stock, for sale, of an old, and one of the best grocery stores on the South Side. The store is 20 feet front by 60 feet deep; rent moderate. Goods to be disposed of by reason of ill-health. Apply on premises, 1095 State-st., near Twenty-second-st.

MEAT MARKET FIXTURES, KETTLE, SCALES, and cooler for sale. Store for rent, 320 West Harrison-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. RENT low, at 718 Madison-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE CHEAP. INQUIRE at 629 West Lake-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A great bargain. Call on Monday, J. E. KIMBALL, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

NEWS DEPOT, CIGAR, TOBACCO, AND TOY is invited. CLACK.

DID YOU NOT MEET small. BROOKS.

TO CALIFORNIA to accompany her. Must be good cook. Apply at 1 Portland-pl., Madison-st.

OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE, WITH BREAKFAST and three small children to be sold very cheap for cash. Address H 78, Tribune office.

A LARGE PIANO, with good board, for sale cheap. Address, with full particulars, Z 7, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for gentleman. Terms must be reasonable; no children. Address G 60, 8.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for gentleman. Terms must be reasonable; no children. Address G 60, 8.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO, with board, in family for gentleman. Must be east of State and south of Twenty-second. Address, stating terms and location, Z 5, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for gentleman. Terms must be reasonable; no children. Address G 60, 8.

A LARGE PARLOR FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without board, for rent. Address, stating terms and location, Z 5, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for gentleman. Terms must be reasonable; no children. Address G 60, 8.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR THE SUMMER—A well-built with private family. Must be east of State and south of Twenty-second. Address, stating terms and location, Z 5, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT board, for gentleman. Terms must be reasonable; no children. Address G 60, 8.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, with board, for gentleman and wife, by private family. Must be east of State and south of Twenty-second. Address, stating terms and location, Z 5, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO, with board, in family for gentleman. Must be east of State and south of Twenty-second. Address, stating terms and location, Z 5, Tribune office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, with board, for gentleman and wife, by private family

THE ALDERS FRATRICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest on the Murdered Youth.

The Poor Old Father Reodered Insane by the Tragedy.

Statement of the Step-Mother of Alders' Boys.

Yesterday morning Deputy-Coroner Pilgrim went to Burnside Station, in the Town of Hyde Park, to hold an inquest on the body of Henry Alders, who was killed on Thursday evening by his brother, Anton Alders. The latter was taken from his cell at the armory, and accompanied the Coroner to the scene of the murder, so that the unfortunate lad might be in great distress, and did nothing but weep and wail over the deed he had committed. When the party arrived at the scene of the murder he would not look upon the face of his dead brother, but turned away and almost cursed himself for what he had done. It was with some difficulty that a jury was made up. The Coroner arrived about 11 o'clock, but it was fully an hour before the inquest began.

JOHN ALDER, S

the father of the boys, was the first witness called. When he sat down in the seat assigned to him, he stared vacantly around, and replied to the first question addressed to him by starting, as if from a sleep, and hideously laughing. It was not long before the sad discovery was made that he was perfectly *non compos mentis*. He sat like a marble statue, and seemed utterly oblivious to the circumstances surrounding him. When he saw his son, Anton, he opened his eyes very wide, and uttered some unintelligible words. It being evident that the fearful tragedy had made him insane, the poor man was taken from the stand. The next witness called was the step-mother, who seems to have been, from her own testimony, the cause of the difficulty. The following is her evidence:

MARY ALDERS' TESTIMONY.

I reside at Burnside Station, in the Town of Hyde Park. Our two sons came home on last Thursday evening, about 6 o'clock. They remained only long enough to eat their supper, and then went out to play. In a short time, the oldest one, Henry, who is dead, returned to the house, and I told him to go to the cow. He replied that I always had something to say when he came in. I did not reply. He then said that I had always too much to say, and was a beast. I then said that he could talk to his step-mother, but he had a right to say anything to his step-mother. About this time Anton, the youngest son, came in, and told his brother Henry to keep still. Henry replied that he would not for Anton. They then commenced to dispute, and finally Henry slapped Anton on the right cheek. They then commenced fighting, and continued till Anton forced Henry out of the back door, into a wood-shed, near by. About this time their father came in from the barn, and entered there. Henry, however, ran at Anton again, and hit him in the face. Anton then pulled out his pocket-knife, and when Henry rushed at him again struck him twice. I did not see him strike him but the only time I saw Henry's hand was when the knife was in it. Soon after Henry fell against the side of the shed, and his father caught him. As he fell he exclaimed that his arm was cut off. Henry then said to his father, and to his father's wife, "Look up-stairs and pray for what he had done. He laid down in the bed, and in about ten minutes he died. Anton remained up-stairs and prayed, and would not come down till the Constable came and took him.

DR. F. A. EKROOM,

County Physician, sworn: I made a post-mortem examination on the body of Henry Alders, at Burnside Station, in the Town of Hyde Park. I found two punctured wounds upon the body, one on the left side of the chest, about 1 inch in length, just above the clavicle, and one on the right side of the chest, about 1 inch above the nipple. The wound entering the chest on the left of the neck was found to have penetrated the cavity of the chest by passing inwards and downwards, cutting the pericardial sac of the left side. The wounds were mortal, and did produce death. There were no diseases or injuries of any other organs of the body.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict: "We, the jury, find from the evidence, that the deceased, Henry Alders, came to his death by being stabbed by his brother, Anton Alders, on the evening of the 10th of April, 1873. And we, the jury, recommend that Anton Alders be held to answer before the Grand Jury for the deed which he has committed.

THE PRISONER.

The condition of the prisoner is truly pitiable. He weeps constantly and will not be comforted. He says that he will confess everything he has done, and thus throw himself upon the mercy of the court. He does not appear to realize that he must be forgiven, if Illinois believes that some severe punishment ought to be inflicted upon him.

THE PARTING OF THE FATHER AND SON

was a sad and touching sight. For some time the imbecility of the father seemed to prevent him from comprehending the fact that his son was about to separate from him, to be removed from the sight of the children he seemed to be having back his senses; and when his boy kissed him for the last time, he swooned away. There has seldom, if ever, occurred in Cook County a tragedy which is attended by so many melancholy details of a terrible, and inexcusable, kind upon that the insanity of a father.

Something New for Housekeepers.

A new carpet-beating machine, called Wheeler's Novelty, has just been put in operation by the proprietors, H. A. Edwards & Co., at 231 and 233 South Canal-st., which will interest housekeepers, hotel-keepers, church societies, etc., who want carpets cleaned, because:

1. It cleans carpets of any size, shape, or quality, perfectly, making them as bright as new, and thoroughly cleansing them from moths.

2. It does not injure by injuring the carpet. It beats the carpet evenly with hickory whips, and, by means of an exhaust fan, creates a strong current of air, which carries off all the dust through a funnel as fast as it is whipped out, so that none of it settles upon the carpet. Again, as in other machines, and leaves the room in which the machine operates free from dust.

Any one who will visit the works, or inquire of Allen & Wheeler, 115 and 117 Lake-st., or Lyon & Hoppin, carpet dealers, can satisfy themselves of the great superiority of this machine. Messrs. Edwards & Co. are straightforward business men, who can be relied on to do their work promptly and well.

How the Productions of Europe Are Again Finding Their Way into Our Rebuilt City.

In no way is this important fact so palpable as in the decorating of our first-class houses, already commenced this season. The fire destroyed the accumulation of years. Not only private collections, but the business stocks of our most ambitious and educated professional men, were taken away. Taste is a cultivation; and the constant inspection of works of art and high style of design educates one more than the reading and writing of a life-time. The beautiful French, English, and German paper hangings displayed this spring by Mr. John J. McGrath, and the work with which he is ornamenting the interiors of our artistic buildings, proves that the work of time, love of profession, and unbounded means, can not be surpassed in anything within our reach the choicest productions of the world for beautifying our homes.

Curtain Goods.

No house is furnished until the windows are properly draped with lambrequins, lace curtains, cornices, shades, etc. The carpet house of Spencer H. Peck, Nos. 195 and 197 Wabash avenue, offers one of the most complete stocks in the city. Mr. George W. Haskins, late Haskins & Wolcott, manager of this department, is now exhibiting the choicest patterns and designs in Nottingham, Brussels, Applique, and Florence lace curtains,—and lambrequins. Also new styles in silk terrys, wool terrys, cretonnes, damask, etc., for draperies, together with an elegant assortment of window shades. Do not fail to visit this establishment for choice goods and low prices.

Outside Lots.

To-morrow afternoon (Monday), W. A. Butters & Co. will sell about 200 residence lots in Hyde Park, lying just west of the railroad track at Cornell. This property is well located, well drained, and very accessible by the horse cars, the Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Michigan Central, and the Illinois Central,—all stopping within three-quarters of a mile of these lots, making it a point unsurpassed for the investment of money doing business in the city desiring cheap homes and economical living. The sale is peremptory, and on easy terms, commencing at 2:30 o'clock, at Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street.

Large Express Shipments.

For the week ending April 5, Messrs. Waters & Co., of this city (Chicago), shipped by the American Express Company over five thousand framed chromos, "Cuts;" by the United States Express Company over three thousand, and by the Adams over one thousand. This firm are also sending out thousands of the same chromos in sheets, by mail, to all sections of the country. Chromo "Cuts" is given away to every subscriber of the popular family weekly, *Our Fireside Friend*.

The Geo. Woods & Co. Organs.

All lovers of and dealers in music will rejoice to know that the famous organs of George Woods & Co. can now be found on sale in Chicago. They, as many other Eastern manufacturers, have found their business West of such importance as to oblige them to open a branch house here. Their warerooms are at Nos. 66 and 68 Adams street, between State and Dearborn streets.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

It is very seldom that an opportunity is offered to the community at large to purchase jewelry and useful articles at from a fourth to a third of their real value. Such an opportunity is offered by William A. Butters & Co., who will continue the sale of unredeemed pledges at their store, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street, on Monday. The goods to be disposed of were pledged with Abe Lipman, the well-known pawnbroker, and on examination will prove the truthfulness of the representations made. The catalogue includes diamond rings, studs, gold and silver watches of every English and American manufacture, chains, pins, and vest chains, etc. The advances made on them must be obtained, and as the amount loaned was not excessive, the articles will be sold without reserve. Those who intend buying jewelry of any description, should not fail to attend the sale; such a variety is displayed but once in a year or two, and to let this chance go by will probably engender regret. The sale of diamonds will commence at noon; many solitaire and cluster rings and breastpins can undoubtedly be procured at prices which will seem exceedingly low. Do not forget the auction at Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street at 10 o'clock Monday morning.

THE POLICE WAR.

Judge Williams Decides to Let Klokke Carry His Case to the Supreme Court.

Judge Williams yesterday rendered a decision of which the following is an abstract, in the motion made to quash the summons recently granted in the matter of Klokke v. Wright, Police Commissioner case:

Upon the 8th day of March last, notice was served upon the defendant upon the behalf of the relator, that upon the 10th day of the same month an application would be made to this Court for leave to file an information against him for unlawfully exercising the duties and powers of the office of a Commissioner of the Board of Police upon affidavits and papers then on file.

Previous to the service of such notice, and upon the 6th day of March the relator had filed in this Court his own affidavit in support of his application, to which he had also attached copies of sundry papers and records.

On the said 10th day of March no one appearing in response to such notice, and no objections having been filed, leave was granted by the Court to file the information, and it was filed upon that day, and a summons was directed to issue to the defendant, returnable ten days thereafter, to a day, in the present term.

A motion was subsequently entered upon the part of defendant to quash this summons for the following reasons:

First—Because this Court has no jurisdiction of this information.

Second—Because the writ was improvidently issued, no rule to show cause ever having been entered.

Third—For the reason that the subject matter has already been determined in a prior application to file an information touching the same office.

Fourth—Because the affidavits in support of the motion is insufficient.

Fifth—Because the writ was not made returnable to the first day of the term.

As to the first objection, it is urged that this is not a criminal or quasi criminal proceeding, and therefore this Court has no jurisdiction of the application.

Whether it is a criminal or civil proceeding, I do not deem it material to decide. In two cases, the Supreme Court of this State have decided that such an action was a criminal action, and in one case that it was a civil suit. But they have repeatedly held that the suit must be instituted in the name of the People.

The second objection is, that no rule to show cause was issued prior to the filing of the information.

What is the object of a rule to show cause? Its only purpose is to give the defendant an opportunity to come in and resist the granting of the application.

It is true, that the more usual practice in most of the States, and the present uniform practice in England, is to grant the rule to show cause. This is the usual practice in England in reference to all contested motions in civil suits, and the practice has followed in quo warranto cases. Such, however, is not the usual practice in civil suits in this country, and not the uniform practice in information cases. In the present case, the application is for leave to file the information in the first instance. There is no doubt that the Court is bound to exercise a reasonable discretion on the subject; and this case comes before us in a manner so peculiar that we think it proper to except it from the general rule. And leave was granted by the Court to file the information instanter.

Every object which the defendant can secure under a rule to show cause can be equally as well secured under a notice of a motion for leave, provided there is, as in this case, personal service of such notice. The defendant can appear at the time mentioned in the notice and resist the granting of the leave, if he desires; or file affidavits on behalf of the defendant in opposition to the motion, he can do so. If, since the service of the motion, he has not had sufficient time to prepare his defense the Court, upon motion, would extend the time for such purpose.

It is again stated that the writ should be quashed because the present question is *res adjudicata*. It is enough to say, in answer to this objection, that, even if it was a valid one, it cannot be now raised upon this record. The defendant having failed to set up the fact by affidavit (if it is a fact) prior to the granting of leave to file the information, can only now set it up by plea to the information.

Even if the rule to show cause is entered, and the defendant files affidavits in resistance of the rule, the rule for the information will be made absolute, unless the defendant by his affidavits, puts the matter beyond dispute. The application will usually be granted where the right of the fact upon which the right depends, is disputed or doubtful. It will also be granted where the right turns upon a point of new or doubtful law.

If the case was now pending on a rule to show cause I should consider that I acted in contravention of the well-settled rules governing cases if, upon a preliminary motion, in the discussion of which the merits of the case have been but briefly presented upon a cursory examination of the voluminous papers presented by the relator in support of his claim, and in the absence of any affidavit or plea upon the part of the defendant, I should refuse to give the relator the opportunity of presenting his action in this court.

Enough has been already said by the relator's application to assure me that several law questions will be presented before the trial of this suit which have never been passed upon by the Supreme Court.

They will be the constitutional questions and questions arising upon the construction of the statutes of this State and the ordinances of the city. No questions more difficult of solution can be presented than such as are likely to arise under our present constitution and laws. It would be the height of arrogance and presumption in me to say that these questions do not admit of any doubt. That they are disputed abundantly appears. If, then, this has a bearing upon a rule to show cause, I ought not, with only the present record before me, to deny to the relator the privilege of presenting his suit. It is even more clear that I ought not to quash the writ at the present stage of the proceedings for the alleged inefficiency of the affidavit of the relator.

Besides I do not know, nor has the fertile ingenuity of counsel been able to suggest, any other proceeding by which the relator could obtain redress, and if there is none there, for this reason alone, he should be permitted to pursue this remedy.

The last reason given for support of the motion to quash the writ is that it was made returnable at a day other than the first day of the term.

I do not understand the language referred to in the tenth section of the new practice act as affecting in any way the time of the return of the writ, and this it is equally proper now, as it was before July last, to make the writ returnable in term-time.

Deeming none of the reasons assigned by the defendant for the quashing of the writ to be valid, the motion to quash is overruled.

An exception was taken by City Attorney Stiles.

THE LEMONT HIGHWAY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The election difficulty of Lemont, which came up last week in the Superior Court, yesterday assumed another shape in the Criminal Court. John Flynn, of Lemont, filed an affidavit stating that one Matt Warner has unlawfully intruded into, and is unlawfully exercising, the powers of a Commissioner of Highways for the Town of Lemont; that said Warner has unlawfully held and exercised those powers since the 6th of this month, and still does so, upon the authority alleged by reason of the said fact that at a recent election in Lemont he received a majority of the votes cast at a town meeting for the purpose of electing a Commissioner; that at said meeting votes were cast for Matt Warner and D. C. Shelly; that it is claimed by Warner that at the election Shelly and Warner each received a majority of the votes, and that both of them were afterward declared elected such Commissioner of Highways; that both gentlemen are exercising the powers of that office; that at the time of the election there was but one vacancy in the Board of Commissioners, and that the election of Warner was and is illegal and void. Complainant desires that, on the facts stated, a rule may be made and entered upon Matt Warner to show cause why leave should not be granted to file an information on behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, in the premises, as one exercising upon him for unlawfully exercising the powers and privileges of the office which he holds.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Supreme Court has delivered an opinion, by Walker, J., in the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad Company v. The Coal Valley Mining Company, holding that railroad companies are common carriers, and that it is their duty to transport passengers and property for any and all persons who require the performance of that service; that in carrying freight they have no power to make discriminations against coal, and that they cannot contract with each other to prevent themselves from performing the duties imposed by their several charters.

Paper Hangings.

Every housekeeper and landlord intending to purchase paper hangings should call at Nos. 195 and 197 Wabash avenue. Mr. Spencer H. Peck has opened a carpet and curtain store at that place, and added a stock of paper hangings, which he is offering at very low prices.

Cook & McLain.

Spring and summer garments beautifully cleaned, pressed, and repaired by those celebrated artists, Cook & McLain, No. 80 Dearborn street, and No. 92 West Madison street. Ladies' wearing apparel is done up in first-class style by the above firm.

Young Men!

If you want to get a spring suit, go to Graham, at No. 173 Wabash avenue, the young men's coat-cutter of Chicago, who claims to get up the best garment in the city for the lowest price. A choice stock of foreign and domestic woolens just received.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts

for culinary use are the best.

Sewing Machines.

The reputation of the Davis Sewing Machine, as being exceedingly durable, doing a great range of work, and being the easiest to learn to operate, is fully established. The Davis Sewing Machine Company do not employ canvassers, but invite all to call at their new office, No. 288 Wabash avenue.

To the Ladies.

As an item of interest to those ladies who have a desire to be present at the most recherche display of fashionable millinery and dress-making ever made in this city, we would state that they can do so by calling during the week at F. Person's, No. 203 Wabash avenue.

Schweizer's Coffee House,

established in 1856, which was located B. F. at the corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, and A. F. at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, has been reopened at 148 Clark street, near Madison. Brother Jonathan Cigar Store in connection.

RAILROADS.

Additional Accommodations!

FOR

THROUGH TRAVEL EAST,

VIA

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

AND

Great Western Railways.

From Monday, April 14, the Day Express, leaving CHICAGO at 9 a. m., will have attached an elegant Pullman Drawing-room Car, which will go through from CHICAGO TO ROCHESTER without change.

Also the ATLANTIC EXPRESS, leaving CHICAGO at 5:15 p. m., daily, will have attached two elegant Through Cars, which will go to New York without change; one going from Niagara Falls over New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. and Fourth-av., and the other from Niagara Falls over the Erie Railway.

For further information apply at General Ticket Office, No. 75 South Canal-st., and at Great Central Depot.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Western Passenger Agent.

ASSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, $12,500,000 GOLD.

MILLER & DREW,

AGENTS,
162 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.
THE INSURANCE OF

Rents, Lesseholds, Dwellings, and Furniture a Specialty.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.
Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1, in each year.
GEO. SCOTCHLER, President.
WM. ERNST REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a new 5-20 bond. Not one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

BANKING HOUSE OF WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper Sold a Leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

CHARLES H. BREWER. E. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,
98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

DIG.

Doing a business in collecting claims second to none in the country, we can offer every advantage possible in this line. We collect cents on the dollar. If you are owed a DIG money out of a debtor we publish his name. FRASER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

$50,000

To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. EMIL JOSAPHAT, Banker, 162 East Randolph-st.

$15,000.00

UNION RIDE & LEATHER CO. STOCK FOR SALE. Pays large dividends. Must be sold. For further particulars apply to C. S. FIELD & CO., 161 Monroe-st.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

OH! SHAW!

Down With Fancy Prices in Photographs

Still another new and beautiful style of Photograph, combining ALL the fine artistic effects of the late styles of Photographs, namely: the Rembrandt, Sepia, Medallion, Vignette, Cameo Plain Photograph, producing a beautiful effect. Call and see them.

Five additional galleries for Fabers' Pictures.

Bring your old and faded pictures and get them beautifully copied.

SHAW will, for the next three months, make FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS for

$1.50

per dozen, and upward, to give the rich as well as the poor a chance to get FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS at reasonable prices. Come early to avoid the rush.

SHAW'S, 137 Twenty-second-st.

West Side Cars pass the door. A cloudy day is better than a bright day. Please cut this out for future reference.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kenwood Seminary

Commences its summer term Wednesday, April 16. The Lecture upon "The Elements of Physiology," given by Prof. Wadsworth on Tuesday last, introductory to a course of lectures upon that subject, and the first regular Lecture will be given on Tuesday, April 15, at 9 a.m. Subject: "THE SKIN AND ITS FUNCTIONS." This Lecture, as well as the preceding ones, will be fully illustrated by Microscopical and Chemical experiments. Parents outside of the School attending these Lectures will be charged $3 for the course.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EDWARD B. RICE,

Lumber and Commission Merchant,
252 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.
Special attention paid to cutting bills to order.

NORTHWESTERN INVENTORS' EXCHANGE.
HIRAM MILES, N. REEVE, A. N. COLE,
Manager. Attorney. Examiner.
Rooms 43 & 44, 127 Clark-st., Chicago.
Patents negotiated. All business relating to patents transacted. Exhibition rooms for Models. The best references. Send for circular.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY

Latest Novelties in Hats and Bonnets

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

100 Styles, from 50 cts. to $10, to suit every body. Trimmed Hats and Bonnets of Superior Designs, from $4 to $50 each.

Mourning Outfits on Sale

And made to order at short notice. Our Trimming Department is under the supervision of the best and most experienced designers. Our stock of Trimmed Bonnets is unequaled in style and finish. Ladies are always welcome to our Waiting-Rooms, where they will receive every attention and no pains spared in showing goods.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Ribbons,

In every width, shade, and quality, in any quantity desired, at wholesale piece prices.

Hair Goods, Switches, Curls, and Chignons,

at much lower prices than elsewhere.

We shall spare no efforts to suit the demands of all classes, and guarantee better styles at much less prices than any place in the city. Remember our only number is

270 and 272 Wabash-av.

D. Webster & Co.,

Successors to Webster Bros.

☞ West Side stages pass our door every two minutes.

TO RENT.

First-Class Offices,

With Vaults, to Rent,

IN

Greenebaum's Bank Building,

2d and 3d Floors. Inquire of

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.

STOVES AND RANGES.

THE BEST KINDS OF

COOKING STOVES.

LARGE AND SMALL

RANGES.

COMPLETE KITCHEN OUTFITS.

HATCH & BREEZE,
503 West Madison-st.,
Near Bishop-court Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HOME AGAIN!

FLORSHEIM BROS.,

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Formerly located under Revere House, have reopened with a large stock of

Boots & Shoes

At 66 North Clark-st.,

And will be glad to welcome their former patrons at their new place.

MUSICAL.

George Woods & Co.'s

PARLOR ORGANS,

For sale in Chicago, Wholesale and Retail. These Organs have a world-wide reputation. Their purity of tone and variety of effect surprise and delight all who hear them.

Warerooms, Nos. 66 & 68 Adams-st.

Between State and Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE.

Elegant Country Seat for Sale,

AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.

The property known as "Glen Flora," containing 38 acres with first-class improvements, including large and handsome brick dwelling, splendid barns for stock and tenants' houses, large variety of fruit, the best in the house, chicken house, and a large convenient cattle barn, all in best of repair, and complete. The property is situated one mile from the railroad depot, with the finest view of Lake Michigan. This is a beautiful suburban home, and a rare chance for a gentleman of leisure. Apply to O. S. LINCOLN, C. C. SPARKS, Waukegan, or F. BRELEY, Board of Trade, Chicago.

WANTED.

Wanted.

HOUSES,
STORES,
OFFICES,

TO RENT.

We have numerous applications for the above from good tenants. See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.

JACOB C. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WANTED.

Silent partner, with from $5,000 to $10,000 cash, in a first-class manufacturing trade; 20 per cent guaranteed and investment secured. Only those able to show good references need apply. Address, for three days, W 6, Tribune office.

MACHINISTS WANTED. Three good lath men and two good vise hands; none but the best need apply. Apply at once, or address the MONITOR IRON WORKS CO., P. O. Box 82, Ft. Howard, Wis., or P. O. Box 188, Green Bay, Wis. J. A. WARREN, Treasurer.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

J. H. PERRY & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

REMOVED TO

NO. 129 DEARBORN-ST.,

ONE DOOR NORTH OF MADISON.

REMOVAL.

Henry J. Goodrich,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Will remove from 203 Wabash-av. to 125 DEARBORN-ST., about May 1.

REMOVAL.

The California Buggy Factory from 25 and 27 South Park-av. to 843, 845, 847 State-st.

FOR SALE.

Writing Paper

AND ENVELOPES,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

118 AND 120 MONROE-ST.

GENUINE

EGGSHELL

Drawing Paper, at J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Opticians, 32 Randolph-st., between Washington and Randolph.

RUBBER GOODS.

138 LAKE-ST. 138

RUBBER STORE.

Rubber Shoeing, Coats, Pants, Hands, Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Horse Covers, Tubing, Carpeting, Door Mats and Stair-rods, Packing, Belting, and Garden Hose for Sprinklers, and

RUBBER GOODS REPAIRED.

E. B. PRESTON.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

200 RESIDENCE LOTS

At Cornell, Town of Hyde Park,

AT AUCTION

ON

Monday Afternoon, April 14,

Sale commencing at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

These lots are desirably located in Preston Subdivision of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 36, Town 39, east of the M. S. and P. & Ft. W. Railroads, and near the Chicago Watch Factory, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-first-sts. Lots 24x125 feet. Streets 66 feet, with wide alleys.

TERMS OF SALE—⅓ cash, ⅓ one year, ⅓ two years, interest 8 per cent. Title perfect, with full warrantee deed and abstract of title to each purchaser.

For other particulars, see

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CONTINUED SALE OF

FORFEITED PLEDGES

On MONDAY, April 14, at 10, by order of A. Lipman, consisting of

FINE DIAMONDS,

Set in Pins, Rings, and Studs; Gold and Silver Watches, by celebrated American, Swiss, and English makers; Gold Opera and Vest Chains, Opera Glasses, &c., all of which will be sold to pay advances and charges. Diamonds will be sold at 12 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

1499 PRAIRIE-AV.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, April 15, at 10 a. m.,

At Dwelling No. 1499 Prairie-av. The entire furniture and household effects, comprising Rich Parlor Furniture and Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Sideboard, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Walnut Chamber Suits, Bedding, and Crockery; also, one large Aquarium, complete with fishes, fine chairs, rockers, stoves, and Brussels carpets in all the rooms.

On WEDNESDAY, April 16, at 10 o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Regular Saturday's Sale of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

On Saturday, April 19, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

A Very Large and Attractive Sale of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Marble Top Tables, Bureaus, Mattresses, Hat Trees, French and German Plate Mirrors, Wardrobes, Wash-stands, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Kitchen and Breakfast Tables, Parlor Library, and Dining-room Chairs, English W. C. Crockery, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glass Ware, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Buggies, Harnesses, Express Wagons.

A large lot of Second-hand Carpets.

G. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 32, 34, and 36 East Randolph-st.

By T. E. STACY.

MORTGAGE SALE

At CALIFORNIA WAGON FACTORY, No. 843 State-st., near Sixteenth, TUESDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock a. m., a pair of fine bay ponies, weight about 900 lbs each, gentle and kind; just double harness, 1 top buggy, nearly new. Must be sold.

Also 2 fine buggies at same place at private sale.

T. E. STACY, Agent.

By HODGES & CO.,

813 West Lake-st.,

There will be a large and extensive Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery Glassware, Plated Ware, Marble Top Chamber Sets, Parlor, Dining, Sitting Room, Bed-Room Furniture, etc., etc. Also a large lot of every kind of Household Goods that you think of. We want every person who wants anything in this line to call at our Ware-rooms on Monday and Tuesday, and examine the largest stock of Goods, and some very fine articles used for housekeeping, as we owners are leaving the city. The sale will be positive and without reserve.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

At 406 West Madison-st., April 15, 10 a. m.

Will be sold contents of a retail store, Marble top sofa, Bedsteads, Lounges, Wash Stands, Mattresses, Bureaus, Carpets, Beddings, etc. Also a general assortment of household goods, to be sold for a family declining housekeeping. Goods to be on store for convenience of buyers.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, office 120 East Madison-st.

HAVENS & CO.

Will sell on TUESDAY, April 15, at 9:30 a. m., a large assortment of dry goods, Yankee notions, fancy dry goods, stationery, hosiery, &c.

HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers,
62 South Canal-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

MORNING SALE

Chattel Mortgage Sale

OF

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Being the Entire Contents of the Metropolis Hotel,

Michigan-av., cor. Fourteenth-st.

We will sell at Auction, on Tuesday morning, April 15, at 9 o'clock sharp, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Metropolis Hotel, consisting of Elegant Parlor Suits, Elegant Chamber Sets, Marble-top Tables, Extension Tables, Walnut-finish Black-Walnut Wardrobes, Sofas, Easy-Chairs, Lounges, &c., &c. 1,000 yards Elegant Brussels Carpet, Wool Carpets, Rugs, and Mats, Mirrors, Looking-Glasses, Office Furniture, Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Pillow-Cases, Towels, Napkins, Crockery, Cutlery, Plated-Ware, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

The Metropolis Hotel was furnished new since the fire, at a cost of $30,000. Sale positive.

Large hotel range, billiard table, and fire-proof safe.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

824 & 826 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT

Household Furniture

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday Morning, April 16, at 10 o'clock,

At 824 and 826 Wabash-av.,

Consisting of Parlor, Library, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Mattresses, Bedding, Linen, Crockery, Cutlery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c.

Also Hotel Cook Stove and Steam Table.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Household Furniture!

We are instructed by James Warrack, Esq., to sell at his residence, No. 70 Twenty-third-st., corner of Prairie-av., on THURSDAY MORNING, April 17, at 10 o'clock, the whole of the ELEGANT FURNITURE and effects therein (with the exception of the Wines, etc.), and consisting of Handsome Parlor and Beautiful Chamber Sets, in Solid Rosewood, Mahogany, Oak, and Walnut; Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Choice Engravings, French Marble Clock, Piano; part of Library; Dinner and Tea Sets, in Painted and Burnished China; Table and Silverware; Wilton, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Oil-cloths; Bedding; Dining-room, Kitchen, and Laundry Furniture; Crockery, Glassware, Sewing Machine, Pony Gig, etc., etc.

Sale positive, as the family are going abroad.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

ELEGANT SEVEN-OCTAVE

Chickering Piano,

Nearly new, in perfect order, fine tone, and will be sold at a bargain. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 57 Market-st.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

Wednesday, April 16, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

Lace Bacques and Shawls, Linens, full line of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, in great variety; Handkerchiefs, Towels, Napkins, Table Damask, very fine; Hats and Caps, Cutlery, Notions, Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Embroidered Waists, for Children; fresh invoice Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Paper Collars and Cuffs, and a very large assortment of desirable Dry Goods.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, at 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

SECOND-HAND

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

One of the most desirable sales we have yet offered. Housekeepers will do well to attend.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

Saturday, April 19, at 91-2 o'clock,

Is Open Lots to the Trade,

12 Crates W. G. Crockery,
8 Cases C. C. Ware, by
TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
81 and 83 South Canal-st.

DANIEL LONG.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE,

At California Wagon Factory, 843 State-st., near Sixteenth, TUESDAY, April 15, at 10 a. m., a pair of fine bay ponies, about 900 lbs each; gentle and kind; also double harness; 1 top buggy, nearly new. Also 4 good buggies at private sale at same place. Call and see.

T. E. STACY, Agent.

WINES, &c.

CHAPIN & GORE,

Nos. 73 and 75 Monroe-st.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Fine Whiskies

AND IMPORTED

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.

We have secured the Store No. 73, in connection with our old stand, and have opened with a complete line of Imported Cigars, Tobacco, and Smokers' Articles, which we are offering at very low prices.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

725 Wabash-av.,

Give immediate relief in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Gout, Liver Complaint, Kidney Diseases. Especially adapted to the treatment of diseases peculiar to females. Our treatment will effect effect wonderful results.

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, and lack in strict decency. No danger of taking cold after this treatment, which is unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Funeral Notice.

Attention, Sir Knights. Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., will meet in regular conclave at Oriental Hall, 128 LaSalle-st., this morning, at 11 o'clock, to perform the last sad rites to the funeral of Sir Knight Jas. Haines. Sir Knights of other Commanderies courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

E. D. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T.—Special conclave Monday evening, April 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights cordially invited. By order of the E. C.

GEO. P. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Masonic.

The regular Communication of Chicago Council, R. and S. M., will be held at the Masonic Temple Monday evening, the 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Work.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

Knights of Pythias.

All members of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 8, K. of P., are requested to meet this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, p. m., at No. 61 Ladies-st., to attend the funeral of our late brother, Oliver G. Hampden. By order of the C. C.

W. B. IVIS.

Hebrew Benevolent Society.

There will be a general meeting on Sunday, April 13, at 2 o'clock, p. m., at the Schoolhouse on Thirteenth-st., near Michigan-av. Members are requested to be present.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
President.

Attention!

Machinists and Blacksmiths of No. 1, of Illinois. There will be a regular meeting at their hall, No. 125 Fifth